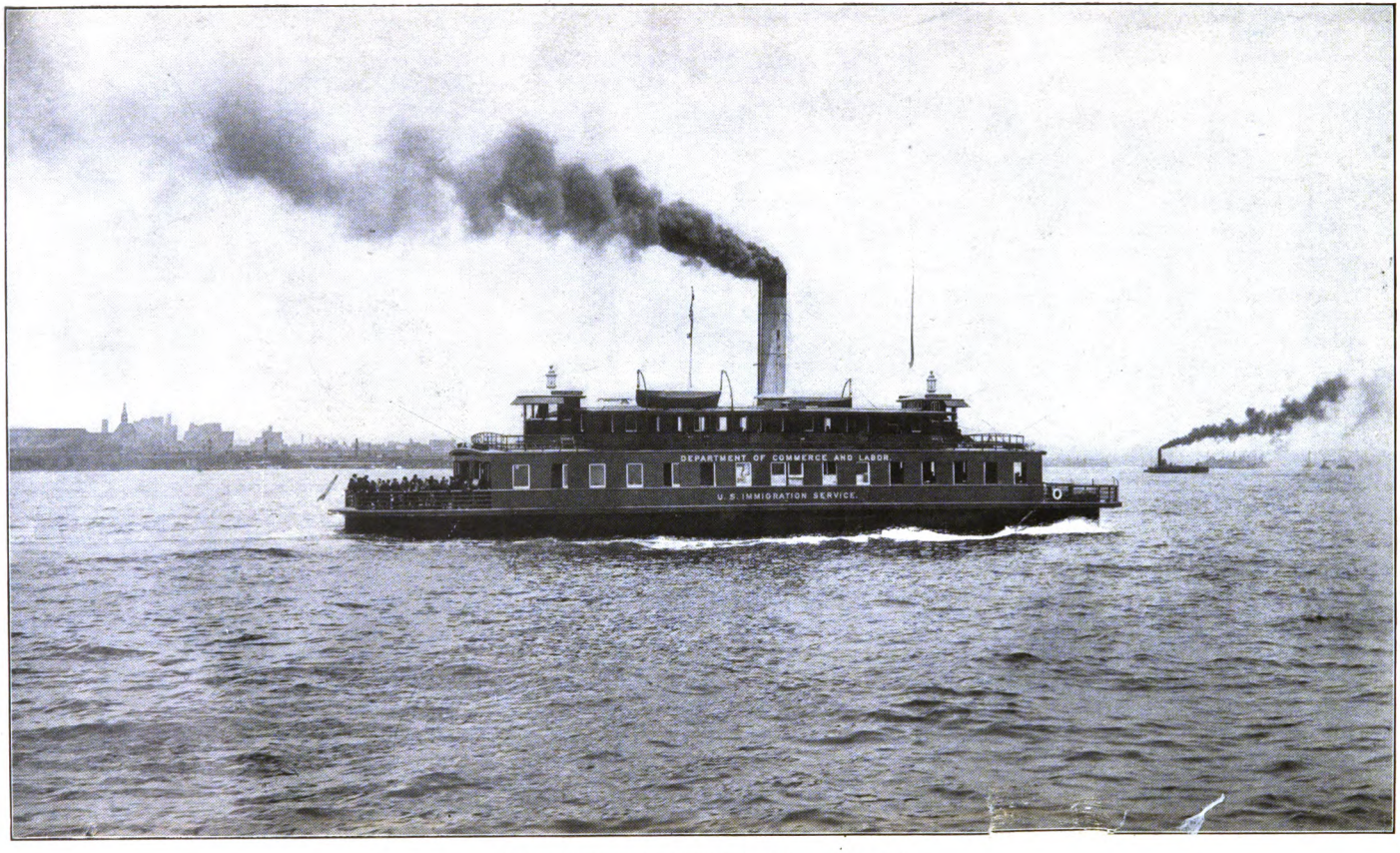


UNITED STATES FERRYBOAT, "ELLIS ISLAND."

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U.S. Bureau of Immigration

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

TO THE

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith the report of the Bureau of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, accompanied by various tabulated statements presenting in a condensed form a view of its operations for the period stated.

It is a matter for special felicitation and encouragement that, although the Bureau and its administrative agents were transferred from the Treasury Department and made a branch of a new Department just organized, the initial year under such new auspices, instead of displaying some of those evidences of embarrassment resulting naturally from the process of adjustment to altered conditions, exhibits only indications of steadily increasing vigor, resourcefulness, and success.

It will be noticed that this year full reports are given herein of but two commissioners of immigration. This course, which somewhat varies from the usual practice, is adopted to avoid unnecessary elaboration, the special points of interest in each of the other reports being made the occasion of appropriate comment herein.

One of these exceptions is the report of the commissioner of immigration at Montreal, Canada, and it is made for the reason that it presents a view of an administration conducted under widely different conditions from those existing at seaports of the United States—one that owes its existence to agreement or contract directly, and only indirectly to legislation. The administrative methods are therefore somewhat different from those in operation at our own ports of entry, such being directly the creatures of the law.

The following tables are inserted for convenience of comparison with former reports, and the contents of each table is sufficiently indicated by the heading over it:

TABLE I.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY PORTS, DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1903 AND 1904.

Port.	1903.			1904.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York, N. Y.	451,404	180,481	631,885	405,097	200,922	606,019
Boston, Mass.	39,598	23,240	62,838	37,327	22,951	60,278
Baltimore, Md.	44,328	11,474	55,802	40,240	15,700	55,940
Philadelphia, Pa.	19,676	8,084	27,760	12,194	7,273	19,467
San Francisco (including Los Angeles district and San Diego)	6,097	1,159	7,256	7,742	1,294	9,036
Bangor, Me.	1		1	3		3
Beaufort, S. C.	1		1			

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TABLE I.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Port.	1903.			1904.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brunswick, Ga.				1		1
Eagle Pass, Tex.				266	74	340
El Paso, Tex.				430	51	481
Fernandina, Fla.	7		7			
Galveston, Tex.	1,268	862	2,130	1,029	743	1,772
Gloucester, Mass.	1	2	3			
Gulfport, Miss. (including Pascagoula and Shieldsboro)	4		4	12		12
Honolulu, H. I.	10,835	3,715	14,550	7,841	1,213	9,054
Jacksonville, Fla.	10	5	15	11	6	17
Ketchikan, Alaska.				19	1	20
Key West, Fla.	3,112	1,442	4,554	3,788	1,480	5,268
Miami and Tampa, Fla.	121	87	208	175	108	283
Mobile, Ala.				143	39	182
New Bedford, Mass.	2,133	1,206	3,339	2,236	1,531	3,767
New Orleans, La.	3,755	1,338	5,093	3,576	1,370	4,946
Norfolk, Va. (including Newport News and Old Point Comfort)	8	1	9	408	34	442
Pensacola, Fla.				5		5
Portland, Me.	38	31	69	359	163	522
Portland, Oreg.	378	35	413	336	19	355
Providence, R. I.	193	78	271	42	15	57
San Juan, P. R. (including Ponce).	1,481	639	2,120	1,267	421	1,688
Seattle, Wash. (including Port Townsend and Tacoma)	2,587	210	2,797	2,360	180	2,540
Wilmington, Del.	1		1	1		1
Total, United States.	587,037	234,089	821,126	526,908	255,588	782,496
Through Canada via:						
Montreal (including Quebec, Point Levis, St. John, Halifax, and all border stations)	23,346	9,597	32,943	16,780	7,637	24,417
Vancouver (including Victoria)	2,763	214	2,977	5,412	545	5,957
Total, Canada.	26,109	9,811	35,920	22,192	8,182	30,374
Grand total	613,146	243,900	857,046	549,100	263,770	812,870

The total arrivals of aliens, 812,870, are thus shown to be less than the corresponding figures for last year by 44,176, a comparatively insignificant diminution. The arrivals through the Canadian and the continental and insular ports of the United States were apportioned as follows:

United States continental ports	771,754
United States insular ports	10,742
Total through United States ports	782,496
Through Canadian ports	30,374
Grand total	812,870

The decrease for the year, of 44,176, was apportioned among the ports as indicated below:

United States continental ports		32,702
United States insular ports:		
Hawaiian	5,496	
Porto Rican	432	
		5,928
Total United States ports		38,630
Total Canadian ports		5,546
Grand total		44,176

The largest ratio of diminution in immigration shows at the port of Philadelphia, amounting to 8,293, or nearly 30 per cent. Some of the

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smaller ports, particularly in the Southern States, show marked increases, and some few report arrivals for the first time.

TABLE II.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES, DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1903 AND 1904, RESPECTIVELY, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR EACH COUNTRY.

Country.	1903.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Austria-Hungary	206,011	177,156		28,855
Belgium	3,450	3,976	526	
Denmark	7,158	8,525	1,367	
France, including Corsica	5,578	9,406	3,828	
German Empire	40,086	46,380	6,294	
Greece	14,090	11,343		2,747
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	230,622	193,296		37,326
Netherlands	3,998	4,916	918	
Norway	24,461	23,808		653
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	9,317	6,715		2,602
Roumania	9,310	7,087		2,223
Russian Empire and Finland	136,093	145,141	9,048	
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	1,761	1,325		436
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	2,080	3,996	1,916	
Sweden	46,028	27,763		18,265
Switzerland	3,983	5,023	1,040	
Turkey in Europe	1,529	4,344	2,815	
United Kingdom:				
England	26,219	38,626	12,407	
Ireland	35,310	36,142	832	
Scotland	6,143	11,092	4,949	
Wales	1,275	1,730	455	
Europe, not specified	5	143	138	
Total Europe	814,507	767,933		46,574
China	2,209	4,309	2,100	
Japan	19,968	14,264		5,704
India	94	261	167	
Turkey in Asia	7,118	5,235		1,883
Other Asia	577	2,117	1,540	
Total Asia	29,966	26,186		3,780
Africa	176	686	510	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,150	1,461	311	
Philippine Islands	132	52		80
Pacific islands, not specified	67	42		25
British North America	1,058	2,837	1,779	
British Honduras	81	109	28	
Other Central America	597	605	8	
Mexico	528	1,009	481	
South America	589	1,667	1,078	
West Indies	8,170	10,193	2,023	
All other countries	25	90	65	
Total	857,046	812,870		44,176
Aliens in transit	64,269	27,844		36,425
Total alien passengers	921,315	840,714		80,601

The striking and significant feature of this table is that the chief diminution in immigration for the year was shown in the arrivals from Austria-Hungary, amounting to 28,855, and from Italy, to 37,326, these two countries aggregating 66,181, or twenty-odd thousand more than the total net decrease for the fiscal year 1904. The countries of north and western Europe, with one notable exception, show increases, Great Britain's increase being 18,643. The one exception to the foregoing statement is shown by the decrease of 18,265 in the arrivals from Sweden.

The only other figures in this table to which attention need be directed are those showing an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the arrivals from China, and a decrease of 5,704 in those from Japan, the latter easily traceable to the pending war in the East.

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If to the total arrivals of alien passengers, 812,870, there be added, as should be done, the 27,844 described as "aliens in transit," the total arrivals for the year reach the sum of 840,714, irrespective of those of Canadian and Mexican origin, on account of whom no record is kept.

TABLE III.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED AND DEBARRED AT THE PORTS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

ARRIVED.

Race or people.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 14 years.	14 to 45 years.	45 years and over.	Illiteracy, 14 years and over.		Immigrants bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Have been in the United States before.
							Can read but can not write.	Can neither read nor write.	$50 or over.	Less than $50.		
African (black)	1,537	849	2,386	306	1,907	173	13	472	260	1,290	80,252	951
Armenian	1,315	430	1,745	238	1,441	66	1	329	162	1,058	40,202	124
Bohemian and Moravian	6,657	5,254	11,911	2,694	8,511	706	8	162	1,307	6,123	337,887	438
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	4,385	192	4,577	76	4,383	118	4	2,038	131	4,288	70,166	116
Chinese	4,209	118	4,327	90	3,804	433		348	544	2,277	86,900	2,946
Croatian and Slovenian	17,644	3,598	21,242	1,225	19,314	703	50	7,170	686	18,682	321,200	1,540
Cuban	3,346	1,465	4,811	913	3,401	497	8	329	1,129	1,334	184,859	3,406
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	1,904	132	2,036	47	1,913	76	1	707	161	1,757	46,392	143
Dutch and Flemish	5,191	2,641	7,832	1,693	5,465	674	8	245	1,968	2,747	351,910	1,049
East Indian	241	17	258	18	221	19		76	77	53	12,579	39
English	25,326	16,153	41,479	5,812	29,793	5,874	69	380	17,919	11,231	2,736,182	13,920
Filipino	25	4	29	4	25			3	13	9	2,646	5
Finnish	5,583	4,574	10,157	1,506	8,323	328	157	77	851	7,234	206,309	884
French	6,696	4,861	11,557	1,413	8,935	1,209	6	314	4,471	3,684	773,915	3,274
German	43,775	31,015	74,790	12,868	56,077	5,845	103	2,365	17,349	33,530	3,622,675	10,154
Greek	12,106	519	12,625	605	11,883	137	16	2,821	1,000	10,921	349,875	593
Hebrew	65,040	41,196	106,236	23,529	77,224	5,483	505	18,763	6,088	46,761	1,601,848	2,041
Irish	16,607	20,469	37,076	1,966	33,147	1,963	101	1,078	5,172	24,739	1,092,781	9,542
Italian (north)	28,784	7,915	36,699	3,633	31,529	1,537	17	4,150	4,153	26,320	1,031,249	5,163
Italian (south)	122,770	36,559	159,329	20,895	128,991	9,443	92	74,889	4,412	119,794	2,079,315	14,870
Japanese	12,729	1,653	14,382	190	13,832	360	6	3,065	6,229	6,493	633,568	1,890
Korean	1,723	184	1,907	133	1,756	18		592	77	13	4,447	12
Lithuanian	8,854	3,926	12,780	1,317	11,279	184	682	5,523	328	9,370	122,146	374
Magyar	16,253	7,630	23,883	2,441	20,358	1,084	50	2,517	996	18,495	384,053	2,340
Mexican	354	93	447	41	380	26	4	37	182	78	17,854	185
Pacific Islanders	9	3	12	1	11			5	1	6	265	2
Polish	44,882	22,875	67,757	8,116	57,898	1,743	1,484	19,854	1,670	51,051	781,966	3,636
Portuguese	3,867	2,471	6,338	1,426	4,382	530	12	3,306	473	3,827	102,941	1,020
Roumanian	3,994	370	4,364	93	4,014	257	6	1,348	112	3,981	67,417	199
Russian	3,018	943	3,961	429	3,390	142	44	876	483	2,530	128,456	232
Ruthenian (Russniak)	6,904	2,688	9,592	549	8,781	262	81	5,244	98	8,521	104,274	1,037
Scandinavian	36,024	25,005	61,029	7,709	50,127	3,193	204	159	6,990	40,214	1,185,988	8,832
Scotch	7,023	4,460	11,483	1,923	8,217	1,343	16	40	4,297	3,832	616,297	3,040
Slovak	18,502	9,138	27,940	3,336	23,754	850	167	6,694	782	22,512	431,554	5,316
Spanish	3,960	702	4,662	331	3,878	453	11	414	1,640	2,020	313,758	2,091
Spanish-American	1,141	525	1,666	287	1,142	237	4	53	998	166	151,833	676
Syrian	2,480	1,173	3,653	621	2,902	130	7	1,651	519	1,930	183,707	438
Turkish	1,412	70	1,482	43	1,391	48		572	167	1,209	66,385	76
Welsh	1,173	647	1,820	340	1,306	174	9	34	674	597	93,803	464
West Indian	1,123	819	1,942	232	1,513	197	4	36	879	618	144,853	606
All other peoples	534	134	668	61	557	50	3	167	127	235	29,676	86
Total	549,100	263,770	812,870	109,150	657,155	16,565	3,953	168,903	95,575	501,530	20,894,383	103,750

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TABLE III.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED AND DEBARRED AT THE PORTS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA, ETC.—Continued.

DEBARRED.

Race or people.	Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes.	Persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes.	Assisted immigrants.	Contract laborers.	Returned in one year after landing.	Returned in three years after landing.	Relieved in hospital.
African (black)			28	1			3		1	4	1	6	34
Armenian			11	30						7		3	33
Bohemian and Moravian			22	8						1	1	3	74
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin			88	3						229	1		29
Chinese			263	41						1		1	
Croatian and Slovenian	1	1	79	25						37	8	8	110
Cuban	2		5				1			1	1		7
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian			6	2				1					15
Dutch and Flemish			26	6						8	2		31
East Indian			4	3								2	8
English			192	16	3					104	26	26	83
Finnish			21	48						10	12	25	123
French		2	52	2	1	1	1			25	9	8	74
German	1	6	270	99	1					47	49	80	699
Greek			429	45						53	4	17	100
Hebrew	2	2	543	183					33	24	31	42	1,016
Irish	1	4	99	13	2					14	22	19	166
Italian (north)	1	1	141	35						83	1	4	163
Italian (south)	3	8	1,396	235	25				3	422	57	72	1,698
Japanese			158	196			3	2	1	73	6	36	4
Korean			3	2									
Lithuanian			50	89						9	3	4	238
Magyar	3		88	29						9	5	16	199
Mexican		1	24	6									6
Polish		2	221	173						84	13	28	668
Portuguese			29	2	1					3	1		17
Roumanian			23	5						2	3	4	25
Russian			18	10						9	5	2	41
Ruthenian (Russniak)		1	89	27						4	3	4	85
Scandinavian		2	100	34	1					11	17	37	250
Scotch	2	1	32	3	1					9	3	1	31
Slovak		1	66	38						28	12	7	168
Spanish		1	35	7						72		2	10
Spanish-American			7				1						
Syrian			105	115						80	1	4	155
Turkish			19	9						20	1	3	20
Welsh			7	1						16		9	2
West Indian			25	3						2	2	6	26
All other peoples			24	16									32
Total	16	33	4,796	1,560	35	1	9	3	38	1,501	300	479	6,440

From the above table it appears that during the year there arrived 812,870 aliens, of whom 549,100 were males and 263,770 were females, an increase in the females as compared with last year of 19,870 and a decrease in males of 64,046. As respects age, 109,150 were under 14 years, 657,155 were between 14 and 45, and 46,565 were 45 or over; 3,953 could read but not write, 168,903 could neither read nor write and, it is presumed, the remainder, 640,014, could both read and write. It also appears that 103,750 of these aliens had already been to this country. That 95,575 brought with them $50 or more each, while 501,530 brought each less than $50. The total amount of money shown to officers by these 812,870 aliens was $20,894,383, or $4,776,870 more than was brought by the 857,046 arrivals of the last year. This fact, taken in connection with the circumstance already referred to as to countries from which the increases of the year under consideration came, furnishes assurance of a marked improvement in the character

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and thrift of the more recent immigration. The 28,451 English immigrants brought with them in the fiscal year 1903, $1,405,365; this year the 41,479 of the same race brought $2,736,182; the 35,366 Irish last year had $796,082, while the 37,076 Irish this year showed $1,092,781; 71,782 German immigrants last year had $2,480,634, this year 74,790 possessed in hand $3,622,675.

It is further shown by the above table that there were excluded at the seaports of the United States during the year a total of 7,994 for the causes indicated below.

Cause.	1903.	1904.
Idiots	1	16
Insane	23	33
Paupers	5,812	4,798
Diseased persons	1,773	1,560
Convicts	51	35
Polygamists	1	0
Women for immoral purposes	13	9
Assisted aliens	9	38
Contract laborers	1,086	1,501
Anarchists	0	1
Procurers	0	3
Total	8,769	7,994

It is interesting, as bearing upon the increasing attempts upon the part of contractors in this country, to note that, despite the diminution of immigration, there was an increase of 415 in the number rejected as alien contract laborers. This is a much larger number than has ever before been refused admission to the United States for this cause in any one fiscal year. Later on in this report special attention is given to this subject, particularly in regard to the insufficiency of existing law to stop this evil at its fountain head—the contractors in the United States.

Those aliens who were rejected because they were afflicted with a dangerous or loathsome contagious disease aggregate 1,560, a slight diminution from the corresponding figures for the previous year, but still indicating on the part of the steamship lines a willful disregard of the law, which adds weight to the considerations herein repeated from the last report that the physical examination of aliens be conducted abroad, at the ports of embarkation, by officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

The following table is inserted to show the rejections and causes therefor each year since the Bureau was established:

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REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS REFUSED ADMISSION AT SEAPORTS, SHOWING ALSO THOSE RETURNED IN ONE YEAR AFTER LANDING, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR LAWS AND THE LAWS REGULATING IMMIGRATION, DURING THE TWELVE YEARS, 1892 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Immigrants.	Debarred.												Returned in 1 year after landing.	Returned in 3 years after landing.
		Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes.	Persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes.	Assisted immigrants.	Contract laborers.	Total debarred.		
1892	579,663	4	17	1,002	80	26			80		23	932	2,164	637	
1893	439,730	3	8	431	81	12						518	1,053	577	
1894	285,631	4	5	802	15	8			2			553	1,389	417	
1895	258,536	6		1,714		4					1	694	2,419	177	
1896	343,267	1	10	2,010	2							776	2,799	238	
1897	230,832	1	6	1,277	1	1					3	328	1,617	263	
1898	229,299	1	12	2,261	258	2					79	417	3,030	199	
1899	311,715	1	19	2,599	348	8					82	741	3,798	263	
1900	448,572	1	32	2,974	393	4			7		2	833	4,246	356	
1901	487,918	6	16	2,798	309	7			3		50	327	3,516	363	
1902	648,743	7	27	3,944	709	9			3			275	4,974	465	
1903	857,046	1	23	5,812	1,773	51	1		13		9	1,086	8,769	547	
1904	812,870	16	33	4,798	1,560	35		1	9	3	38	1,501	7,994	300	479
Total	5,933,822	52	208	32,422	5,529	167	1	1	117	3	287	8,981	47,768	4,802	479

From Table III it also appears that there were during the year 779 aliens deported from the United States, 300 under the provisions of the former acts allowing such deportations within one year after landing, and 479 under section 21 of the act of March 3, 1903, extending the limit to three years for the arrest and expulsion of those found unlawfully in the United States. The same table shows also that 6,440 aliens were relieved in hospital during the year. The several races contributing to that number are as follows:

Italians (south)	1,698	Slovaks	168
Hebrews	1,016	Irish	166
Germans	699	Italians (north)	163
Poles	668	Syrians	155
Scandinavians	250	All others	1,020
Lithuanians	238		
Magyars	199	Total	6,440

As showing the principal racial elements of the total immigration, the following figures are taken from Table III:

Italians (south)	159,329	Japanese	14,382
Hebrews	106,236	Lithuanian	12,780
Germans	74,790	Greek	12,625
Polish	67,757	Bohemian and Moravian	11,911
Scandinavians	61,029	Scotch	11,483
English	41,479	French	11,557
Irish	37,076	Finnish	10,157
Italians (north)	36,699	All others	70,515
Slovak	27,940		
Magyar	23,883	Total	812,870
Croatian and Slovenian	21,242		

More than half of the total immigration, or 421,844, was supplied by the Italian, Hebrew, Polish, Slovak, and Magyar races.

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TABLE III A.—REPORT OF ALIENS REFUSED ADMISSION, FROM FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY, TO THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR LAWS AND THE LAWS REGULATING IMMIGRATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Port.	Debarred.								
	Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Women for immoral purposes.	Contract laborers.	Without certificate.	Total debarred.
Belleville, Ontario			5					2	7
Black Rock, N. Y			14	34		2	5		55
Brockville, Ontario			4					3	7
Cloverdale, British Columbia			1				1	28	30
Cornwall, Ontario			4				1	1	6
Debec Junction, New Brunswick		3	9			2		1	15
Deloraine, Manitoba								25	25
Detroit, Mich			18	11			11		40
Duluth, Minn			1	6			8		15
Emerson, Manitoba								44	44
Estevan, Northwest Territory			8	2			4		14
Flagstone, British Columbia			12				6	10	28
Fort Covington, N. Y								2	2
Fort Erie, Ontario			22	31					53
Grand Forks, British Columbia								4	4
Gretna, Manitoba								97	97
Halifax, Nova Scotia				2					2
Huntingdon, Quebec			2					3	5
Huntingdon Junction, British Columbia								2	2
Killarney, Manitoba								1	1
Kingston, Ontario			6				3	8	17
Lacolle, Quebec			1					7	8
Megantic, Quebec			3				1		4
Montreal, Quebec			102	128			38		268
Newport, Vt			70				4	18	92
Niagara Falls, N. Y			167	130			38	6	341
Northport, Wash			7	1			2		10
North Stratford, N. H			13				16	4	33
Noyan Junction, Quebec							2	13	15
Ogdensburg, N. Y			2					3	5
Pembina, N. Dak								8	8
Port Hope, Ontario		1	5			1		2	9
Port Huron, Mich	2		22		1		40		65
Prescott, Ontario			15					5	20
Rainy River, Ontario								9	9
St. Albans, Vt			3					2	5
St. John, New Brunswick	1		15	1		2	3		22
St. Johns, Quebec			6						6
St. Stephens, New Brunswick			2				5	8	15
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich			80	198		4	86	4	372
Sumas, Wash							1		1
Swanton, Vt			1					1	2
Vanceboro, Me			57	4	1		11		73
Warroad, Minn								15	15
Windsor, Ontario	1	2	24	1		2	2		32
Winnipeg, Manitoba			60	29		2	3		94
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia		1	1	4			2		8
Total Canadian border	4	7	762	582	2	15	293	336	2,001
Brownsville, Tex			13						13
Del Rio, Tex		1	149			2	4		156
Eagle Pass, Tex	9	11	614	25		60	160	15	894
El Paso, Tex		2	3,311	1		16	5		3,335
Laredo, Tex	1	1	320	40			9	1	372
Naco, Ariz	1		8		1	2			12
Nogales, Ariz	2	9	46			3	13		73
Total Mexican border	13	24	4,461	66	1	83	191	16	4,855
Total border rejections	17	31	5,223	648	3	98	484	352	6,856

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CHART I.

FOR DESCRIPTION SEE PAGE 159

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.
F. P. SARGENT, Commissioner-General.

PROPORTION OF ARRIVALS AT SEAPORTS DEBARRED FROM LANDING, AND PROPORTION OF LANDED AFTERWARD RETURNED.

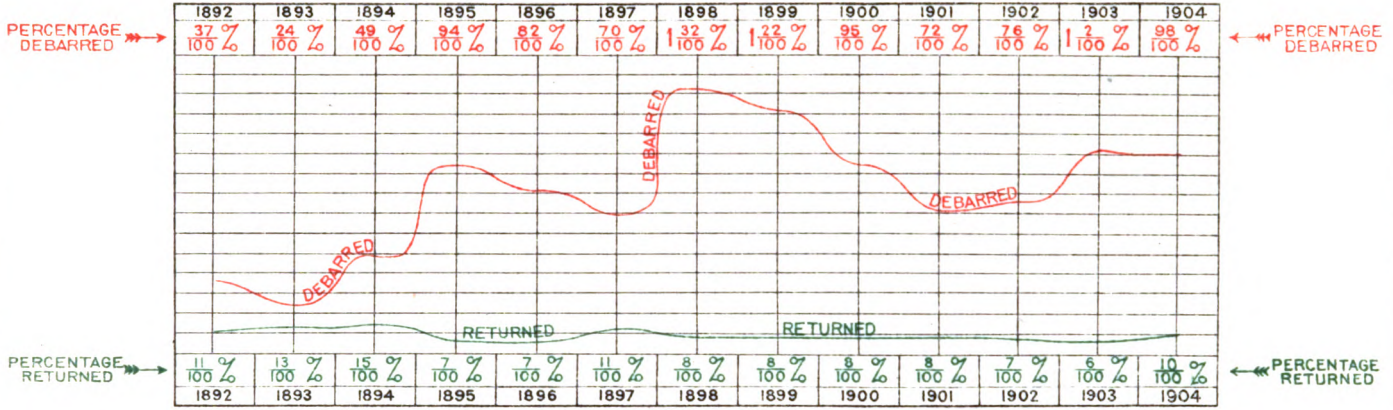


TABLE SHOWING NUMBER DEBARRED AND CAUSES THEREFOR, NUMBER RETURNED AFTER LANDING, AND NUMBER OF ARRIVALS.
(UPON WHICH THE ABOVE DIAGRAM IS BASED.)

DEBARRED CAUSES	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	DEBARRED CAUSES
INSANE	17	8	5		10	6	12	19	32	16	27	28	33	INSANE
PAUPERS	1002	431	802	1714	2010	1277	2261	2599	2974	2798	3944	5812	4,798	PAUPERS
DISEASED	80	81	15		2	1	258	348	393	309	709	1773	1,560	DISEASED
CONVICTS	26	12	8	4		1	2	8	4	7	9	51	35	CONVICTS
ASSISTED	23			1		3	79	82	2	50		9	38	ASSISTED
PROSTITUTES	80		2						7	3	3	13	9	PROSTITUTES
CONTRACT LABORERS	932	518	553	694	776	328	417	741	833	327	275	1086	1,501	CONTRACT LABORERS
ALL OTHER	4	3	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	2	20	ALL OTHER
TOTAL DEBARRED	2164	1053	1389	2419	2799	1617	3030	3798	4246	3516	4974	8769	7994	TOTAL DEBARRED
RETURNED	637	577	417	177	238	263	199	263	356	363	465	547	779	RETURNED
ARRIVALS	579 663	439730	285631	258536	343267	230832	229299	311 715	448572	487918	648743	857046	812870	ARRIVALS

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The total rejections at each of the ports in Canada and along the Canadian boundary shown in the foregoing table will appear to disagree with similar data given in Tables 1 to 7, which appear further on in the report of the commissioner of immigration at Montreal. This disagreement is due to the fact that the figures in the foregoing table represent those aliens who are subjects for the collection of the head tax and do not therefore include Canadians. This is because of the uniform practice, due to circumstances narrated in former reports, of supplying statistical information in regard to such aliens only coming from foreign contiguous countries as are subjects for the head tax. The tables of the commissioner at Montreal, however, embrace all rejections, including those not subjects for the head tax, but who are in other respects within the provisions of the immigration laws.

In regular order are subjoined the various tables, giving statistical information in regard to the total immigration for the fiscal year, as indicated in the headings to those tables, respectively.

It should be borne in mind that neither the information in regard to occupations, nor that giving destinations is conclusive of the facts stated. The destination is taken from the avowed purposes of the aliens upon that point, which, even if true, are subject to change. As respects the occupations given, they merely represent the pursuits followed by the aliens in their own country and are of value in calculating the capabilities of the arrivals, but doubtless these occupations in many instances are abandoned on arrival in the United States and others are pursued.

TABLE IV.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1903 AND 1904.

Month.	1903.			1904.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July	33,254	17,528	50,782	43,926	23,449	67,375
August	28,770	16,779	45,549	40,958	23,364	64,322
September	34,826	23,402	58,228	46,840	31,490	78,330
October	40,519	23,095	63,614	51,172	30,344	81,516
November	36,654	18,523	55,177	43,917	24,110	68,027
December	34,336	15,955	50,291	28,724	15,672	44,396
January	23,543	8,308	31,851	19,528	9,000	28,528
February	37,620	9,647	47,267	24,307	9,660	33,967
March	75,457	16,209	91,666	62,054	16,171	78,225
April	100,265	26,021	126,286	69,338	21,985	91,323
May	99,840	37,674	137,514	69,592	31,836	101,428
June	68,062	30,759	98,821	48,744	26,689	75,433
Total	613,146	243,900	857,046	549,100	263,770	812,870

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TABLE V.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AND THE RACES OR PEOPLES TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

Country.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slavonian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Filipino.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).
Austria-Hungary		3	11,838	2,088		21,105		2,023	9		8			17	22,507	7	20,211	2	1,947	38
Belgium	1	5		7				1	2,588		3		1	1,284	69	1	4	1		
Denmark	2								4		2		1		8		1			1
France, including Corsica	5			1					15		16			9,193	38	1	32	1	18	5
German Empire			19	2		29			15		10			42	40,526	6	669	2	10	1
Greece		2				6								3		11,259	10		3	4
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia		1	1			13		1	1		14		1	24	13	2	6		34,056	159,127
Netherlands	4								4,822		3		1	9	37		25			
Norway									1		7		12		18		1			
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	439	1			1				1		5			2	8		5	1		
Roumania			1	11		7					1			1	159	5	6,446			
Russian Empire and Finland		17	12	3		31				4	4		10,077	3	7,128	3	77,544	1		
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro		3		1,211		7		4	2					8	13		31			
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	4	4		1			18	1			10			10	2		6		2	4
Sweden											8		51	1	16		21			
Switzerland						2			27		4			699	3,662	1	12	2	590	15
Turkey in Europe		96		1,228		41		1						2	6	1,246	169		2	
United Kingdom	45	13	2						24	12	36,486		4	29	110	4	817	36,747	12	10
Not specified					2									8	86					2
Total Europe	500	145	11,903	4,552	3	21,241	18	2,031	7,509	16	36,581		10,148	11,335	74,406	12,535	106,010	36,757	36,640	159,207
China					4,272					8	7			1	3		1			
Japan					1						16	1		1	1		10	1		
India				1						224	14				2		1			
Turkey in Asia		1,578	1	22		1								2	5	60	144			
Other Asia		19	1	1	1					6	6					2	8			
Total Asia		1,597	2	24	4,274	1				238	43	1		4	11	62	164	1		

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Country.	Japanese.	Korean.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian, or Russniak.	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian.	All other peoples.	Total aliens.
Africa	91								239		145			6	32	4	19	19				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand		1		1				5	1		1,122			4	60	1	10	122	9	1		
Philippine Islands										1	2	28		1	1							
Pacific Islands, not specified									1		19			5	7							
British North America	5		3		13		1		1		2,357		6	48	18		8	156	10			
British Honduras	1						2		1		41				7							
Other Central America	2				8		3		6		53			24	55		5		3	8		
Mexico			2		3		1		6		123		2	50	94	4	2	4	1	26		
South America	25	2			3		2		21	1	60		1	32	63	18	9	5	28	73		
West Indies	1,762		1		23		4,783		47	2	933			48	36		9	11	8	14		
All other countries							1									1		1				
Grand total	2,386	1,745	11,911	4,577	4,327	21,242	4,811	2,036	7,832	258	41,479	29	10,157	11,557	74,790	12,625	106,236	37,076	36,699	159,329		
Austria-Hungary			4	23,851			30,243	4	3,851	25	9,415	3	3	27,895			6		1	16	177,156	
Belgium												5					2		2	2	3,976	
Denmark												8,450	10		1				45		8,525	
France, including Corsica		1					1						1		24	1	6	2	13	32	9,406	
German Empire			26	8			4,991		1	6	3	74	1	13	1	2		1		12	46,380	
Greece							2		1			2					5	45		1	11,343	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia				1				1	1			1	1		2	3		1		25	193,296	
Netherlands							1					2				1			8	3	4,916	
Norway												23,768	1								23,808	
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands								6,242				1			1	5			3		6,715	
Roumania			1	12			3		426					1				11		2	7,087	
Russian Empire and Finland			12,707	5			32,577	1	3	3,907	173	871	1	25				1		13	145,141	
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro							6		1			1		2		1	4	6		25	1,325	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands												3	1		3,850	59	5		11	5	3,996	
Sweden										1		27,660	5								27,763	
Switzerland								1	1			5			1					1	5,023	
Turkey in Europe							1	73	2	1					8	1	116	1,216		135	4,344	
United Kingdom	4		6	2		1	8	13		3		41	11,226	1	18	9		2	1,808	121	12	87,590
Not specified												42									3	143
Total Europe	5		12,780	23,879		1	67,742	6,263	4,358	3,944	9,592	60,929	11,250	27,937	3,905	83	138	1,291	1,810	202	287	767,933

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TABLE V.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, ETC.—Continued.

Country.	Japanese.	Korean.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian, or Russniak.	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian.	All other peoples.	Total aliens.
China	5	3										2	4		1		1				1	4,309
Japan	14,226	2										1					1	1			2	14,264
India								1		3			1		1						13	261
Turkey in Asia									4						3	1	3,116	174			124	5,235
Other Asia	6	1,901															89	6			71	2,117
Total Asia	14,237	1,906						1	4	3		3	5		5	1	3,207	181			211	26,186
Africa				1				2	2	2		1	25		3		21	3	1	6	64	686
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	2							3				12	86		9		3		6		3	1,461
Philippine Islands	5					5							1		8							52
Pacific Islands, not specified						6							3								1	42
British North America	113									1		11	74	1	3				1	2	5	2,837
British Honduras					1								5		13	33				1	4	109
Other Central America												6	1		63	347	13	1		6	1	605
Mexico	14	1		3	440			1		2		8	11		116	33	53	3	1		5	1,009
South America					5		15	49		7		8	3	2	148	1,031	23	1	1	28	3	1,667
West Indies	6				1			19		2		46	19		389	137	194	2		1,697	4	10,193
All other countries												5				1	1				80	90
Grand total	14,382	1,907	12,780	23,883	447	12	67,757	6,338	4,364	3,961	9,592	61,029	11,483	27,940	4,662	1,666	3,653	1,482	1,820	1,942	668	812,870

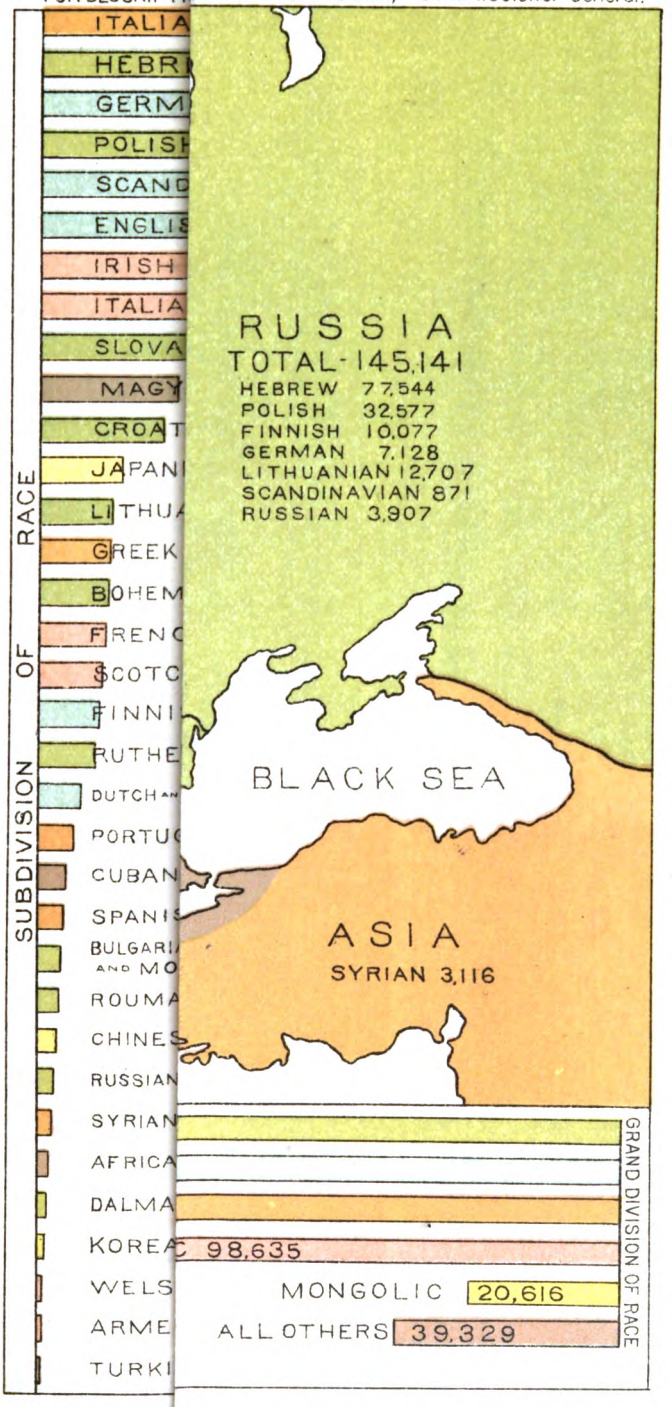
See Chart 2.

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CHART 2 . BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

FOR DESCRIPTI F. P. SARGENT, Commissioner-General.



FIGURES (E FIGURES ON THE BARS REPRESENT THE TOTAL NUM THE COLO WHERE T "CROATIAN BULGARIAN, SERVIAN, AND MONTENEGRIN."

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TABLE VI.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Country.	Sex and number of aliens arrived.			Aliens in transit.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Austria-Hungary	118,121	59,035	177,156	1,743	178,899
Belgium	2,589	1,387	3,976	239	4,215
Denmark	5,503	3,022	8,525	98	8,623
France, including Corsica	5,401	4,005	9,406	1,594	11,000
German Empire	26,366	20,014	46,380	1,270	47,650
Greece	10,860	483	11,343	182	11,525
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	149,363	43,933	193,296	5,188	198,484
Netherlands	3,181	1,735	4,916	72	4,988
Norway	15,184	8,624	23,808	256	24,064
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	4,182	2,533	6,715	19	6,734
Roumania	3,623	3,464	7,087	36	7,123
Russian Empire and Finland	95,103	50,038	145,141	1,271	146,412
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	1,234	91	1,325	4	1,329
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	3,399	597	3,996	813	4,809
Sweden	14,813	12,950	27,763	193	27,956
Switzerland	3,303	1,720	5,023	163	5,186
Turkey in Europe	4,157	187	4,344	164	4,508
United Kingdom:					
England	23,483	15,143	38,626	5,683	44,309
Ireland	16,127	20,015	36,142	423	36,565
Scotland	6,758	4,334	11,092	986	12,078
Wales	1,139	591	1,730	62	1,792
Europe not specified	78	65	143	1	144
Total Europe	513,967	253,966	767,933	20,460	788,393
China	4,198	111	4,309	2,010	6,319
Japan	12,613	1,651	14,264	248	14,510
India	243	18	261	19	288
Turkey in Asia	3,799	1,436	5,235	273	5,502
Other Asia	1,891	226	2,117	30	2,147
Total Asia	22,744	3,442	26,186	2,580	28,766
Africa	609	77	686	37	723
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	966	495	1,461	505	1,966
Philippine Islands	46	6	52	6	58
Pacific islands, not specified	22	20	42	7	49
British North America	1,677	1,160	2,837	2,505	5,342
British Honduras	73	36	109	29	138
Other Central America	406	199	605	154	759
Mexico	801	208	1,009	442	1,451
South America	1,190	477	1,667	382	2,049
West Indies	6,546	3,647	10,193	701	10,894
All other countries	53	37	90	36	126
Grand total	549,100	263,770	812,870	27,844	840,714

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TABLE VII.—REPORT OF ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATIONS BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Alabama.	Alaska.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Indian Territory.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.
African (black)	16	...	...	1	35	...	25	...	9	955	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	5	2	1	8	429	2	1	5	55	...	1	...
Armenian	...	...	...	...	35	...	55	...	1	...	...	...	...	51	1	...	1	...	...	...	27	...	559	10	3	...	23	...	...	...
Bohemian and Moravian	...	4	...	39	28	30	41	13	1	6	1	...	4	3,196	28	9	342	100	1	1	...	292	53	150	239	2	382	7	760	...
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	...	16	34	...	131	39	18	1	2	...	3	...	2	486	124	...	1	11	...	2	7	27	81	69	37	5	146	23	...	8
Chinese	...	...	3	...	2,447	2	6	...	55	1	1	415	5	28	...	...	2	...	...	66	2	20	119	...	10	3	81	17	...	...
Croatian and Slovenian	6	2	28	115	412	366	36	...	17	1	1	6	3	2,734	142	3	145	265	13	23	8	48	21	519	412	14	898	165	50	32
Cuban	31	...	...	...	6	1	5	...	18	2,991	3	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	3	81	...	45	26	5	...	5	71	...	4	...
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	...	8	18	...	367	66	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	153	4	...	1	1	...	42	...	1	4	1	14	5	33	52	...	7
Dutch and Flemish	17	1	...	1	101	30	19	1	8	8	5	5	3	1,155	200	1	377	47	6	40	3	20	398	1,592	145	10	462	26	53	...
East Indian	...	...	...	...	19	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	8	1	...	...	93	1	...	...
English	88	17	154	21	2,960	333	694	27	139	347	47	109	59	1,991	249	10	272	208	77	224	305	261	5,935	1,268	337	21	890	185	150	19
Filipino	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...
Finnish	2	10	7	1	278	58	67	...	3	13	2	...	12	256	29	...	4	4	...	7	85	8	1,499	2,334	1,457	4	14	134	6	4
French	107	9	20	15	1,139	57	182	4	85	42	4	6	5	566	178	12	70	311	8	325	15	48	489	85	38	3	602	23	19	41
German	58	2	29	86	1,709	488	1,034	55	180	113	47	26	62	7,261	671	6	1,369	919	179	146	25	1,209	1,115	2,093	1,553	16	3,843	136	1,079	19
Greek	58	...	1	19	142	62	135	8	37	34	89	...	5	2,879	65	1	45	18	1	15	59	52	2,119	98	17	2	774	...	13	...
Hebrew	53	1	2	14	311	145	1,601	51	149	16	129	...	5	4,538	124	...	156	34	95	106	169	1,976	6,229	407	672	22	1,358	10	144	...
Irish	12	6	25	4	966	127	1,412	76	107	14	18	2	3	1,933	134	2	124	90	45	28	241	164	7,612	188	151	6	542	144	82	11
Italian (north)	109	4	108	77	5,803	656	1,329	72	91	26	21	2	27	2,799	341	213	259	356	9	73	59	78	2,151	801	183	258	823	162	50	343
Italian (south)	194	...	14	13	1,020	814	4,704	428	252	562	11	...	23	5,184	190	71	175	86	27	3,544	250	617	10,900	943	253	103	1,027	40	100	21
Japanese	...	16	4	...	4,003	...	4	...	10	...	...	6,590	6	47	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	3	34	6	1	...	518	10	3	...
Korean	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuanian	...	2	3	1	6	2	695	17	2	...	...	...	...	1,914	36	21	14	...	1	...	...	84	210	1,601	148	...	8	...	5	...
Magyar	13	...	2	2	17	12	869	6	6	3	1	...	1	830	421	6	9	4	4	3	5	83	98	214	78	2	210	6	9	...
Mexican	7	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	4	...	...	1	8	...	...	...
Pacific Islander	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polish	13	2	...	13	45	16	2,690	356	8	2	1	...	...	8,244	410	17	31	47	8	19	71	960	5,823	2,124	366	6	385	8	139	...
Portuguese	1	...	...	...	1,028	...	109	1	4	3	...	12	3	84	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	3,920	1	...	...	23	1	...	38
Roumanian	...	...	...	...	3	...	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	127	303	...	14	...	...	...	...	20	17	32	6	...	73	1	5	...
Russian	1	4	1	1	98	...	129	9	9	2	1	2	...	258	7	3	7	...	8	5	6	150	352	41	12	...	62	1	8	...
Ruthenian (Russniak)	6	...	...	4	10	6	255	25	1	...	...	...	1	199	9	4	3	6	...	1	1	56	156	40	20	...	43	...	1	...
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	126	20	35	7	1,416	435	1,237	28	38	43	12	7	130	7,752	177	2	2,465	339	10	106	229	141	3,978	1,929	10,078	21	406	448	1,157	53

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Race or people.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Porto Rico.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Tourists.	Philippine Islands.	Total.					
Scotch	66	11	40	464	113	216	6	17	20	18	37	15	676	136	32	104	67	30	24	111	165	1,420	207	161	5	205	106	27	5		
Slovak	51	2	10	40	55	709	5	3	1	3		75	1,800	210	7	54	22	4	7	20	99	198	119	136	1	198	83	5	1		
Spanish	16		22	395	7	8		21	967	3			18	5	1		1		131	5	7	71	1			155	1		124		
Spanish-American	9		1	202	1	1		70	7	2			10	11		4		1	99	1	5	18	2	4		154			1		
Syrian	9		21	6	9	127		10	9	20			104	93	1	10	8	22	67	68	8	474	83	14	18	95	1	9			
Turkish	2			17	2	27	2				1		38	51					4	29	8	231	30	3	1	68					
Welsh	4		1	49	37	17		3	1	5	1		96	41		36		9	1	4	20	39	21	12	1	25	9	15	1		
West Indian	19			28	1	20	1	8	14	2			5					2		20	24	159		2		4					
All other peoples	2			44		11		6	1				33	3					6	7	7	68	6	2		106	1		1		
Grand total	1,096	135	545	488	25,934	3,970	18,526	1,193	1,376	6,209	449	9,108	451	57,457	4,402	422	6,096	2,958	558	5,236	1,901	6,847	58,411	15,570	16,425	540	14,897	1,751	3,895	729	
African (black)				64		561	2		1				36	62	89				1			4	1				6			2,386	
Armenian		21		107		597			8			1	63		171				7			3					1			1,745	
Bohemian and Moravian				187	6	1,843		86	1,877	44	1		989	2	3		81	1	468	2	1	23	41	78	443	4			11,911		
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	15		34	28	513	8	1	607				1,953		2			3		14	1		4	38	61	10	17				4,577	
Chinese			13		491			2		67		60		12				1	1	4	1	6	381		2	1				4,327	
Croatian and Slovenian			312	92	1,807	3	16	2,499		12		8,683		3		19	65	23	98	2	18	257	375	400	72	1			21,242		
Cuban		1		31		1,253	12		2	1		94	96	6			3	2		3	5			1					4,811		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian			150		693			66		42		102	1		24		16		9	53	18	5	374		356	114	2		2,036		
Dutch and Flemish		3	596	4	1,397		23	111	7	34		202	10	50		94	3	58	85	1	11	75	6	305	1	22			7,832		
East Indian			12		82			2		1		9			2							8				3			258		
English		216	1,465	29	11,331	31	157	1,152	19	135	4	4,988	32	1,215	12	98	47	307	393	69	147	558	221	222	64	1,172	2	41,479			
Filipino				1	5													1				1			4		2	29			
Finnish		85	156	9	1,474		66	389	8	250		374		26	1	87	3	9	53	18	5	374		356	114	2		10,157			
French		12	202	8	4,432	1	19	205	12	21	1	1,419	112	170	4	20	4	106	16	8	11	140	20	42	12	53		11,557			
German		58	4,528	21	20,235	13	1,704	5,273	137	410	10	424	25	162	20	892	36	612	290	22	113	672	237	3,220	54	104		74,790			
Greek		298	133		3,579	15		239	4	20		906		78	8			45	21	70	13	56	47	294	2	2		12,625			
Hebrew		47	3,445	4	68,693	7	44	2,053	7	62	11	691	2	487	4	18	87	158	22	39	119	73	41	611	1	4		106,236			
Irish		265	2,226	2	13,005	2	58	629	4	46	1	5,191	1	833	4	24	30	59	61	55	31	108	26	73	26	48		37,076			
Italian (north)		59	1,062	69	8,905		7	643	1	87	6	574	14	189	1	51	142	170	287	234	72	349	223	165	100	12		36,699			
Italian (south)		59	10,534	9	76,124	1	5	4,510		48	30	234	72	2,535	10	9	42	238	81	247	82	243	2,110	512	49	9		159,329			
Japanese		1	5	4	247		1	8		318		16	1				2	50	8		2	2,446		4	4			14,382			
Korean					9	1												2					2						1,907		
Lithuanian		87	615		1,592		24	242				5,046		29		6				20	13	23	132	139	1				12,780		
Magyar		5	3,486	1	4,781	1	33	3,810	1	9	8	125	1	3		8		9		46	104	17	427	90	12				23,883		
Mexican					250			3				5	4					4								2			447		
Pacific Islander												1																	12		
Polish		338	6,273		13,185	2	104	2,474	9	6	20	770	2	517		11	10	36	355	32	86	502	1,211	30				67,757			
Portuguese		3	273		276	1		4		6	12			769					10	1	2		3		10			6,388			

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TABLE VII.—REPORT OF ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED SSATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, ETC.—Continued.

Race or people.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Porto Rico.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Tourists.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
Roumanian	2	40		294		8	2,149			1,161		3				2	1	11	1	1	53			1		4,364
Russian	29	209	1	1,281	1	78	77		10	907		18		21		11		14	3	34	45	43		2		3,961
Ruthenian (Russniak)	24	1,094		1,653		48	405			5,386		50				16		44	2	8	42	17	6			9,592
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	176	1,472	36	10,928	2	2,991	429	29	468	2,150	7	436	6	1,590	20	134	412	101	53	2,248	10	4,377	110	19		61,029
Scotch	34	551	4	2,559	7	63	357	2	75	2,156	2	174	4	20	44	78	43	173	40	204	124	53	69	132		11,483
Slovak	2	2,591	3	3,480		16	2,244		1	14,925	2	7	1	3	1	42	2	42	74	31	358	320	8	2		27,940
Spanish		15	9	1,620			14	2	5	67	710	2			1	77	2	68	2	10			1	23		4,662
Spanish-American		13	4	806			7		7	47	143				7	7				5		7		10		1,666
Syrian	22	61	2	1,238	5	5	229	3	2	449	44	92	14	9	1	41	1	4	39	8	64	28				3,653
Turkish	32	9		274			187			396	11	32				2			3	2	15	3	2			1,482
Welsh		29	1	285		5	146		6	770		2	3	1		14	8	43	7	14	5	24		7		1,820
West Indian	1	38		1,137	1		2		1	94	331	13		1	1							1	1	11		1,942
All other peoples	10	14		235	1		22			53	8	1				1					7	2		10		668
Grand total	1,905	41,780	347	263,150	112	5,562	33,077	290	2,152	146,478	1,695	8,179	95	3,090	597	2,797	1,943	1,649	1,089	8,634	5,251	12,976	765	1,678	4	812,870

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TABLE VIII.—REPORT OF ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATIONS BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Actors.	Architects.	Clergy.	Editors.	Electricians.	Engineers (professional).	Lawyers.	Literary and scientific persons.	Musicians.	Officials (government).	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Other professional.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.
African (black)	20		13		2	2		1	1	3	3		25		70	4	10	10		
Armenian	3	3	2	3				3	1		5	1	15		36	30	34	18	2	
Bohemian and Moravian	2	7	6	5	1	14		6	53	1	2	15	8		120	124	22	160	4	28
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin					1	1	1	3		3	3		3		15	7	3	10		
Chinese	2		2					2		30	5		10	3	54	1				
Croatian and Slovenian		1				4	1		4	1		1	7	1	20	29	6	44	2	3
Cuban	48	1	2	10	2	16	33	2	4	31	50	6	19	1	225	12	19			
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		1		1								2	1		5	3	3	2		
Dutch and Flemish	10	20	48	12	7	43	8	10	22	26	16	17	23	5	267	88	15	26	1	8
East Indian	93		2	1		2	1	1		5	2	8	2	12	129					
English	435	104	234	132	79	662	128	126	123	243	172	126	318	28	2,910	145	61	185	23	17
Finnish		6	8	1	1	14	3	2	4	1	6	4	7		57	14	2	15		1
French	80	45	111	21	14	155	18	33	26	54	30	105	322	9	1,023	71	25	30	3	
German	78	164	147	58	77	471	51	130	351	163	145	237	396	64	2,532	1,063	338	536	67	243
Greek	9		5	6	4	5	3	8	12	2	7	9	18	1	89	149	36	68	2	3
Hebrew	28	27	51	13	48	50	6	32	260	4	70	36	211	7	843	1,173	403	826	535	19
Irish	37	6	142	18	17	55	21	10	25	22	21	14	180	2	570	63	19	136	10	8
Italian (north)	61	10	43	11	12	27	7	9	69	43	48	111	38	3	492	236	52	181	4	
Italian (south)	12	11	61	7	34	33	18	11	281	44	80	75	45	4	716	637	2,097	784	11	
Japanese	58	3	44	28	3	14	3	5	1	99	41	25	49		373	112	22	11		2
Korean	2										1		1		4					
Lithuanian		3	1	1		1		2	6			1	1		16	14	2	33		1
Magyar	6	13	29	9	4	31	11	7	22	14	17	36	13	2	214	43	40	155	7	2
Mexican	3	1				3	6		1	13	5	1			33			2		
Polish	2	7	30	5	3	14	3	7	35	3	3	5	18	1	136	148	21	270	23	2
Portuguese			5	2		6	2		1	6	4	3	2		31	3	9	5	1	
Roumanian	4			3	2	6	1	2	1	1	1	2			23	8	4	21	2	
Russian	8	3	12	5	4	27	1	5	14	15	8	9	7	1	119	13	8	22	4	
Ruthenian (Russniak)			6	1					1				1		9	3	1	18		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	22	31	49	32	63	269	19	25	44	61	37	27	98	7	784	250	51	496	32	17
Scotch	22	33	29	8	9	229	31	18	11	20	35	12	66	13	536	80	19	96	5	
Slovak		1	1					1	8	1	1	1	6		20	17	2	80	5	2
Spanish	51		50	5	2	22	11	5	11	41	16	26	12		252	27	11	10	1	
Spanish-American	4	2	8	4	4	30	31	2	2	38	49	10	7		191	1	2			

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TABLE VIII.—REPORT OF ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, ETC.—Continued.

Race or people.	Actors.	Architects.	Clergy.	Editors.	Electricians.	Engineers (professional).	Lawyers.	Literary and scientific persons.	Musicians.	Officials (government).	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Other professional.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.
Syrian	2		10	1	1			3	1		3		7		28	14	16	33	1	
Turkish	6		3	2		1		2		3	1	4	3		25	8	6			
Welsh	1	3	22	2	2	13		4	10	4	1		15		77	4	3	10		
West Indian	4	1	17	3	1	3	29	2	1	19	11	1	29		121	5	3	9	2	
All other peoples	56				1	3	1		13	16	8	2			100		1	1		
Grand total	1,169	507	1,193	410	398	2,226	448	479	1,419	1,030	907	932	1,983	164	13,265	4,599	3,366	4,303	747	356

Race or people.	Butchers.	Cabinetmakers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and accountants.	Dressmakers.	Engineers (stationary) and firemen.	Engravers.	Furriers and fur workers.	Gardeners.	Hat and cap makers.	Iron workers.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics (not specified).	Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).	Millers.	Milliners.
African (black)	3	1	61	42	33	18				1	1	1		2	216	8	1	2		
Armenian	6	5	65	22	6	8			6	1	12	10	2	8	3	8	4	8	2	1
Bohemian and Moravian	249	10	314	113	16	26	1	6	25	10	145	1	247	30	10	176	16	15	47	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	6	1	19	14		3	1		9	1	1		8	1	20	9	2		1	
Chinese	1			12		2			9		1			1	1					
Croatian and Slovenian	36	3	97	46	12	22			7	6	12	1	44	11	353	120	4		18	
Cuban	7		18	214		3					4	1		8	10	2	21	1		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	3	1	13	12	2	12							1		368	11	1		1	
Dutch and Flemish	72	4	126	137	27	47	3		84		27	7	4	20	78	32	12	13	12	2
East Indian				2								2			4					
English	174	32	610	1,646	235	468	27	7	204	18	438	49	9	346	734	293	148	101	25	40
Filipino															1					
Finnish	3	2	115	35	8	16		1	9		18	2	1	13	268	10	10	8		1
French	57	21	118	243	237	73	16	11	44	5	33	32	12	59	162	29	30	15	10	26
German	909	68	1,501	1,801	294	357	36	24	261	29	374	32	853	299	433	595	183	145	199	17

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Greek	27	1	156	287	6	55		4	27	4	23	8	2	15	330	107	29	14	1	
Hebrew	1,401	554	4,078	1,838	1,346	84	20	410	26	683	148	179	1,337	254	71	296	108	419	140	101
Irish	42	3	242	1,006	521	127		1	71	3	121	12		61	142	80	33	17	9	46
Italian (north)	81	6	402	126	132	78	3	2	46	21	58	4	13	59	291	1,271	69	21	41	5
Italian (south)	288	35	2,054	336	752	72	4	10	185	31	198	33	28	102	2,299	2,789	270	112	148	13
Japanese		2	76	94	2	9	3		14		3	4		5	72	4	4			1
Korean				1																
Lithuanian	4	28	76	6	4	13			1	2	59		13	2	14	16	4	1	1	
Magyar	101	13	277	105	25	30		9	24	4	81	3	192	38	18	86	13	9	47	
Mexican			2	14		6					1	2			136	1	1			
Pacific Islander															6					
Polish	126	72	539	89	28	31		10	48	9	90	3	260	33	18	157	17	15	53	2
Portuguese	3	1	35	33	22	12			1	1	1			1	172	21			1	
Roumanian	9	1	27	16	4	5		2		6	4		19	2		7	2		1	1
Russian	7	15	78	30	7	17		1	4	9	5	9	18	11	41	7	6	3	3	1
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2	3	37	10		1		1	2		6		11	1	2	7		1	4	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	177	32	1,692	877	260	455	3	6	133	6	251	21	10	272	3,579	301	149	43	54	19
Scotch	44	9	218	393	76	142	5		81	2	236	2	1	137	129	276	20	31	13	12
Slovak	41	2	148	25	4	5		3	4	4	80		70	9	10	72	3	3	37	
Spanish	7	1	28	424	7	341	1			5	11	1		14	227	23	19	4		
Spanish-American			3	55	1	29									24		3	1		
Syrian	5	9	97	58	19	3					1	9	2		2	61	3	4		
Turkish	4		15	18	1	5			2	1				1	4	14			1	
Welsh	5	1	21	38	14	20			2		24		1	11	23	24	6	7		2
West Indian			25	192	11	9			1		4	2		2	42	5	5	4		3
All other peoples	1	2	9	10		2		1		1	7		2	1	13	3		1		
Grand total	3,901	938	13,404	10,420	4,112	2,606	123	509	1,330	863	2,478	430	3,160	1,829	10,326	6,921	1,196	1,018	869	293

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TABLE VIII.—REPORT OF ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, ETC.—Continued.

Race or people.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Textile workers (not specified).	Tobacco workers.	Upholsterers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers and spinners.	Wheelwrights.
African (black)		6	1		3	7	2	62	3	23		30		1	2	224	1			2
Armenian	2	2	2			4	2	1		139	2	98	7	6	8	8	1	9	35	
Bohemian and Moravian	325	44	5	1	1	9	29	33		184	23	332	11	33	3	6	1	9	57	21
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	11	4				6		1		12		17	2	1		1			1	1
Chinese	1							1				2				2				
Croatian and Slovenian	363	14	2			2	11	14		57	19	92	9	7	1		1	1	6	4
Cuban		8	3			6						5		1		1,226				
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	17	2			1	1		1		7	1	19					1			
Dutch and Flemish	82	83	4	4	3	16	10	24		36	7	32	2	7	4	136	11	5	61	
English	1,996	222	38	35	152	124	41	55	5	119	81	175	27	30	304	21	20	23	883	15
Filipino			2			1						1								
Finnish	36	26	1			4	4	27		33	8	99	10	6				5	2	
French	769	74	2	1	4	15	6	59		28	17	58	5	5	25	3	15	49	91	2
German	803	415	30	16	31	121	124	373		577	103	808	83	189	88	35	81	92	379	83
Greek	28	22	1	1	2	7	2	2		168	7	102	20	6	1	36	1	5	10	
Hebrew	~~19~~	~~1,970~~	~~145~~	~~14~~	59	303	281	2,468		2,763	24	16,426	347	882	88	532	229	561	393	28
Irish	302	45	3	28	33	42	23	206	2	69	53	124	8	2	84		8	4	211	3
Italian (north)	1,503	64	5	18	5	29	2	93	1	378	516	222	10	17	12	3	4	15	164	5
Italian (south)	497	225	20	19	2	51	22	995		4,474	513	3,302	29	88	48	16	11	51	189	2
Japanese	13	18	23	3	1	5		3		2	5	54	1		9	2		8	8	
Lithuanian	316	9	1				4	12		51	1	106	2	4		1	1	1	1	1
Magyar	92	43	5		2	15	13	55		263	9	174	19	29	1	7	6	7	14	13
Mexican						1	1	4		1		2								
Pacific Islander										1										
Polish	290	83	6		4	8	44	130		405	15	420	31	43	5	5	5	8	65	49
Portuguese	1	3				2	1	19		27	6	6		2				1	6	
Roumanian	3	4			3	2	4	6		22		28	4	3	1		1	1		6
Russian	15	12	3	1	1		3	7		22	1	110	5	7		7	2	8	5	1
Ruthenian (Russniak)	16	3						3		23	1	21		2					4	2
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	141	378	33	5	19	88	49	315	4	328	149	412	36	92	31	24	23	75	41	16
Scotch	923	50	8	40	39	39	8	11	15	32	205	58	9	9	68	2	6	5	207	6
Slovak	99	14			1	2	26	11		159	4	117	36	22	2	2		3	14	10
Spanish	23	5	4			3	2	5		9	51	10	1		1	348	1	2	1	
Spanish-American	5	2	1			1		2		2	1	2				2				
Syrian	6	7	3	1		7	3	18		121	9	68	14	3	7	4		3	62	1
Turkish	1		2	2		1				11	1	30	1			1			4	
Welsh	407	3		7	3			1		1	7	6		12	2		1	1	2	1

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West Indian	1	8	3		2	8	4	79	1	17		7			1	10		1		1
All other peoples	4		2							3		5	1						1	
Grand total	9,110	3,868	358	196	371	930	721	5,096	31	10,567	1,839	23,580	730	1,509	796	2,664	431	953	2,917	273

Race or people.	Wood workers (not specified).	Other skilled.	Total skilled.	Agents.	Bankers.	Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Fishermen.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Manufacturers.	Merchants and dealers.	Servants.	Other miscellaneous.	Total miscellaneous.	No occupation (including all children under 14 years of age).	Grand total.
African (black)	5	3	789	1			7	75	3		368		27	496	14	991	536	2,386
Armenian		16	603	1	1	1	1	127		2	224	3	75	179	2	616	490	1,745
Bohemian and Moravian	47	74	3,043		8	4	148	592	1	4	1,255	19	62	1,951	7	4,051	4,697	11,911
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	4	6	183	1			2	615		1	3,483		20	60	2	4,184	195	4,577
Chinese	1	7	42			1	8	19	1	8	791	1	2,756	282	30	3,897	334	4,327
Croatian and Slovenian	15	25	1,519	3	1		38	2,831	8	4	12,602	3	28	1,583	4	17,105	2,598	21,242
Cuban	2	3	1,574	5	1	2	12	7		1	63	18	427	306	49	891	2,121	4,811
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	2	1	486	1		1	3	556	25	1	785		4	66	1	1,443	102	2,036
Dutch and Flemish	20	66	1,458	16	19	6	242	753	11	8	902	27	261	470	97	2,812	3,295	7,832
East Indian			8		1			4			7	1	38	37	1	89	32	258
English	77	855	11,333	290	200	63	499	432	64	66	1,913	422	1,853	3,636	1,001	10,439	16,797	41,479
Filipino			5								1		6	8		15	9	29
Finnish	1	14	828	1			27	173	8	1	3,755	6	21	2,564	6	6,562	2,710	10,157
French	15	153	2,758	46	34	15	135	432		24	601	73	596	1,428	91	3,475	4,301	11,557
German	215	477	15,780	50	24	36	1,181	3,488	21	97	9,353	220	3,498	10,487	252	28,707	27,771	74,790
Greek	9	24	1,808	3	2	3	43	3,225	24	22	5,357	6	345	631	36	9,697	1,031	12,625
Hebrew	271	857	45,109	26	7	33	65	296	9	18	8,371	74	3,464	9,292	144	21,799	38,485	106,236
Irish	29	182	4,246	33	10	35	336	1,522	16	47	8,927	29	304	15,788	392	27,444	4,816	37,076
Italian (north)	22	118	6,408	8	6	57	260	5,154	12	25	13,526	30	582	2,731	79	22,470	7,329	36,699
Italian (south)	143	262	24,247	10	14	212	269	42,471	279	19	42,502	59	1,308	10,080	155	97,378	36,988	159,329
Japanese	11	35	641	3	5	3	121	6,775	38	86	1,474	28	1,184	317	90	10,124	3,244	14,382
Korean			1					1,613			9		13	9		1,644	258	1,907
Lithuanian	4	22	831			1	8	400	3		6,941	1	9	2,107	1	9,471	2,462	12,780
Magyar	34	60	2,183	2	1	4	60	3,345	1	7	9,169	22	141	3,316	13	16,081	5,405	23,883
Mexican			174	1			3			1	12	1	49	46	4	117	123	447
Pacific Islander			7								1			2		3	2	12
Polish	57	74	3,811	2		4	68	2,007	6	4	34,824	23	95	11,938	10	48,981	14,829	67,757
Portuguese	3	10	409	5			31	534	67		1,894		107	1,076	1	3,715	2,183	6,338
Roumanian	4	3	236	1	1		3	398	1		3,259	1	32	107		3,803	302	4,364
Russian	2	12	543	1	2		13	71			1,895	7	126	284	4	2,403	896	3,961
Ruthenian (Russniak)	4	2	191			1	4	650			5,813		3	1,810		8,281	1,111	9,592
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	63	241	11,749	35	8	23	490	3,724	213	19	14,668	31	307	15,088	170	34,776	13,720	61,029
Scotch	43	319	4,129	43	23	24	145	152	2	9	385	108	334	1,011	256	2,492	4,326	11,483
Slovak	16	27	1,191				73	2,366	1	1	13,165	5	15	4,623	1	20,250	6,479	27,940

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TABLE VIII.—REPORT OF ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, ETC.—Continued.

Race or people.	Wood workers (not specified).	Other skilled.	Total skilled.	Agents.	Bankers.	Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Fishermen.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Manufacturers.	Merchants and dealers.	Servants.	Other miscellaneous.	Total miscellaneous.	No occupation including all children under 14 years of age).	Grand total.
Spanish	4	16	1,648	18	8		65	240	1	7	416	31	729	255	43	1,813	949	4,662
Spanish-American		4	141	10	1	1	42	11		1	36		296	76	12	486	848	1,666
Syrian		15	689	4		4	28	497		2	570	1	331	325	5	1,767	1,169	3,653
Turkish		1	135	2			7	238		1	819	5	113	32	4	1,221	101	1,482
Welsh		35	705	4			25	33		3	94	6	23	149	29	306	672	1,820
West Indian	4	5	476	4	2		38	15		2	44	3	191	240	21	560	785	1,942
All other peoples		3	74				7	9	1		152	1	75	51	7	303	191	668
Grand total	1,127	4,027	152,191	635	379	534	4,507	85,850	816	491	210,426	1,265	19,848	104,937	3,034	432,722	214,692	812,870

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TABLE IX.—REPORT OF ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Destination.	Actors.	Architects.	Clergy.	Editors.	Electricians.	Engineers (professional).	Lawyers.	Literary and scientific persons.	Musicians.	Officials (government).	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Other professional.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.
Alabama		1	2			9		2	1	3	1				19	7	3	6		
Alaska			4			4							1		9					
Arizona			9			6			3						18	1		6		
Arkansas			4	1		1	2				1				9	1	1	1		
California	33	12	79	22	14	106	30	30	40	91	72	34	91	6	660	126	33	86	9	8
Colorado	1		8	2	1	18	3	2	3	6	3	3	5		55	11	3	20	1	1
Connecticut	3	4	10	1	6	20	1	3	10	1	3	10	35	2	109	82	88	100	8	4
Delaware		1	5						1				2		9	8	1	3		
District of Columbia	2	2	16	3	4	16	8	2	3	72	12		17	2	159	12	11	1	3	
Florida	26	3	7	3		12	3	2	4	10	18	4	15		107	22	33	6	2	2
Georgia		1	2	2		3	1	1	3	2	1		1		17	2	1	3	1	
Hawaii		2	16	1		7	2	6	1	5	16	2	7		65	2	2	5		
Idaho			1										1		2	2		1		
Illinois	14	29	62	16	34	96	5	20	73	12	42	41	102	5	551	316	130	342	40	35
Indiana	3	1	4	1	1	6		1	5	1	3	6	17	1	50	11	4	21	4	2
Indian Territory			2							1					3			4		
Iowa	1		10	2	2	7	1		3	3	6		13		48	30	5	66	6	4
Kansas		1	3			2				1			47		54	7		9		1
Kentucky			9			2			1		2	1	3		18	3		4		2
Louisiana	56	1	30	11	2	18	14	4	8	17	8	7	21		197	13	26	6	4	
Maine	1	2	6	1	1			1	4	1			4		21	8	2	10	2	
Maryland	2	8	11	3	3	20	4	3	19	2	13	4	31	6	129	71	36	42	6	11
Massachusetts	40	22	77	16	39	116	15	34	112	27	36	44	196	3	777	281	255	278	51	9
Michigan	6	6	16	3	8	30		13	8	1	4	7	25		127	78	23	74	3	4
Minnesota	1	5	28		3	15	3	1	11	5	7	1	26		106	63	14	100	6	8
Mississippi			2			2				1	1	1	1		8	2	4	2		1
Missouri	198	73	23	87	22	128	36	33	144	229	37	92	71	34	1,207	101	44	74	10	25
Montana			1		1	4		3	1		1		4		15	9	1	10		1
Nebraska			12			4		1	2		5		5		29	11	5	25	1	3
Nevada						1									1	1		6		
New Hampshire		2	4			2		3				1	5		17	6	1	7		
New Jersey	14	24	45	5	25	69	6	13	47	13	25	14	71	4	375	200	208	224	24	12
New Mexico			3			2				1					6	2		2		1
New York	635	222	376	183	181	1,048	221	223	696	413	446	578	821	63	6,106	2,302	1,937	1,487	459	113
North Carolina			2			1		1	1	3			2		10	1		1		
North Dakota		2	5		1	2			1		1		11		23	8	8	42	1	
Ohio	21	10	38	3	9	57	5	6	29	7	12	17	51	2	267	128	75	211	12	23
Oklahoma		1	7						1	1					10			1		
Oregon	2		6	1		7		1	1				1		19	9	5	13		3

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TABLE IX.—REPORT OF ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, ETC.—Continued.

Destination.	Actors.	Architects.	Clergy.	Editors.	Electricians.	Engineers (professional).	Lawyers.	Literary and scientific persons.	Musicians.	Officials (government).	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Other professional.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.
Pennsylvania	28	48	115	15	25	209	22	41	141	29	75	31	154	26	959	482	312	707	79	47
Porto Rico	24	1	28	2	3	20	20	4	2	12	10	8	9		143	10	4	3		
Rhode Island	1	5	10	2	2	13	3	3	7	1	2	6	13	1	69	37	41	53	4	2
South Carolina						1									1			2		
South Dakota			3			2			3		2		11		21	8	2	21		
Tennessee			1			3			1		2		7		14	3	3	1		
Texas	16	2	25	3		18	1	3	4	1	9		13	1	96	14	8	23		3
Utah			8	2	1	10	2		2				5	1	31	5	4	19	1	
Vermont	1	1	3			1		1	1			8	2		18	5	1	7		
Virginia		4	1	1		5		1	1	2			11	1	27	8	2	7		
Washington	5	5	9	8	5	24	2	2	9	10	11	1	14	1	106	19	14	37	4	3
West Virginia		1	3			6			1	2			1	1	15	3	2	22		
Wisconsin	3	4	19		5	16	5	6	8	3	3	3	18	3	96	62	14	98	6	24
Wyoming			2			3				1		1			7	5		3		1
Tourists	32	1	21	10		54	33	9	3	40	17	7	22	1	250	1		1		3
Total	1,169	507	1,193	410	398	2,226	448	479	1,419	1,030	907	932	1,983	164	13,265	4,599	3,366	4,303	747	356

Destination.	Butchers.	Cabinet makers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and accountants.	Dressmakers.	Engineers (stationary) and firemen.	Engravers.	Furriers and fur workers.	Gardeners.	Hat and cap makers.	Ironworkers.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics (not specified).	Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).	Millers.	Milliners.
Alabama	4		10	23	4	20			1	2	4			5	73	9			3	
Alaska			1	1	1	1									4					
Arizona	3		12	6		5			1		5	1		4	2	6			1	
Arkansas	1		3	5		2					1			1		7	2			
California	65	10	349	361	104	144	4	3	81	5	45	8	20	55	1,152	237	35	19	25	9
Colorado	14	1	46	35	19	15			7		10	4	6	7	38	39	2	3	1	
Connecticut	57	14	249	124	84	21	1	6	26	9	52	2	50	37	140	229	24	25	10	7
Delaware	1	2	15	3	2	3			1	1	4		1	3	7	20	2	1		1
District of Columbia	4		13	29	9	2		2	5	3	2	3	4	1	5	12	2	1		2
Florida	23		45	420	13	10			5	2	5			8	209	15	5	1	1	
Georgia	2	1	4	11	2	1			2	1	1			1	12	3	1	2		
Hawaii			14	18		3			2							1	2			

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Idaho	4		7	9	2	2			1		1			1	6	1			3	
Illinois	451	58	908	727	212	126	9	9	92	40	218	18	288	137	248	409	69	49	65	15
Indiana	20	2	30	34	12	11	1		6		26	2	17	11	5	33	4	6	5	1
Indian Territory			5			1			1						1	9				
Iowa	42	3	120	61	15	14			14		12		11	8	32	45	5	8	15	2
Kansas	8	2	32	31	4	8			5		5		10	5	1	21	2	1	4	
Kentucky	3	1	7	18	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		1	4	1	1	1	
Louisiana	6	3	37	61	16	27			42		8	1	1	7	143	34	9	1	3	1
Maine	4	3	24	12	6	9			1		8	1		8	40	20	2	2	1	1
Maryland	81	5	185	101	20	23	1	3	6	19	12	2	77	27	85	92	10	7	14	2
Massachusetts	209	93	757	615	384	132	11	9	112	74	264	36	106	165	856	392	86	69	37	18
Michigan	57	25	209	124	36	39		1	46		42	1	25	47	103	98	16	6	18	1
Minnesota	60	8	348	180	53	26		2	23	5	34	1	21	40	108	97	23	5	18	2
Mississippi	3		1	8	4				1		1				11	2	1		2	
Missouri	102	21	384	414	62	173	4	4	58	14	38	21	90	40	71	104	29	16	23	2
Montana	8		24	8	2	9	1		2		4		2	3	11	25	1	1	2	
Nebraska	31	1	85	40	13	12			13	2	10	1	12	5	9	48	5	3	18	1
Nevada	3		13	2	1	1							3		3	6				
New Hampshire	10		25	21	11	4	1	2	6		6	1	2	5	8	26	5	1		
New Jersey	187	33	679	401	184	91	7	9	80	47	162	23	158	101	369	338	75	66	46	11
New Mexico	1		3	3		1					1	2				2			2	
New York	1,665	512	5,842	4,687	2,108	1,234	59	405	406	496	652	244	1,342	690	5,120	2,578	527	543	260	166
North Carolina	4		2	2		2			1		1			1	2					
North Dakota	17		103	48	9	4		1	6	3	4	4	3	7	36	23	5	2	3	
Ohio	162	19	498	211	82	44	3	8	45	21	165	2	200	50	80	284	26	24	55	5
Oklahoma	1			4					1				1		1	4			1	1
Oregon	5		42	28	8	5		1	13				4	4	74	16	5			
Pennsylvania	441	104	1,548	766	472	243	11	37	134	102	524	23	576	197	509	1,253	132	109	174	33
Porto Rico			12	207		3				5	3		1	3	15	2	10	1		
Rhode Island	16	3	116	80	50	32	1	2	13	7	54	19	11	26	87	59	19	12	6	7
South Carolina	1		1	4											5					
South Dakota	12		47	27	2	3		1			6		1	2	26	13	2		6	
Tennessee	3		8	16	3	1		1	1		1		2	4	1	6	1		1	
Texas	10	1	49	79	3	7			10	1	3	1	25	18	43	19	5	2	7	
Utah	1	2	26	26	22	4	3		5		6		3	4	3	16	5	2	1	1
Vermont	3		11	9	8		1		2		6		7	2	6	43	4		3	
Virginia	1	1	11	18	7	9			5		9		2	14	22	8	2	1	1	
Washington	20	1	132	90	21	21	2		12		12	7	7	41	386	20	11	13	7	
West Virginia	5		28	14	3	5			2		5		9	4	13	94	4		4	
Wisconsin	60	9	269	152	36	24	2	2	26	3	42	1	58	25	138	93	20	14	22	2
Wyoming	4		14	7	1						1		2	3	2	5				
Tourists	6		1	38		27			7		2			2	4	1		1		2
Philippine Islands				1																
Total	3,901	938	13,404	10,420	4,112	2,606	123	509	1,330	863	2,478	430	3,160	1,829	10,326	6,921	1,196	1,018	869	293

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TABLE IX.—REPORT OF ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, ETC.—Continued.

Destination.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Textile workers (not specified).	Tobacco workers.	Upholsterers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers and spinners.	Wheelwrights.
Alabama	77	2						1		10	1	7			1				1	
Alaska	21									1						1				
Arizona	112	1			1			1		1	4	2				1		1		
Arkansas	39							3		4	1	6				1			1	
California	329	57	26	10	15	37	11	61	4	121	41	160	16	6	23	14	7	14	21	3
Colorado	235	8	2		2	3		12		15	9	17	1	1	1		1	3	6	
Connecticut	57	53	5	2	5	15	12	99	1	297	41	364	9	23	10	13	1	34	122	2
Delaware	5	3		2		2	1	3		17		14	3	1	2				1	
District of Columbia	2	5	2		1	7	3	8		29	3	39	2	1	1			5	3	1
Florida	3	12	2	1		6		29		36		32			1	1,778				
Georgia	3	2						1		6	7	12	1	2	1	2		2		
Hawaii		1	2			1			1		1	5		1						
Idaho	22	1	2		1		1	4		2		1			1			1	2	
Illinois	1,010	205	16	8	23	69	74	294		548	63	1,058	72	117	19	28	34	66	88	32
Indiana	169	13			1	3	4	11		26	6	33	1	6		2	3	3	12	1
Indian Territory	62									1						1				
Iowa	121	20	2	2	5	5	5	38		48	12	52	4	5	4	3	2	3	9	5
Kansas	294	3	2			1	1	6		14	7	30							8	2
Kentucky	12	3			2	1	1	5		7	3	17		1		2		1	3	
Louisiana	6	7	1		1	1	3	9	1	146	4	27		2	5			1	2	1
Maine	15	6				1	1	6		22	14	33	2	3	18			3	37	
Maryland	60	55	2	1	3	11	10	54		126	34	455	10	23	1	10	6	10	12	4
Massachusetts	170	246	15	25	40	58	48	329	2	917	225	1,534	63	77	155	156	30	56	765	9
Michigan	410	47	3	4	8	14	16	28		116	17	104	3	10	5	8	8	3	21	7
Minnesota	95	70	4	1	8	15	4	60		108	27	173	7	19	4	4	3	13	9	11
Mississippi	7	1					1	2		5		4								
Missouri	172	149	11	9	11	31	25	34		122	18	236	5	31	14	4	22	20	28	17
Montana	106	3	1		1	2	1	4		13	1	5	1	3	1	1			1	1
Nebraska	30	14			2	3	7	11	1	36	5	58	4	7	4	3		3	11	5
Nevada	12	1	1					1		3	4	1			1					
New Hampshire	7	3	1			2	2	2		37	13	22	1	2	12	1			45	
New Jersey	124	161	16	8	13	44	36	256	2	571	72	802	52	52	63	18	18	45	315	15
New Mexico	17					1		1				1							1	
New York	600	2,111	196	91	139	445	303	2,948	8	4,891	603	14,817	318	795	255	487	237	525	688	64
North Carolina												1				1				
North Dakota	16	29	1			5	7	5		19	7	21	2	4			2	1	3	2
Ohio	503	86	3	3	11	14	29	114		308	37	466	25	62	14	8	11	26	52	17
Oklahoma							1	1			1	2							1	
Oregon	13	6	1	1	2	1		3		13	3	19		2	4			1	4	
Pennsylvania	3,273	334	17	24	48	86	89	439	3	1,527	301	2,464	94	195	114	94	35	83	375	47

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Destination.	Wood workers (not specified).	Other skilled.	Total skilled.	Agents.	Bankers.	Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Fishermen.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Manufacturers.	Merchants and dealers.	Servants.	Other miscellaneous.	Total miscellaneous.	No occupation (including all children under 14 years of age).	Grand total.		
Alabama		9	283	2			10	68	2	1	165		47	65	7	367	427	1,096		
Alaska			31		1			9	1	9	45	2	3	8	1	79	16	135		
Arizona			177	8			4	58		1	123		22	25	4	245	105	545		
Arkansas			80	1			8	42			141		5	30		227	172	488		
California	32	89	4,090	36	38	14	487	3,285	51	69	5,428	55	2,865	2,141	173	14,642	6,542	25,934		
Colorado	5	11	615	2	2	7	72	589	2	1	1,002	4	38	428	29	2,176	1,124	3,970		
Connecticut	18	93	2,725	7	1	18	56	1,835	4	3	5,405	12	152	3,344	30	10,867	4,825	18,526		
Delaware		1	134	1		1	5	209		1	434	2	6	157	2	818	232	1,193		
District of Columbia	1	9	248	3	2		3	62	1	1	182	1	48	194	8	505	464	1,376		
Florida	2	9	2,738	9	4	4	26	126	7	5	257	41	227	628	12	1,346	2,018	6,209		
Georgia		5	95	1	2		2	13		1	68		38	50	4	179	158	449		
Hawaii	2	5	68	1	1	1	10	7,006	5	1	166	2	353	57	9	7,612	1,363	9,108		
Idaho	2	10	90			1	18	65		1	106		6	57	6	260	99	451		
Illinois	74	206	9,115	25	13	23	357	5,329	34	31	16,200	55	685	8,788	136	31,676	16,115	57,457		
Indiana	3	50	615	1		1	23	396	3	4	1,507	4	50	419	11	2,419	1,318	4,402		
Indian Territory			85			1	1	47			153	3	1	40		246	88	422		
Iowa	9	19	891	2		5	174	759	6	1	1,396	6	63	954	18	3,384	1,773	6,096		
Kansas	2	4	530	2			70	241		2	533	2	24	278	9	1,161	1,213	2,958		
Kentucky	2	5	123	1			5	30			49	2	16	71	1	175	242	558		
Louisiana	4	11	681	12	10	17	30	537	37	1	1,308	7	362	341	32	2,694	1,664	5,236		
Maine		33	358	3	1	2	5	155	4		519	1	25	281	8	1,004	518	1,901		
Maryland	19	46	1,890	4	1		18	244	8	2	1,455	7	158	756	26	2,679	2,149	6,847		
Porto Rico		3	3			2		9		19		7		4		3		2		
Rhode Island	20	30	6		3	9	5	49		124	20	138	5	13	36	9	4	4	196	1
South Carolina										4	3	2	1							
South Dakota	40	6	1					14		18	3	6	2				1		5	6
Tennessee	26		2					4		8	1	6			1		1	1	1	1
Texas	59	10	1		1	8	1	9		21	6	30		2	2	2		3	10	2
Utah	135	7			3	5		19		14	2	10	1	4	10		2	1	17	1
Vermont	22	5						4		9	173	18			2	1			5	2
Virginia	17	5		1	2	1		8		17		36	1	3		3		1		
Washington	253	20	4	2	11	11	1	23	3	30	14	61	2	6	8	1		5	9	1
West Virginia	246	4	1		1	1	2	3		36	12	29	1	5						2
Wisconsin	33	56	6		6	8	16	71	5	102	20	138	18	21	4	3	4	13	23	11
Wyoming	50	1		1	1					2		3							4	
Tourists		3				1						2	3							
Total	9,110	3,868	358	196	371	930	721	5,096	31	10,567	1,839	23,580	730	1,509	796	2,664	431	953	2,917	273

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TABLE IX.—REPORT OF ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, ETC.—Continued.

Destination.	Wood workers (not specified.)	Other skilled.	Total skilled.	Agents.	Bankers.	Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Fishermen.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Manufacturers.	Merchants and dealers.	Servants.	Other miscellaneous.	Total miscellaneous.	No occupation (including all children under 14 years of age.)	Grand total.
Massachusetts	86	378	10,683	45	18	42	139	5,024	55	27	15,080	69	743	11,071	225	32,538	14,413	58,411
Michigan	16	49	1,973	7	1	9	146	1,195	24	5	4,785	11	109	1,901	21	8,214	5,256	15,570
Minnesota	17	56	1,953	7	2	6	259	1,339	57	4	4,755	8	91	2,972	37	9,537	4,829	16,425
Mississippi		1	64		1	1	4	59	3	1	89		11	39	1	209	259	540
Missouri	21	96	3,000	42	15	15	106	1,043	17	22	2,884	129	1,098	1,270	382	7,023	3,667	14,897
Montana	2	2	273	1		1	44	235	4	2	546		27	202	31	1,093	370	1,751
Nebraska	7	18	583	1		2	127	382	4		746	5	27	569	9	1,872	1,411	3,895
Nevada			63				25	241		2	252		3	39	16	578	87	729
New Hampshire		11	309		1	1	6	113			669	3	19	401	5	1,218	361	1,905
New Jersey	56	249	6,723	17	6	25	109	4,688	19	17	11,355	33	440	7,081	92	23,882	10,800	41,780
New Mexico			41	1			15	45			114		5	26	2	208	92	347
New York	509	1,514	68,378	258	192	209	805	23,533	188	174	47,721	563	9,303	34,916	1,084	118,946	69,720	263,150
North Carolina		2	21				1	3			16		4	13	1	38	43	112
North Dakota	3	9	473	3		2	157	627	34	1	1,341	1	16	809	5	2,996	2,070	5,562
Ohio	36	141	4,399	12	3	11	131	3,373	6	5	12,265	33	219	3,358	54	19,470	8,941	33,077
Oklahoma		1	22				14	31			36		3	13	1	98	160	290
Oregon	2	6	316	1	1	1	60	326	22	4	456	6	75	257	13	1,222	595	2,152
Pennsylvania	141	593	19,391	42	15	71	373	17,481	28	26	57,871	90	973	15,264	310	92,544	33,584	146,478
Porto Rico	1	5	337	11	4		60	50		4	79	6	383	68	12	677	538	1,695
Rhode Island	13	100	1,542	6		14	15	718	5	1	1,754	6	99	1,384	22	4,024	2,544	8,179
South Carolina			23				2	10	1		16	1	4	12		46	25	95
South Dakota	4	8	293			1	77	346	10		699	1	7	507	3	1,651	1,125	3,090
Tennessee	1	2	110	6	2		4	52	3	1	138	1	30	45	1	283	190	597
Texas	1	11	510	22	14	4	48	179	3	6	375	2	135	251	36	1,075	1,116	2,797
Utah	2	13	405	2		3	35	145	2	2	443	1	24	178	16	851	656	1,943
Vermont		3	362			1	7	148	1		542		12	187	2	900	369	1,649
Virginia		6	229	2	1	1	11	84		2	253	1	30	74	5	464	369	1,089
Washington	11	31	1,387	2	2	8	112	1,001	73	38	2,731	11	441	774	28	5,221	1,920	8,634
West Virginia	5	12	577			1	17	1,103	1		2,167	4	10	291	4	3,598	1,061	5,251
Wisconsin	18	80	1,858	4		9	169	1,111	91	9	3,335	9	105	1,724	19	6,585	4,437	12,976
Wyoming		3	113	1	1	1	14	58			257	1	4	97	20	454	191	765
Tourists		12	117	21	24		31	2		3	14	64	203	32	51	445	866	1,678
Philippine Islands			1										1			1	2	4
Total	1,127	4,027	152,191	635	379	534	4,507	85,850	816	491	210,426	1,265	19,848	104,937	3,034	432,722	214,692	812,870

See chart 3.

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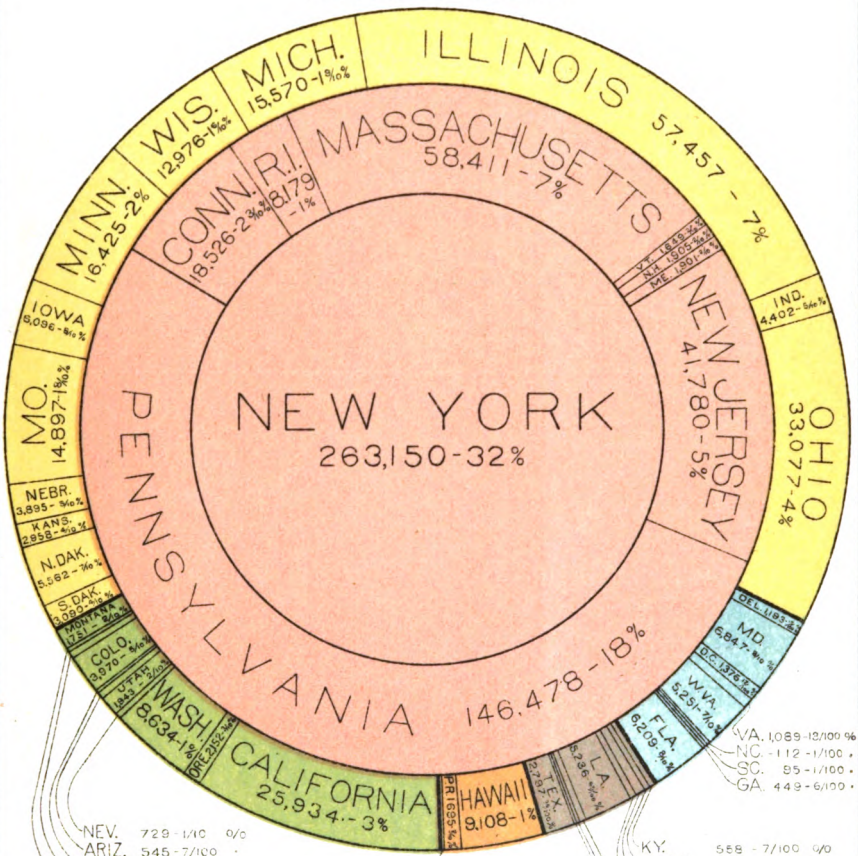
CHART 3.
FOR DESCRIPTION SEE PAGES 159-163

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
F. P. SARGENT COMMISSIONER-GENERAL

PROPORTION OF IMMIGRATION AND NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS GOING TO EACH STATE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION 541,979-67%
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION 176,405-22%
WESTERN DIVISION 47,221-6%
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION 22,621-3%
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION 12,024-1%
PORTO RICO, HAWAII AND ALASKA 10,938-1%

TOTAL 812,870



VA. 1,089-13/100 %
NC. 1112-1/100 "
SC. 85-1/100 "
GA. 449-6/100 "

KY. 588-7/100 %
TENN. 597-7/100 "
ALA. 1,096-14/100 "
MISS. 540-7/100 "
ARK. 488-6/100 "
IND.TER. 422-5/100 "
OKLA. 290-4/100 "

NEV. 729-1/10 %
ARIZ. 545-7/100 "
N.MEX. 347-4/100 "
WYO. 765-1/10 "
IDAHO 451-6/100 "

ALASKA 135-2/100 %

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Table X gives the arrivals in the United States from the foreign countries whence they respectively came, of all aliens during each year since 1857 arranged in the form of reports of alien passengers issued prior to the organization of the Bureau.

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1857 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE.

Country.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Austria-Hungary					13	78	93
Belgium	1,011	160	137	30	100	124	136
Denmark	762	490	470	527	154	1,565	1,473
France	4,441	2,747	2,772	3,080	3,389	2,898	2,314
German Empire	86,407	69,586	46,635	43,946	52,116	23,811	29,741
Italy	1,046	1,414	1,051	920	954	621	514
Netherlands	986	1,201	168	342	369	339	349
Norway	1						20
Portugal	116	203	85	88	92	22	104
Russian Empire and Finland	74	108	314	156	129	134	135
Spain	637	922	1,454	974	804	381	336
Sweden	881	2,645	1,850	629	287	1,021	1,179
Switzerland	1,713	1,671	866	676	1,243	587	696
United Kingdom:							
England	27,060	21,013	15,188	12,838	13,207	7,659	13,615
Ireland	59,370	41,500	34,410	40,547	43,351	16,800	36,545
Scotland	3,833	3,202	1,981	1,995	1,244	730	954
Wales	601	492	320	547	554	366	632
Europe, not specified	20,191	16,823	11,884	12,633	13,771	7,055	33,432
Total Europe	209,130	164,177	119,585	119,928	131,777	64,191	122,268
China	4,524	7,183	3,215	6,117	6,094	4,174	5,280
Other Asia	4	5	1	8	14	7	9
Total Asia	4,528	7,188	3,216	6,125	6,108	4,181	5,289
Africa	26	8	20	119	48	8	12
British North America	6,068	5,360	4,544	4,412	3,221	2,538	3,388
Central America	277	11	5	7	9	31	8
Mexico	401	342	301	243	207	197	101
South America	85	130	116	204	148	90	139
West Indies	808	922	718	1,158	853	543	575
All other countries	9,223	13,804	1,066	947	506	404	1,145
Grand total	230,546	191,942	129,571	133,143	142,877	72,183	132,925

Country.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Austria-Hungary	136	518	87	392	553	1,499	4,425
Belgium	411	282	1,515	1,173	97	1,922	1,002
Denmark	738	772	1,092	2,031	1,596	3,649	4,083
France	2,128	2,949	5,724	5,886	5,119	3,879	4,007
German Empire	41,155	58,153	120,218	124,076	122,677	131,042	118,225
Italy	694	594	1,318	1,585	1,549	1,489	2,893
Netherlands	520	572	1,613	2,598	718	1,134	1,066
Norway	265	84	9,220	2,510	4,296	16,068	13,216
Portugal	48	383	249	320	294	87	255
Russian Empire and Finland	385	217	999	618	376	527	1,130
Spain	681	902	613	862	876	1,123	663
Sweden	1,192	2,500	2,840	5,919	11,253	24,224	13,443
Switzerland	1,022	1,738	3,751	4,656	3,405	3,650	3,075
United Kingdom:							
England	29,349	25,964				35,673	60,957
Ireland	69,161	51,018	133,061	126,289	115,392	40,786	56,996
Scotland	3,136	3,195				7,751	12,521
Wales	856	332				660	1,011
Europe not specified	29,222	19,599	13	15	9	40,380	29,216
Total Europe	181,099	169,772	282,313	278,930	268,210	315,543	328,184
China	5,240	3,702	1,872	3,519	6,707	12,874	15,740
Other Asia	2	11	25	60	63	68	85
Total Asia	5,242	3,713	1,897	3,579	6,770	12,942	15,825
Africa	25	46	32	26	21	72	31
British North America	3,642	3,763	37,419	18,128	5,373	21,117	40,411
Central America	1	1	6	5	2	3	33
Mexico	78	139	244	237	292	320	463
South America	142	128	225	266	197	90	69
West Indies	494	743	988	891	839	2,237	1,679
All other countries	391	2,034	9,453	1,042	485	444	508
Grand total	191,114	180,339	332,577	303,104	282,189	352,768	387,203

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TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1857 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Country.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Austria-Hungary	4,887	4,410	7,112	8,850	7,658	6,276	5,396
Belgium	774	738	1,176	817	615	515	488
Denmark	2,015	3,690	4,931	3,082	2,656	1,547	1,695
France	3,137	9,317	14,798	9,643	8,321	8,002	5,856
German Empire	82,554	141,109	149,671	87,291	47,769	31,937	29,298
Italy	2,816	4,190	8,757	7,667	3,631	3,017	3,195
Netherlands	993	1,909	3,811	2,444	1,287	855	591
Norway	9,418	11,421	16,247	10,384	6,093	5,173	4,588
Portugal	290	416	24	60	763	471	1,291
Russian Empire and Finland	1,208	2,665	4,972	5,868	8,981	5,700	7,132
Spain	558	595	541	485	601	518	665
Sweden	10,699	13,464	14,303	5,712	5,573	5,603	4,991
Switzerland	2,269	3,650	3,107	3,093	1,814	1,549	1,686
United Kingdom:							
England	56,530	69,764	74,801	50,905	40,130	24,373	19,161
Ireland	57,439	68,732	77,344	53,707	37,957	19,575	14,569
Scotland	11,984	13,916	13,841	10,429	7,310	4,582	4,135
Wales	899	1,214	840	665	449	324	281
Europe, not specified	16,078	65	104	130	77	86	74
Total Europe	264,548	351,265	396,380	261,232	181,635	120,103	105,092
China	7,135	7,788	20,291	13,776	16,437	22,781	10,594
Other Asia	102	37	39	61	57	153	39
Total Asia	7,237	7,825	20,330	13,837	16,494	22,934	10,633
Africa	23	38	22	14	35	41	16
British North America	47,082	40,176	37,871	32,960	24,051	22,471	22,116
Central America	4	8	38	20	15	15	7
Mexico	402	569	606	386	610	631	445
South America	96	101	163	144	132	156	87
West Indies	1,251	1,351	1,657	1,829	1,832	1,413	1,390
All other countries	707	3,473	2,736	2,917	2,694	2,222	2,071
Grand total	321,350	404,806	459,803	313,339	227,498	169,986	141,857

Country.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Austria-Hungary	5,150	5,963	17,267	27,935	29,150	27,625	36,571
Belgium	354	512	1,232	1,766	1,431	1,450	1,576
Denmark	2,105	3,474	6,576	9,117	11,618	10,319	9,202
France	4,159	4,655	4,313	5,227	6,003	4,821	3,608
German Empire	29,313	34,602	84,638	210,485	250,630	194,786	179,676
Italy	4,344	5,791	12,354	15,401	32,160	31,792	16,510
Netherlands	608	753	3,340	8,597	9,517	5,249	4,198
Norway	4,759	7,345	19,895	22,705	29,101	23,398	16,974
Portugal	660	392	260	171	42	176	701
Russian Empire and Finland	3,595	4,942	7,191	10,655	21,590	11,920	17,226
Spain	457	457	389	484	378	262	299
Sweden	5,390	11,001	39,186	49,760	64,607	38,277	26,552
Switzerland	1,808	3,161	6,156	11,293	10,844	12,751	9,386
United Kingdom:							
England	18,405	24,183	59,454	65,177	82,394	63,140	55,918
Ireland	15,932	20,013	71,603	72,342	76,432	81,486	63,344
Scotland	3,502	5,225	12,640	15,168	18,937	11,859	9,060
Wales	243	543	1,173	1,027	1,656	1,597	901
Europe not specified	48	58	80	131	274	246	504
Total Europe	100,832	133,070	347,747	527,441	646,764	521,154	452,206
China	8,992	9,604	5,802	11,890	39,579	8,031	279
Other Asia	22	56	37	92	50	82	231
Total Asia	9,014	9,660	5,839	11,982	39,629	8,113	510
Africa	12	17	21	25	32	56	13
British North America	25,568	31,268	99,706	125,391	98,295	70,241	60,584
Central America	50	9	44	29	20	9	23
Mexico	465	556	492	325	366	469	430
South America	88	69	88	110	91	77	65
West Indies	1,019	1,123	1,351	1,680	1,291	903	2,208
All other countries	1,421	2,054	1,969	2,448	2,504	2,300	2,553
Grand total	138,469	177,826	457,257	669,431	788,992	603,322	518,592

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TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1857 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Country.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Austria-Hungary	27,309	28,680	40,265	45,814	34,174	56,199	71,042	76,937
Belgium	1,653	1,300	2,553	3,212	2,562	2,671	3,037	4,026
Denmark	6,100	6,225	8,524	8,962	8,699	9,366	10,659	10,125
France, including Corsica	3,495	3,318	5,034	6,454	5,918	6,585	6,770	4,678
German Empire	124,443	84,403	106,865	109,717	99,538	92,427	113,554	119,168
Gibraltar		8	12	18	13	9	13	
Greece	172	104	313	782	158	524	1,105	660
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	13,642	21,315	47,622	51,558	25,307	52,003	76,055	61,631
Malta	4	7	1	3		1	6	
Netherlands	2,689	2,314	4,506	5,845	6,460	4,326	5,206	6,141
Norway	12,356	12,759	16,269	18,264	13,390	11,370	12,568	14,325
Poland	3,085	3,939	6,128	5,826	4,922	11,073	27,497	40,536
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores islands	2,024	1,194	1,360	1,625	2,024	2,600	2,999	3,400
Roumania	803	494	2,045	1,186	893	517	957	
Russian Empire and Finland	17,158	17,800	30,766	33,487	33,916	35,598	47,426	81,511
Spain	350	344	436	526	526	813	905	4,078
Sweden	22,248	27,751	42,836	54,698	35,415	29,632	36,880	41,845
Switzerland	5,895	4,805	5,214	7,737	7,070	6,993	6,811	6,886
Turkey in Europe	138	176	206	207	252	206	265	1,331
United Kingdom:								
England	47,332	49,767	72,855	82,574	68,503	57,020	53,600	34,309
Ireland	51,795	49,619	68,370	73,513	65,557	53,024	55,706	51,383
Scotland	9,226	12,126	18,699	24,457	18,296	12,041	12,557	7,177
Wales	1,127	1,027	1,820	1,654	1,181	650	424	729
Europe, not specified	39	54	130	12	16	32	43	
Total Europe	353,083	329,529	482,829	538,131	434,790	445,680	546,085	570,876
China	22	40	10	26	118	1,716	2,836	(a)
Other Asia	176	277	605	817	1,607	2,732	4,842	(a)
Total Asia	198	317	615	843	1,725	4,448	7,678	(a)
Africa	112	122	40	65	187	112	103	(a)
Australasia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified	679	1,136	1,282	2,387	2,196	1,167	1,301	(a)
British North America	38,291							
Central America	24	32	23	67	88	147	285	(a)
Mexico	323							
South America	44	246	366	440	427	438	664	(a)
West Indies	2,477	2,734	4,876	4,880	4,923	3,070	3,906	(a)
All other countries	115	87	78	76	91	240	297	8,787
Total immigrants	395,346	334,203	490,109	546,889	444,427	455,302	560,319	579,663

Country.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Austria-Hungary	57,420	38,638	33,401	65,103	33,031	39,797
Belgium	3,324	1,709	1,058	1,261	760	695
Denmark	7,720	5,003	3,910	3,167	2,085	1,946
France, including Corsica	3,621	3,080	2,628	2,463	2,107	1,990
German Empire	78,756	53,989	32,173	31,885	22,533	17,111
Greece	1,072	1,356	597	2,175	571	2,339
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	72,145	42,977	35,427	68,060	59,431	58,613
Netherlands	6,199	1,820	1,388	1,583	890	767
Norway	15,515	9,111	7,580	8,855	5,842	4,938
Poland	16,374	1,941	791	691	4,165	4,726
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	4,631	2,196	1,452	2,766	1,874	1,717
Roumania		729	523	785	791	900
Russian Empire and Finland	42,310	39,278	35,907	51,445	25,816	29,828
Spain	206	925	501	351	448	577
Sweden	35,710	18,286	15,361	21,177	13,162	12,398
Switzerland	4,744	2,905	2,239	2,304	1,566	1,246
Turkey in Europe	625	298	245	169	152	176
United Kingdom:						
England	27,931	17,747	23,443	19,492	9,974	9,877
Ireland	43,578	30,231	46,304	40,262	28,421	25,128
Scotland	6,215	3,772	3,788	3,483	1,883	1,797
Wales	1,043	1,001	1,602	1,581	870	1,219
Europe, not specified		60	24	9	25	1
Total Europe	429,139	277,052	250,342	329,067	216,397	217,786

(a) Included in all other countries.

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TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1857 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Country.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
China	472	1,170	539	1,441	3,363	2,071
Japan	1,380	1,931	1,150	1,110	1,526	2,230
Other Asia	540	1,589	2,806	4,213	4,773	4,336
Total Asia	2,392	4,690	4,495	6,764	9,662	8,637
Africa	(a)	24	36	21	37	48
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified	(a)	244	141	112	199	201
British North America		194	239	273	290	350
Central America	(a)	32	21	17	6	7
Mexico		109	116	150	91	107
South America	(a)	39	36	35	49	39
West Indies	2,593	3,177	3,096	6,828	4,101	2,124
All other countries	5,606	70	14			
Total immigrants	439,730	285,631	258,536	343,267	230,832	229,299

Country.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Austria-Hungary	62,491	114,847	113,390	171,989	206,011	177,156
Belgium	1,101	1,196	1,579	2,577	3,450	3,976
Denmark	2,690	2,926	3,655	5,660	7,158	8,525
France, including Corsica	1,694	1,739	3,150	3,117	5,578	9,406
German Empire	17,476	18,507	21,651	28,304	40,086	46,380
Greece	2,333	3,771	5,910	8,104	14,090	11,343
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	77,419	100,135	135,996	178,375	230,622	193,296
Netherlands	1,029	1,735	2,349	2,284	3,998	4,916
Norway	6,705	9,575	12,248	17,484	24,461	23,808
Poland	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	2,054	4,234	4,165	5,307	9,317	6,715
Roumania	1,606	6,459	7,155	7,196	9,310	7,087
Russian Empire and Finland	60,982	90,787	85,257	107,347	136,093	145,141
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	52	108	657	851	1,761	1,325
Spain	285	355	592	975	2,080	3,996
Sweden	12,797	18,650	23,331	30,894	46,028	27,763
Switzerland	1,326	1,152	2,201	2,314	3,983	5,023
Turkey in Europe	80	285	387	187	1,529	4,344
United Kingdom:						
England	10,402	9,951	12,214	13,575	26,219	38,626
Ireland	31,673	35,730	30,561	29,138	35,310	36,142
Scotland	1,724	1,792	2,070	2,560	6,143	11,092
Wales	1,324	764	701	763	1,275	1,730
Europe, not specified	6	2	18	37	5	143
Total Europe	297,349	424,700	469,257	619,068	814,507	767,933
China	1,660	1,247	2,459	1,649	2,209	4,309
Japan	2,844	12,635	5,269	14,270	19,968	14,264
Other Asia	4,468	4,064	5,865	6,352	7,789	7,613
Total Asia	8,972	17,946	13,593	22,271	29,966	26,186
Africa	51	30	173	37	176	686
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified			498	566	1,349	1,555
British North America	1,322	396	540	636	1,058	2,837
Central America	159	42	150	305	678	714
Mexico	161	237	347	709	528	1,009
South America	89	124	203	337	589	1,667
West Indies	2,585	4,656	3,176	4,711	8,170	10,193
All other countries	1,027	441	1	103	25	90
Total immigrants	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870

a Included in all other countries.
b Beginning with 1899, Polish immigrants have been included in the countries to which they belong.

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TABLE XI.—ARRIVALS OF ALIENS, BY NATIONALITIES, IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1903.

Country.	Aliens.	Country.	Aliens.
Austria-Hungary	233,454	China	3,759
Belgium	4,295	Japan	17,120
Denmark	7,922	India	104
France, including Corsica	9,385	Turkey in Asia	5,043
German Empire	49,222	Other Asia	1,110
Greece	13,598		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	232,528	Total Asia	27,136
Netherlands	5,025		
Norway	26,257	Africa	254
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	8,279	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,345
Roumania	8,174	Philippine Islands	57
Russian Empire and Finland	148,587	Pacific islands, not specified	28
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	2,157	British North America	2,502
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	3,414	British Honduras	108
Sweden	43,400	Other Central America	587
Switzerland	5,331	Mexico	670
Turkey in Europe	3,316	South America	1,242
United Kingdom:		West Indies	10,286
England	38,596	All other countries	55
Ireland	37,843		
Scotland	10,467	Grand total	937,371
Wales	1,708		
Europe, not specified	143		
Total Europe	893,101		

Table XII gives the immigration of aliens for each year, beginning with 1820 up to and including that for the fiscal year 1904, and the two succeeding tables repeat the figures presented in Table VI, but arranged with reference to the calendar year:

TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM 1820 TO 1904, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ending September 30—		Year ending December 31—	
1820	8,385	1851	379,466
1821	9,127	1852	371,603
1822	6,911	1853	368,645
1823	6,354	1854	427,833
1824	7,912	1855	200,877
1825	10,199	1856	195,857
1826	10,837	January 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123
1827	18,875	Year ending June 30—	
1828	27,382	1858	191,942
1829	22,520	1859	129,571
1830	23,322	1860	133,143
1831	22,633	1861	142,877
October 1, 1831, to December 31, 1832	60,482	1862	72,183
Year ending December 31—		1863	132,925
1833	58,640	1864	191,114
1834	65,365	1865	180,339
1835	45,374	1866	332,577
1836	76,242	1867	303,104
1837	79,340	1868	282,189
1838	38,914	1869	352,768
1839	68,069	1870	387,203
1840	84,066	1871	321,350
1841	80,289	1872	404,806
1842	104,565	1873	459,803
January 1, to September 30, 1843	52,496	1874	313,339
Year ending September 30—		1875	227,498
1844	78,615	1876	169,986
1845	114,371	1877	141,857
1846	154,416	1878	138,469
1847	234,968	1879	177,826
1848	226,527	1880	457,257
1849	297,024	1881	669,431
1850	310,004	1882	788,992
October 1 to December 31, 1850	59,976	1883	603,322

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TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM 1820 TO 1904, BOTH INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ending June 30—		Year ending June 30—	
1884	518,592	1895	258,536
1885	395,346	1896	343,267
1886	334,203	1897	230,832
1887	490,109	1898	229,299
1888	546,889	1899	311,715
1889	444,427	1900	448,572
1890	455,302	1901	487,918
1891	560,319	1902	648,743
1892	579,663	1903	857,046
1893	439,730	1904	812,870
1894	285,631		

TABLE XIII.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

Country.	Sex and number of aliens arrived.			Aliens in transit.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Austria-Hungary	66,888	33,830	100,718	441	101,159
Belgium	1,353	816	2,169	108	2,277
Denmark	1,864	1,485	3,349	49	3,398
France, including Corsica	3,147	2,621	5,768	886	6,654
German Empire	13,802	11,774	25,576	622	26,198
Greece	4,117	253	4,370	60	4,430
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	56,175	23,576	79,751	775	80,526
Netherlands	1,169	719	1,888	34	1,922
Norway	5,309	4,513	9,822	85	9,907
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	1,702	1,163	2,865	10	2,875
Roumania	2,279	2,166	4,445	18	4,463
Russian Empire and Finland	41,961	27,722	69,683	333	70,016
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	759	69	828	3	831
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	1,730	349	2,079	422	2,501
Sweden	8,589	8,661	17,250	108	17,358
Switzerland	1,602	1,030	2,632	79	2,711
Turkey in Europe	2,122	113	2,235	60	2,295
United Kingdom:					
England	13,041	9,354	22,395	2,458	24,853
Ireland	6,598	10,233	16,831	179	17,010
Scotland	3,372	2,492	5,864	357	6,221
Wales	662	367	1,029	20	1,049
Europe, not specified	74	64	138	1	139
Total Europe	238,315	143,370	381,685	7,108	388,793
China	2,720	67	2,787	1,183	3,970
Japan	6,336	857	7,193	112	7,305
India	29	2	31	11	42
Turkey in Asia	2,128	775	2,903	149	3,052
Other Asia	498	54	552	4	556
Total Asia	11,711	1,755	13,466	1,459	14,925
Africa	94	22	116	16	132
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	381	188	569	168	737
Philippine Islands	10		10	3	13
Pacific islands, not specified	6	6	12	2	14
British North America	1,035	924	1,959	1,250	3,209
British Honduras	41	6	47	6	53
Other Central America	138	69	207	57	264
Mexico	241	75	316	197	513
South America	593	237	830	190	1,020
West Indies	2,942	1,759	4,701	408	5,109
All other countries	30	18	48	31	79
Grand total	255,537	148,429	403,966	10,895	414,861

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TABLE XIV.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Country.	Sex and number of aliens arrived.			Aliens in transit.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Austria-Hungary	51,233	25,205	76,438	1,302	77,740
Belgium	1,236	571	1,807	131	1,938
Denmark	3,639	1,537	5,176	49	5,225
France, including Corsica	2,254	1,384	3,638	708	4,346
German Empire	12,564	8,240	20,804	648	21,452
Greece	6,743	230	6,973	122	7,095
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	93,188	20,357	113,545	4,413	117,958
Netherlands	2,012	1,016	3,028	38	3,066
Norway	9,875	4,111	13,986	171	14,157
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	2,480	1,370	3,850	9	3,859
Roumania	1,344	1,298	2,642	18	2,660
Russian Empire and Finland	53,142	22,316	75,458	938	76,396
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	475	22	497	1	498
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	1,669	248	1,917	391	2,308
Sweden	6,224	4,289	10,513	85	10,598
Switzerland	1,701	690	2,391	84	2,475
Turkey in Europe	2,035	74	2,109	104	2,213
United Kingdom:					
England	10,442	5,789	16,231	3,225	19,456
Ireland	9,529	9,782	19,311	244	19,555
Scotland	3,386	1,842	5,228	629	5,857
Wales	477	224	701	42	743
Europe, not specified	4	1	5		5
Total Europe	275,652	110,596	386,248	13,352	399,600
China	1,478	44	1,522	827	2,349
Japan	6,277	794	7,071	136	7,207
India	214	16	230	8	238
Turkey in Asia	1,671	661	2,332	124	2,456
Other Asia	1,393	172	1,565	26	1,591
Total Asia	11,033	1,687	12,720	1,121	13,841
Africa	515	55	570	21	591
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	585	307	892	337	1,229
Philippine Islands	36	6	42	3	45
Pacific islands, not specified	16	14	30	5	35
British North America	642	236	878	1,255	2,133
British Honduras	32	30	62	23	85
Other Central America	268	130	398	97	495
Mexico	560	133	693	245	938
South America	597	240	837	192	1,029
West Indies	3 604	1,888	5,492	293	5,785
All other countries	23	19	42	5	47
Grand total	293,563	115,311	408,904	16,949	425,853

ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR.

The year under consideration has been fruitful in experiences of the ingenuity and persistence of those whose interests impel a resort to the foreign markets for labor. As the tables already presented will show, the attempts of such importers have, in many instances, been neutralized by the vigilance of Bureau officers. It would be vain to hope, however, in view of the ingenuity and fertility of resource shown in those instances which have been detected, that many aliens do not gain admission to the United States, despite the watchfulness of the inspection officers, whose migration is wholly influenced by promises emanating from employers in this country. The reasons for these successful violations of law are not far to seek. As a rule, both those who resort to alien labor and alien laborers themselves are of exceptional mental acuteness, and the former, however high their repute in the community where they reside for probity, exhibit that same obtuseness of moral perception which finds expression in the widely

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prevalent notion, even among some of our worthiest and wealthiest citizens, that it is rather a credit than otherwise to outwit a Federal customs officer and escape the payment of duties on property confessedly dutiable. This obtuseness has in some instances betrayed importers of aliens into confessions of their knowledge of the law and statements of their precautions, not to avoid violating its provisions but to escape bringing their unlawful acts within its literal terms. A favorite resort of counsel for such offenders is to declaim against the injustice of a departmental ruling adverse to their clients because of the admitted violation of law since these ingenious pleaders say, it is a mere "technical" violation, committed by citizens whose law-abiding disposition is attested by their unquestioned influence in the world of affairs and by their equally unquestioned wealth. So much it is necessary to state for the information of those who would understand how difficult it is to detect, from the testimony of clever, interested, and carefully drilled aliens who are brought to our ports under promise of employment, and from the importers themselves, who seem rather to view the law as an edict of organized labor than a statute of our National Government, the evidence to exclude this class of foreign laborers. Such aliens are divided broadly into two classes. There are those who are brought to do work in this country for less than similar laborers here would charge for the same work, and there are those who are brought in pursuance of what is popularly known as the "padrone system"—in fact, a system of peonage or slavery. A familiar instance of the latter class is found in the Greek boot-blacking establishments scattered through our large cities, operated usually by Greek lads ranging from 10 to 18 years of age. These boys are brought here with the consent apparently of their parents, by their older compatriots who have monopolized this business, and who work these boys, owning them as long as the agreement with the parents lasts, and giving them sufficient to maintain life, doubtless much on the same principle that the fuel necessary to operate it is supplied to an engine. During the last four months of the year there arrived at the port of Boston alone, 898 of these youths, 127 of whom were returned. They come ordinarily in smaller groups, professing a purpose merely to secure an education under the care of their relatives in this country, who generally turn out to be proprietors of stands of the kind mentioned. The greatest care is exercised to stop these aliens and return them, both because of the inconsistency of the padrone system with those principles of freedom upon which our form of government is based, and because the importation of contract labor is forbidden

Among the noteworthy instances of the first class may be mentioned what is known in the files of the Bureau as the Ellsworth case. In this case a number of Welsh miners who applied for admission at the port of Philadelphia were excluded upon evidence showing that an employee of the Ellsworth Company of Pennsylvania had visited Wales and had there, both orally and in writing, apprized local miners of the wants of his company, and that the local agents of certain transportation lines had not only sold the said aliens tickets to the United States, but had also, apparently by the use of circulars setting forth the inducements offered at Ellsworth, aided in the migration of said aliens to that point. It has been learned that since their deportation these aliens

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intend to resort to the courts for damages for alleged breach of contract. The facts in this case were reported to the appropriate United States attorney to enable him to institute civil or criminal proceedings, or both, against the offending company as the evidence may seem sufficient to sustain, as provided by law. Of the administration of this, the most effective feature of the law, the Bureau of course has no control, though it has had abundant opportunity of observing the difficulties, actual and assumed, which have prevented its successful enforcement. As an illustration of these difficulties, the Bureau may properly cite the case of the San Francisco Brick Company, which was subjected to a civil action, for the penalty prescribed for bringing alien workmen to this country under contract, more than a year ago. This case remains on the docket of the court untried as yet, because, the Bureau is informed, the business of the Federal courts in California is much in excess of their power to dispose of promptly, it being in some cases several years in arrears. A much more serious obstruction, however, to the punishment of these offenders is the apparent disposition of many of the courts to construe the law in such a restricted way as practically to destroy its value. Thus the opinion seems to have been adopted that the special abuse against which the prohibition of the law is directed was the mere making of contract abroad with aliens rather than the inducing of aliens to come by any means sufficient to accomplish that end, and that, therefore, if no legally enforceable contract could be proven, employers of labor in this country could lawfully induce aliens to come here, regardless of the effect of such importations upon the labor interests of the United States. If this view prevails it will clearly become necessary to adopt amendatory legislation to exclude definitely any other construction than that long entertained and consistently acted upon by the Bureau, to wit, that the purpose is to prevent the successful inducement, by any means, of alien immigration, because of the abuses which are committed thereby against the rights of citizens of that class, and therefore against the general welfare of the country.

During the year recourse has been had in a number of cases to the authority granted in sections 20 and 21 of the last immigration act, and aliens who gained admission in violation of the alien contract feature of the law have been arrested on warrants based upon sworn testimony, been given a full hearing, and finally have been ordered deported. Thus, four aliens in the employ of the American Textile Company, of Pawtucket, R. I., were so arrested, two of whom were discharged after hearing, and two deported. The manager of the company, who resisted the officer who undertook to serve the warrants, was indicted therefor, but the Bureau has learned that no further steps have been taken against the company or its manager by the United States attorney at Providence, R. I., upon the ground that the evidence was insufficient. Alien employees of the Camillus Cutlery Company, of Camillus, N. Y., the Steuben Glass Works, of Corning, N. Y., and the International Lace Manufacturing Company, of Gouverneur, N. Y., were also similarly arrested on the ground that their coming to the United States was unlawfully induced by promises or agreements of the said companies, respectively, were given a full hearing, both at Ellis Island and in the Department, and were finally ordered deported.

Counsel for the alien employees of the last-mentioned company, upon writ of habeas corpus, secured a ruling from Judge Lacombe, of

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the United States circuit court for the southern circuit of New York, that the principle of res adjudicata was applicable to those cases, as the petitioners had been permitted to enter the United States by the unanimous vote of a board of special inquiry, and that, accordingly, a proper construction of sections 20 and 21 of the act of March 3, 1903, did not confer authority to arrest and deport these aliens however conclusive the evidence that the board of special inquiry had been deceived. From this ruling an appeal was taken, and unless such appeal is sustained the Bureau deems it indispensable to the vital force of this feature of the law that amendatory legislation be enacted to preclude such a construction as will enable these alien offenders against our laws to enjoy an immunity from its expulsion provisions if successful in deceiving administrative officers. In this connection it is well to bear in mind the judicial view that deportation in such cases is not a punishment for crime, but a measure for the protection of this country from undesirable immigration.

In concluding the review of this subject the Bureau is impelled to direct attention to the fact that the effective operating cause of violations and attempted violations of the alien contract-labor law is the employer of such labor in this country. To put an end to such offenses, therefore, it is necessary for the law to successfully reach such employers, and by sufficient punishment, more potent than the mere expulsion or deportation of the alien induced by them to migrate hither, to deter them from such practices. This feature of the law of necessity must be enforced by the officers of the Department of Justice operating through the courts. The Bureau can only assist in securing the evidence for use in such cases, but it can not refrain from expressing the view, based upon long observation, that this which obviously should be the strongest is for some reason, removable possibly by appropriate legislation, the most ineffective provision of the law in relation to the importation of aliens under inducements of profitable employment in the United States.

As indicated in the last annual report of the Bureau no separate appropriation has been made for the specific purpose, but the alien contract provisions of the law have been enforced since March 3, 1903, at the cost of the general appropriation composed of the head tax, as are all other provisions of the immigration laws. Hence no separate account is now kept of expenditures for this particular purpose, as was formerly done.

DISEASED ALIENS.

This is a feature of the administration which has given the Bureau more concern than any other, both because of its importance as affecting the health, or even the life possibly, of citizens of this country, and because of the apparent determination to bring aliens suffering with communicable diseases upon the chance of the latter being able to effect an entrance. That the law is being defied by some of the companies is plain, from the fact that 1,560 alien passengers thus afflicted were denied admission during the year. It is but just to say that some of these cases did not reach the perceptible stage of development until after embarkation; but in most instances the agents of the companies, with amazing pertinacity, ignored the law, as shown by

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the fact that during the year there have been imposed upon them penalties, under section 9 of the act of March 3, 1903, amounting to $28,400, as shown in the subjoined statement:

FINES CERTIFIED UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE ACT APPROVED MARCH 3, 1903, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Port.	Month.	Amount.
	1903.	
Baltimore	November	$100
Boston	Sundry	1,900
New Orleans	May	100
Philadelphia	Sundry	200
San Francisco	do	200
New York	July	3,600
Do	August	800
Do	September	1,100
Do	October	1,200
Do	November	1,200
Do	December	1,200
	1904.	
Do	January	1,600
Do	February	1,400
Do	March	3,200
Do	April	6,000
Do	May	2,600
Do	June	2,000
Total		28,400

The Bureau was at loss to explain the apparent indifference of some of the transportation lines to the payment of such heavy penalties except upon the theory that they exacted beforehand indemnity for probable fines of the character under consideration. Although this theory involved the assumption that such companies, all of whom express and who would, if governed by considerations of wise policy and a respect for law, feel a desire to comply with its provisions, had an ulterior purpose to bring diseased aliens to this country if they could do so without pecuniary loss, yet it seemed the only reasonable explanation of the continuous, and almost undiminished, flow of such arrivals to our shores. How far the Bureau was justified in its theory, not only on the ground of reason but also of experience, may be determined by a perusal of the following extract from a circular of instructions issued by one of the great transportation corporations to pursers of its vessels:

f. If a person desiring to take passage, and who has been found to have a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, other than a quarantinable disease, and who claims to be a United States citizen, either native or naturalized, but who is unable to prove such citizenship, but who claims that he will be able to prove it on arrival in the United States—such person may be accepted under the following conditions:

1. He shall deposit with the company $150 for each person in the family, which amount is to be forfeited to the company if upon arrival in the United States he be ordered deported by United States Commissioner of Immigration, and he shall sign an agreement as per copy below.

2. The person or persons so afflicted shall agree that they be isolated from other passengers during the voyage.

Thus is ingeniously pointed out to diseased aliens, who are not averse to guaranteeing the company against loss and whose conscience has sufficient elasticity to cover a false claim to citizenship, an easy means to get to a port of this country despite any contrary provision of law.

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There is quite a child-like trustfulness shown by this great company in paragraph 2 of this circular, which was evidently added as an advertisement of its solicitude for the very thing the law intended to protect—the health of other passengers directly and indirectly the health of American citizens. It proposed, however, a substitute for the means to accomplish that end devised by Congress, which relieved the company of any risk of pecuniary loss should it do what the law forbade.

Further comment on this remarkable circular, except as to its effect, is unnecessary.

To the uninformed the natural query would suggest itself, What objection can there be from any source, except the deluded alien, who pays the just penalty of his deceit, to this, as the diseased alien is isolated on the way over and at once returned if he fails to prove his alleged citizenship? The answer is simple. As to the isolation during the voyage, Congress evidently thought it impracticable or unreliable, since it substantially forbade the taking of such persons aboard, and the above-quoted instruction would seem to justify a possible impression that the lines could not be trusted to even attempt to maintain an effective isolation of the diseased. As to the return of such aliens the Bureau directs attention to its former reports reciting the devices, the pleas on the score of humanity, the promises of confinement in hospital, the social, the religious, the political influences brought to bear against deportation of such persons. The latest and most successful of such expedients has been to delay action until the diseased alien was about to depart on the vessel which brought him over, then to secure a writ of habeas corpus from the courts suspending administrative action, and, if the alien was not cured by the time set for hearing on the writ, to secure continuances for a sufficient additional time to effect such cure. There then being no longer any physical objection to the alien, his landing necessarily followed. Thus the alien is brought to this country in violation of express law, the risk of contagion has been incurred, treatment in hospital has been obtained in spite of express legislative prohibition thereof, and the machinery of the general law has been successfully set in motion in his behalf, not only to save him from any consequences of his law-breaking, but to enable him to override the immigration law. This statement is not of hypothetical but of actual occurrences, and similar recourse will be had, if present conditions continue, as supplementary to those devices described in former reports.

The proportions in which each of the alien races contributed to the total of 1,560 rejected on account of having communicable diseases are as follows:

Race.	1903.	1904.	Race.	1903.	1904.
Japanese	538	196	Croatians and Slovenians	41	25
Hebrews	252	183	Russians	30	10
Poles	201	173	Greeks	29	45
Italians (south)	147	235	Armenians	26	30
Germans	131	99	Irish	14	13
Finns	79	48	All others	118	261
Lithuanians	69	89			
Syrians	56	115	Total	1,773	1,560
Slovaks	42	38			

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As intimated last year, one of the chief of these contagious diseases, trachoma, is of oriental origin, and accordingly, upon application to Dr. Walter Wyman, the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, orders were issued August 21, 1903, to his officers serving at the principal Eastern ports to examine aliens embarking from such ports to the United States.

As a result of these orders there have been rejected at the port of Yokohama, Japan, since September 22, 1903, out of 9,538 examined, 629, and at the port of Nagasaki, Japan, 656 were rejected during the same period, all afflicted with trachoma, except 1, who had favus, a disease of the scalp.

These facts, it is submitted, abundantly justify the recommendation made elsewhere in this report, as also in the last annual report, that Congress authorize the physical examination of aliens to be made at the principal foreign ports of embarkation by officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. Such a course will protect both the people of this country from disease and those transportation lines which are endeavoring to live up to the law from the results of involuntary error, and at the same time prevent those which treat the fine as a mere revenue measure from continued disregard of the law.

INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRATION.

In the last annual report quite an exhaustive statement was inserted of the results of an investigation in foreign countries by Inspector Braun. From that statement it appeared that Europe was covered with a perfect network of independent steamship agencies, composed in large part of persons of strong local influence in the towns and villages of their residence. These persons work as subagents of the large steamship agencies in the cities, receive a commission on the sales made, and are independent of the control of the transportation lines they so voluntarily represent, and equally beyond the reach of the law of this country. By this means violations of our laws, particularly of those that are directed against aliens under agreement to work here, continuously occur. The facts then reported have been, on a recent trip, both amplified and verified by Inspector Braun, who further submits evidence which leads to the conclusion that certain foreign countries are actively engaged in the business of inducing emigration to this country. He states also that some of the public officers of those countries admitted that such was the case. The explanation offered was that it was found expedient to colonize their subjects who come to this country, for the purpose of maintaining in them a love of their mother country. This was accomplished through agents of the home government and church, sent here to keep the colonists together, to keep them from imbibing a knowledge of and affection for the institutions of the United States, which might, and probably would, result in their purchase of homes here and final expatriation from their own country. That result meant a permanent loss to those countries of the allegiance and usefulness of such of their subjects as adopt our views and become American citizens, as well as loss of the enormous aggregate revenue sent back annually by those who cherish the intent of ultimately returning, buying homes, and living on the proceeds of their earnings.

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Here we have, for the first time, an authoritative statement of one at least of the reasons for the existence of alien colonies in the United States, which the Bureau has pointed out as the cause of the chief dangers to be apprehended from the enormous immigration of aliens. It is unnecessary here to repeat the Bureau's views on this point, but it does not desire, nor could it have, a more conclusive reason to sustain those views than Inspector Braun's report. Our interest, if not safety, lies in the gradual naturalization, or Americanization, of our alien population. The interest of the countries from which that population comes lies in the opposite direction. Those countries are taking measures to accomplish their ends. Shall the United States neglect what is to its interest in this respect under any circumstances, especially as artificial obstacles are now added to natural ones?

During the year the Bureau investigated a complaint, which was made by a Dublin (Ireland) society organized to reduce emigration from that country, to the effect that the transportation lines were violating the laws of this country in their zeal to secure business. Beyond neglect of the requirements of the act of March 3, 1893, in regard to posting copies of the immigration laws at the steamship agencies, printed in the language of the country where tickets are sold, no evidence was obtained to support the complaint.

It is useless, if not puerile, to trust that the transportation lines, representing enormous investments of capital, operated for that express purpose, will not resort to every known means to secure passengers, or that persons acting as their agents in foreign countries will not do likewise to secure commissions, even if such acts involve a violation of the laws of the United States. The former is quite natural, indeed, commendable, within lawful limitations; the latter may be reasonably anticipated. The only significance, therefore, of such information is the necessity it shows for an unremittingly vigilant and thorough inspection at our ports. It should be remembered that this country has thus far placed no limitation on the number of aliens who may annually enter its territory. Its efforts have been solely directed thus far, in regard to alien immigration, to excluding or expelling certain definitely named classes of aliens, leaving its doors wide open to the entrance of all others. There need be no apprehensions as to the results to this country of the efforts of the steamship companies or their agents to secure passengers, so long as an effective inspection is maintained at our seaports and along our land boundaries, nor of the attempts of foreign countries to colonize their subjects in the United States, if suitable measures are adopted to distribute arrivals throughout the country in accordance with the economic law of supply and demand.

NATURALIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The views expressed in the last annual report upon these two subjects connected with our alien population have been confirmed by the experience of another year. Evidence accumulates daily to show that not only does the failure of the Government to provide for the distribution of aliens through the United States, but the exertions of foreign countries as well, combine to maintain alien colonies in this country.

Such colonies are open to objection not merely on political grounds, but for social and sanitary reasons in a far greater degree, as well. It

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UNITED STATES IMMIGRANT STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

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can not, in justice to the interests of our country and to the preservation of its institutions, be too urgently or too frequently repeated that, in confining our treatment of the all-important immigration problem to the exclusion of such of certain enumerated classes as we can detect, our policy is superficial. The practical and pressing question is, What shall be done with the annual arrivals of aliens—approximating now 1,000,000—to avoid the dangers threatened thereby or resulting therefrom, which only the thoughtless or groundlessly optimistic can deny?

This is not the proper medium for the elaboration of this subject, but the duty of directing public attention and thought to it is imperative. On the one hand, the enormous expenditures in our large cities for the support of indigent aliens; the records of the lesser criminal and police courts; the roster of our public hospitals, jails, asylums, and reformatory institutions; the gorged habitations of aliens in the cities; the struggle for bare existence by which the "sweat-shop" system of labor has passed from one alien race to another, each time finding a higher level of human endurance and a correspondingly lower level—hardly higher than that of the brute creation—of existence; the formation of large colonies of people wholly alien to American civilization in language, thought, aspiration, and life; the introduction into this free country of such hideous and terrifying fruits of long-continued oppression as the mafia, the vendetta, "black hand," and anarchist societies; and, on the other hand, the millions of untilled acres and the unsatisfied demand for agricultural and other manual labor unite to impress deeply upon the public mind and conscience the imperative, the immediately impending, and rapidly augmenting necessity, both on the score of humanity and self-defense, of attempting a distribution of the ever inflowing tide of aliens.

Those foreign countries where the labors of the ever active transportation agent have been most effective in diminishing native population have become alarmed, and have made futile attemps to check an exodus which threatens to seriously impair their self-supporting capacity. Failing in this, they have taken the next possible step, that of minimizing the evil, and if possible of turning it to their advantage in the long run. Hence all the political and social, and occasionally religious, resources of those countries are being directed to one end—to maintain colonies of their own people in this country, instructing them through various channels to maintain their allegiance to the countries of their birth, to transmit their earnings here to the fatherland for the purchase of ultimate homes there, and to avoid all intercourse with the people of this country that would tend to the permanent adoption of American ideals. Thus emigration from certain foreign countries has become, in a much larger sense than the public imagines, a revenue resource to those countries, of immediate benefit to them to the extent of the aggregate remittances, of prospective benefit to them because it insures the return of the emigrant with his accumulated savings.

Somewhat upon this subject was shown in the last annual report. The data then reported has since been abundantly supplemented by a further investigation conducted abroad by Inspector Marcus Braun, whose report last year was published in extenso. Inspector Braun's statements to the foregoing effect are corroborated by a number of exhibits, some from publications of a semiofficial character. It is not

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necessary to repeat these here. The Bureau conceives that the general views expressed are sufficient to stimulate the public sense to an intelligent comprehension of the situation and of the necessity of taking some prompt action in regard to the distribution of our alien population.

In regard to the evils of fraudulent naturalization, Mr. Braun's report furnishes some striking illustrations, showing the ease with which aliens have been able to secure certificates and passports, and the unworthy and, in some instances, evil uses to which what the Supreme Court justly calls "the priceless heritage of American citizenship" have been put. The specific reason of the Bureau for urging this subject upon the public attention is because fraudulently naturalized aliens constitute a serious menace to the administration of the immigration laws, but there are other and far more serious ills that result from the irresponsible bestowal of citizenship on aliens not necessary to enumerate in this report, but easily conceivable to the thoughtful mind. So important is this feature of Mr. Braun's report that it is deemed advisable to incorporate it herein:

I had a number of interviews with missionaries, such as Rev. F. D. Hoskins, D. D., stated clerk of the American Presbyterian Mission in Syria, and professors of various schools and colleges bearing on the question of this Syrian emigration. They consider the promotion of this traffic a curse, for, as Professor Crawford of the American College at Beirut told me in one of these interviews, "those returning from the United States bring back in addition to their former bad habits, which consist chiefly of a lying disposition, also the nasty habit of forwardness. A characteristic of such returning Syrians is the almost universal custom to come back supplied with American naturalization papers; they do not, however, disclose such citizenship; in fact, they conceal this circumstance as much as they possibly can. They still pose as Turkish subjects, and, probably because most of these naturalization papers are obtained fraudulently, they refrain from asserting their American citizenship until for some reason or other they get in trouble and difficulties with the Turkish authorities, when, and in which event, their certificate of citizenship is immediately produced and the American consul called upon for protection, giving no end of inconvenience to our said consul."

The sum total of my investigation and experience regarding Syrian emigration is therefore that, taking the most favorable aspect, and eliminating all those who succeed in entering this country in violation of sections 2, 3, and 4 of the United States immigration law of March, 1903, those who are admitted under our laws come here for the double object of earning money and procuring naturalization papers, and, armed with both, return to their native country to live contentedly under the protection of the United States Government, in case it should become necessary for them to avail themselves of such protection. I am informed that "T. G. Azar," of 622 South Second street, St. Louis, Mo., "Abdulah Shehin," of 88 Washington street, New York City, and "Fera & Teen," at Fort Wayne, Ind., seem to be the chief factors in promoting Syrian emigration.

From Syria I went to Palestine, and while emigration from the latter place is not very considerable as yet, the time I spent in visiting that country was not wasted. The conditions I found to exist there are even worse, if such be possible, than in Syria. In the city of Jerusalem alone I found over 1,000 "American citizens," the vast majority of whom, being Hebrews, live there ostensibly for religious reasons. A number of them are engaged in some business pursuits. These, however, are in the minority, the prevailing majority living on charity, mostly on the so-called "Chaluka" (the biblical one-tenth), which they obtain from all over the world, either through organized charitable organizations or from private individuals. These people send out thousands upon thousands of letters annually begging charitable contributions, and they cause Doctor Merrill, the United States consul, and his dragoman no end of trouble.

These alleged "American citizens," although they enjoy and avail themselves of the high privilege and protection of American citizenship, are in truth and in fact not Americans at all, and quite a number of them have become naturalized by fraud.

I am in position to make this statement on positive authority, and from information I obtained in personal interviews with some of these "fellow-citizens." In

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some instances the fraud by which these people became naturalized was so flagrantly apparent that I was induced thereby to procure, through our consul, some of the certificates of naturalization and United States passports, as well as other papers and documents of those I suspected, and which are hereto attached, marked Exhibits "I 1," "I 2," "I 3," "J," and "K," respectively.

I do not wish to confine myself, however, to cases in which naturalization was procured through fraudulent channels, for even the majority of those whose naturalization came about in a regular way can not be bona fide citizens. A careful perusal of their naturalization papers will disclose that the sojourn of most of these people in the United States lasted just long enough to be legally entitled to naturalization, 99 per cent of which, if unaccompanied by other circumstances, would be quite commendable. If we consider, however, that the passports of these people are dated but one or two days later than their naturalization papers, it shows conclusively that their sole object in coming here was to become citizens for revenue only. They never intend to return to the United States, many of them own property in Jerusalem, paying no taxes to the Turkish Government, and they forever and always envelop themselves in the American flag for protection whenever they desire to defy the Turkish Government or have some other selfish and mercenary reason for doing so.

I have singled out the following, as the more flagrant cases, for your especial consideration, for the reason that they invite more than ordinary attention:

The certificate of Solomon Davidson (Exhibit I 1), was issued by the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1876. From information obtained at the American consulate in Jerusalem, and from other sources, it appears that the holder of this certificate arrived in Jerusalem a great many years ago, and, following the customary rule, deposited his citizen paper with the United States consul. This man is believed to have died since. And yet, there is at present another Solomon Davidson residing in Jerusalem, who came there many years later, and who holds the attached duplicate of the original certificate of naturalization (Exhibit J 1), issued by the same court a number of years later, showing upon its face that such duplicate was issued for the man who obtained the original. Exhibit J 2 is a United States passport issued to this alleged Solomon Davidson, No. 2, by the United States legation at Constantinople.

The case of Jacob D. Politz, which is but one of numerous similar instances, is also worthy of due consideration and attention. I have not been able to obtain his certificate of citizenship, but my information coming from Mr. Antoine Thomas Gelat, the dragoman of the United States consulate at Jerusalem, one of the very few people thus employed who are considered very trustworthy, it is absolutely reliable. In this case the fraud and the fraudulent object is so apparent that it is removed entirely from the field of speculation, and I believe could be readily verified by a reference to the court records in New York City. This man stated at the United States consulate that he has resided in the United States from 1887 to 1894. During that time he had not become an American citizen, nor did he declare his intention of doing so. In 1894 he went to Jerusalem and returned to the United States in 1900 alone and without any member of his family, residing here for two years and three months, at the end of which, and to wit, on the 15th day of February, 1902, he obtained his certificate of citizenship at the United States district court for the southern district of New York, being vouched for by one Samuel Weinstein, who acted as his witness. Now, this man was a resident of the United States for fully seven years without ever thinking of becoming a citizen thereof. Having earned sufficient money and experience he concluded to go to Jerusalem and live there. It is more than probable that the Turkish Government demanded the payment of taxes and other assessments from him, and in order to avoid such payment and to disregard the laws of the land in which he intended to live and die he decided, after an absence of six years, to return to the United States, and upon his arrival here he immediately declared his intention of becoming a citizen(procuring his first paper). Whether or not he actually resided in the United States the two following years is not proven—he claims that he did—and at the end of said two years he obtained his final certificate of citizenship, and had a witness who swore that he knew Jacob D. Politz as a resident of the city of New York for five consecutive years preceding the date of his said citizenship paper. Upon that very day Politz applied to the State Department for a passport, and next day sailed for Jerusalem, where he is now living with his family.

Exhibit J also presents a suspicious aspect, and consists of a United States passport bearing number 48904, and dated at Washington, November 13, 1901, issued to one Henry Fried, age 17 years, a letter in French, dated Jerusalem, November 3, 1902, and evidently addressed to the United States consul at Jerusalem, emanating from the said Fried, to whom said passport is issued, and an affidavit, subscribed

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and sworn to at New York City on January 11, 1901, signed by Marcus Fried and Mary Fried, the alleged parents of the person to whom said passport is supposed to have been issued. There is every reason to believe that the said Henry Fried has never been in the United States, and as a matter of fact, petitions the consulate, in said French letter, to be admitted as an American subject, and be accorded the protection of the American flag. The only proof of this individual ever having been in the United States is the affidavit hereto attached, according to which the said Henry Fried was sent by his above-mentioned parents to Jerusalem from the United States. This allegation of the affidavit is doubtful in the extreme and is certainly deserving of minute investigation.

The case of Abraham Fried, a Hungarian by birth, also presents suspicious circumstances. His certificate of citizenship was issued in the United States district court for the southern district of New York, on July 12, 1900. His passport, bearing number 30122, is issued by the State Department on July 13, 1900 (both being on file at the United States consulate at Jerusalem).

Isadore Feingold, a Russian by birth, was naturalized at the United States district court for the southern district of New York on July 27, 1903. His passport, bearing number 76944, is dated July 30, 1903 (both are deposited with the United States consulate at Jerusalem).

Moses H. Lewensohn, of Russian birth, was naturalized in the New York court of common pleas on July 24, 1878, his passport, being No. 9069, was issued July 25, 1878 (both now kept at the United States consulate). This man has been a resident of Jerusalem ever since.

Alexander Rabinovitsch was naturalized in the Kings County court-house, Brooklyn, N. Y., on September 19, 1894; his passport, bearing number 16585 is dated September 20, 1894. Rabinovitsch told me that he and his wife lived in America for ten years, but that neither of them spoke one word of English. His papers, too, are deposited at the United States consulate.

Another peculiar case is that of Baruch-Jacob Sachs, whose certificate of citizenship (Exhibit K) is a part of the exhibits enumerated above, and that of his brothers, Hirsch-Leib and Nisen. They are very strongly suspected of never having been in the United States and yet they all hold certificates of citizenship. The naturalization paper of Baruch-Jacob Sachs was issued out of the United States circuit court, Cook County, Ill., on January 19, 1894. His passport, bearing number 15250, was issued by the Department of State on July 30, 1894 (the latter paper being on file at the United States consulate at Jerusalem). He is 48 years old, married, and has a family of seven children.

His brother, Hirsch-Leib, obtained his naturalization paper in the United States circuit court of Cook County, Ill.; it is dated February 2, 1894. His passport, which bears number 15249, is dated July 30, 1894 (both deposited with the United States consulate). He is 44 years old, married, and has a family of four children.

Nisen Sachs, the third brother, has a naturalization paper issued in the circuit court of Cook County, Ill., October 14, 1894. His passport, which is numbered 2400, is dated May 3, 1897 (certificate and passport at United States consulate). He is 42 years old and has a wife and six children.

Ninety-nine per cent of these alleged "American citizens" in Jerusalem do not speak one word of English, and most of those whom I interviewed did not even know the street of the city in which they claimed to have resided while in the United States.

During this portion of my investigation I came across a number of peculiar documents, issued under the seal of the United States consulate, and purporting to take the place of United States passports. Hundreds of these papers are afloat at Jerusalem and vicinity and have been sold at 20 napoleons (about $80) and upward. I obtained one of these papers and attach it hereto, marked "Exhibit J 1."

ALIEN INMATES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

During the past year inspectors have been detailed to make inquiries as to the number of alien inmates of penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions in the United States. The results of these inquiries have been arranged in tabulated form, showing character of the institutions where such persons are confined or supported, the States or Territories burdened with their support, and other useful and suggestive information bearing on the subject:

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[*Attention is invited to explanation under the heading of "Chart 6" on page 161, which explanation also applies to the following tables.*]

TABLE 1.—ALIENS DETAINED IN **PENAL, REFORMATORY,** AND **CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS** OF THE UNITED STATES.

DETAILS, BY RACES, OF ALIENS DETAINED.

Subdivision of races.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Males.	Females.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County.	Private.
						Grave.	Minor.									
African (black)	208	162	46	35	173	62	54	52	40	68	85	55	1	117	70	20
Armenian	59	52	7	8	51	6	4	24	25	22	13	24		37	14	8
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	406	250	156	39	367	20	28	251	107	79	76	251	2	224	155	25
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	7	7		2	5	1	2	3	1	2	2	3		4	3	
Chinese	670	659	11	21	649	207	108	317	38	164	174	332	5	460	197	8
Croatian and Slovenian	129	122	7	21	108	10	36	27	56	86	15	28		36	68	25
Cuban	59	55	4	14	45	12	9	26	12	17	18	24		39	10	10
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	5	5			5		1	2	2	3	1	1		2	1	2
Dutch and Flemish	183	148	35	18	165	21	27	81	54	41	31	111	3	106	64	10
East Indian	23	19	4	1	22	5		16	2	3	5	15		15	8	
English	4,248	2,883	1,365	413	3,835	420	697	1,884	1,247	990	879	2,379	94	2,548	1,237	369
Finnish	383	320	63	26	357	40	67	198	78	112	80	191	4	252	103	24
French	1,948	1,421	527	281	1,667	197	421	823	507	469	409	1,070	15	1,170	615	148
German	9,050	6,024	3,026	673	8,377	587	706	5,041	2,716	1,467	1,442	6,141	222	4,826	3,314	688
Greek	103	98	5	26	77	19	25	21	38	54	33	16		55	35	13
Hebrew	2,765	1,669	1,096	1,206	1,559	170	389	935	1,271	640	1,058	1,067	2	1,169	715	879
Irish	11,980	5,423	6,557	442	11,538	283	1,155	6,137	4,405	2,434	1,116	8,430	253	6,365	3,957	1,405
Italian	3,266	2,802	464	863	2,403	755	563	733	1,215	1,147	1,300	819	22	1,588	950	706
Japanese	229	210	19	16	213	96	28	42	63	93	90	46	3	122	55	49
Korean	4	4			4		2	1	1	4				2	1	1
Lithuanian	196	177	19	19	177	21	54	20	101	135	26	35	1	43	115	37
Magyar	507	379	128	104	403	67	95	180	165	180	149	178	6	223	184	94
Mexican	908	832	76	114	794	495	205	94	114	269	462	177	4	554	301	49
Pacific Islander	1	1			1			1				1		1		
Polish	2,064	1,601	463	317	1,747	227	393	667	777	826	444	794	15	854	934	261
Portuguese	183	139	44	20	163	16	19	91	57	56	31	96	1	118	39	25
Roumanian	52	45	7	16	36	9	12	8	23	26	17	9		24	15	13
Russian	324	253	71	50	274	47	53	154	70	102	118	104	7	170	111	36
Ruthenian (Russniak)	20	20		1	19		2	6	12	14	3	3		4	10	6
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	3,125	2,139	986	165	2,960	155	238	2,039	693	582	491	2,052	27	2,008	927	163
Scotch	903	603	300	83	820	80	149	340	334	246	136	521	5	472	319	107
Slovak	438	361	77	52	386	29	98	95	216	253	60	125		128	219	91
Spanish	151	130	21	28	123	26	14	58	53	49	44	58	5	67	52	27
Spanish-American	42	38	4	6	36	7	6	10	19	4	12	26		18	15	9
Syrian	107	74	33	64	43	8	18	8	73	38	59	10		25	26	56
Turkish	38	35	3	12	26	6	7	16	9	8	15	15	1	28	5	4

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TABLE 1.—ALIENS DETAINED IN **PENAL, REFORMATORY,** AND **CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS** OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DETAILS, BY RACES, OF ALIENS DETAINED—Continued.

Subdivision of races.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Males.	Females.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County.	Private.
						Grave.	Minor.									
Welsh	175	121	54	9	166	15	13	78	69	36	20	119	3	90	67	15
West Indian	26	18	8	8	18	5	3	6	12	12	9	5		11	7	8
Total	44,985	29,299	15,686	5,173	39,812	4,124	5,701	20,485	14,675	10,731	8,923	25,331	701	23,975	14,918	5,391
CHARACTER OF INSTITUTION.																
Charitable	15,396	9,391	6,005	2,992	12,404			721	14,675	4,832	2,357	8,207		1,583	8,474	5,339
Insane	19,764	10,888	8,876	283	19,481			19,764		1,358	1,621	16,785	660	17,133	1,919	52
Penal	9,825	9,020	805	1,898	7,927	4,124	5,701			4,541	4,945	339	41	5,259	4,525	
All institutions	44,985	29,299	15,686	5,173	39,812	4,124	5,701	20,485	14,675	10,731	8,923	25,331	701	23,975	14,918	5,391

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 40 years.	Over-40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Charitable	7	5	4	7	8	20	15	16	18
Insane	1	1	2	5	12	35	22	14	8
Penal	5	5	6	13	20	33	12	5	1
All institutions	5	4	4	8	13	28	16	12	10

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York	71	Baltimore	3	Canadian ports	8
Boston	7	San Francisco	2	All other ports	5
Philadelphia	4				

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UNITED STATES IMMIGRANT (LANDING) STATION, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

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Of the total of all classes so supported or confined, amounting to 44,985, there is a distribution among the different sections proportionate to the total alien population of each section respectively. Thus there are 29,301 such aliens in the North Atlantic States, 9,082 in the North Central States, 5,094 in the Western States, 1,909 in the South Atlantic, and 1,282 in the South Central, while the insular possessions, other than the Philippines, show but 317.

An examination of the causes of confinement discloses the significant fact that of the total not much less than half, or 20,485, are insane, while the criminals number 9,825, consisting of 4,124 grave offenders and 5,701 whose offenses are petty. The remaining 14,675 are dependents from various causes. The 20,485 insane are virtually all burdens for life, to which it seems from the table that there are to be added about 5,000 other aliens whose detention will last for their lifetime.

The following information has been taken from the tables presented as showing important results of the inquiry. In view of the fact that New York alone has the burden of nearly 6,000 insane aliens, the effort made by the last assembly of that State, in the vain attempt to assume control of the examination at the Federal immigrant station at Ellis Island sufficiently to protect itself against additional immigration of this character, is not unnatural. (See chart 6 for detailed information by States.)

ALIEN INMATES IN **PENAL, REFORMATORY,** AND **CHARITABLE** INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Total		44,985
In continental institutions:		
North Atlantic States	27,301	
South Atlantic States	1,909	
North Central States	9,082	
South Central States	1,282	
Western States	5,094	
		44,668
In insular institutions:		
Hawaii	282	
Porto Rico	35	
		317

Classification.	United States.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	All.
Jurisdiction of institution.				
State	23,777	20	178	23,975
County	14,863	13	42	14,918
Federal	701			701
Private	5,327	2	62	5,391
Probable period of confinement.				
Under 2 years	10,619	15	97	10,731
Over 2 years	8,827	14	82	8,923
Life	25,222	6	103	25,331
Cause.				
Criminal:				
Grave offenses	4,011	15	98	4,124
Minor offenses	5,664	5	32	5,701
Dependent:				
Insane	20,389	6	90	20,485
Paupers	14,604	9	62	14,675
Age.				
Under 21 years	5,162		11	5,173
Over 21 years	39,506	35	271	39,812
Sex.				
Males	29,013	28	258	29,299
Females	15,655	7	24	15,686

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Alien Inmates of **CHARITABLE** Institutions.

Total alien inmates found in charitable institutions (including almshouses, homes, juvenile asylums, hospitals, institutions for the feeble-minded, and all other institutions in which people dependent upon public charity are co fined, except institutions for the insane)		15,396
In continental institutions:		
North Atlantic States	10,398	
South Atlantic States	690	
North Central States	2,963	
South Central States	290	
Western States	984	
		15,325
In insular institutions:		
Hawaii	62	
Porto Rico	9	
		71

Alien Inmates of **PENAL** Institutions.

Total alien inmates found in penal and reformatory institutions (juvenile delinquents are here included)		9,825
In continental institutions:		
North Atlantic States	6,156	
South Atlantic States	264	
North Central States	1,462	
South Central States	498	
Western States	1,295	
		9,675
In insular institutions:		
Hawaii	130	
Porto Rico	20	
		150

Alien Inmates of Institutions for **INSANE**.

Total alien inmates found in institutions for the insane		19,764
In continental institutions:		
North Atlantic States	10,747	
South Atlantic States	955	
North Central States	4,657	
South Central States	494	
Western States	2,815	
		19,668
In insular institutions:		
Hawaii	90	
Porto Rico	6	
		96

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More than half the aliens detained in these institutions are in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois. It is pointed out that the four largest cities of the country are located in these States. The following table shows the character of institution and number of alien inmates in said four States: **Additional information, in detail by States, will be found in Chart No. 6.**

Location.	Character of institution and number of inmates in each.		Alien inmates.
New York	Insane	5,952	
	Penal	2,283	
	Charitable	4,205	
			12,440
Pennsylvania	Insane	1,352	
	Penal	1,265	
	Charitable	2,984	
			5,601
Massachusetts	Insane	2,304	
	Penal	1,430	
	Charitable	1,756	
			5,490
Illinois	Insane	2,478	
	Penal	227	
	Charitable	654	
			3,359

The succeeding tables show additional detail by percentages, races, character of institution, length of residence in the United States, section of country, etc.; also comparisons of aliens, naturalized foreigners, and citizens, without and within institutions. Special tables with regard to criminality are also presented.

Certain information showing inmates other than aliens on pages 59, 60, and 61 was gathered by the Census Office and furnished to this Bureau in advance of the regular compilation, and is subject to some slight change, which, however, will not affect the general proportions.

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ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, SHOWING, IN **PERCENTAGES**, THE SEX, AGE, CAUSE, AND YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL DIVISION.

Subdivision of race.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.					Years in the United States.										
		Males.	Females.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Criminals.*			Insane.	Paupers.	1.	2.	3.	4 and 5.	6 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 30.	31 to 40.	Over 40.	1 to 5.	6 and over.
						Grave.	Minor.	Total.													
		Perct.	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*
African (black)	208	78	22	17	83	30	26	56	25	19	3	6	7	11	27	28	11	5	2	27	73
Armenian	59	88	12	14	86	10	7	17	41	42	12	12		23	23	21	9			47	53
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	406	62	38	10	90	5	7	12	62	26	5	5	2	4	12	43	21	6	2	16	84
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	7	100		29	71	14	29	43	43	14	67					33				67	33
Chinese	670	98	2	3	97	31	16	47	47	6	11	1	1	3	18	19	35	10	2	16	84
Croatian and Slovenian	129	95	5	16	84	8	28	36	21	43	24	13	12	20	8	21	2			69	31
Cuban	59	93	7	24	76	20	15	35	45	20	9	9	12	6	35	23	6			36	64
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	5	100			100		20	20	40	40		60	20			20				80	20
Dutch and Flemish	183	81	19	10	90	11	15	26	44	30	7	6	3	7	11	34	14	14	4	23	77
East Indian	23	83	17	4	96	22		22	70	8		21	7	7		43	22			35	65
English	4,248	68	32	10	90	10	16	26	44	30	4	3	2	6	12	31	18	14	10	15	85
Finnish	383	84	16	7	93	10	18	28	52	20	5	5	4	16	17	38	11	1	3	30	70
French	1,948	73	27	14	86	10	22	32	42	26	2	2	3	7	15	29	19	15	8	14	86
German	9,050	67	33	7	93	6	8	14	56	30	3	2	2	5	10	31	22	15	10	12	88
Greek	103	95	5	25	75	19	24	43	20	37	11	13	7	26	25	9	9			57	43
Hebrew	2,765	60	40	43	57	6	14	20	34	46	4	4	5	14	25	37	6	3	2	27	73
Irish	11,980	45	55	4	96	2	9	11	51	38	1	1	1	3	8	23	19	20	24	6	94
Italian	3,266	86	14	26	74	23	17	40	23	37	11	10	10	18	22	23	4	2		49	51
Japanese	229	92	8	7	93	42	12	54	18	28	8	8	3	36	28	16	1			55	45
Korean	4	100			100		50	50	25	25	100									100	
Lithuanian	196	90	10	10	90	11	27	38	10	52	10	9	10	19	21	27	4			48	52
Magyar	507	75	25	21	79	13	19	32	35	33	15	12	12	17	15	24	4	1		56	44
Mexican	908	92	8	13	87	54	23	77	10	13	9	4	8	13	21	32	9	2	2	34	66
Pacific Islander	1	100			100				100												
Polish	2,064	78	22	15	85	11	19	30	32	38	13	10	11	15	17	26	6	2		49	51
Portuguese	183	76	24	11	89	9	10	19	50	31	4	3	5	9	14	30	22	6	7	21	79
Roumanian	52	87	13	31	69	17	23	40	16	44	27	11	9	24	16	13				71	29
Russian	324	78	22	15	85	14	16	30	48	22	8	3	8	13	19	40	6	1	2	32	68
Ruthenian (Russniak)	20	100		5	95		10	10	30	60	11	11	21	26		31				69	31
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	3,125	68	32	5	95	5	8	13	65	22	4	4	3	8	12	35	19	11	4	19	81
Scotch	903	67	33	9	91	9	16	25	38	37	4	1	2	7	8	30	22	16	10	14	86
Slovak	438	82	18	12	88	7	22	29	22	49	15	10	13	20	15	23	4			58	42
Spanish	151	86	14	19	81	17	9	26	39	35	11	5	7	12	17	20	10	5	13	35	65
Spanish-American	42	90	10	14	86	17	14	31	24	45	4	4	22	13	22	9	9	4	13	43	57
Syrian	107	69	31	60	40	7	17	24	7	69	15	14	8	19	29	15				56	44

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Turkish	38	92	8	82	68	16	18	34	42	24	4	4	19	27	19	23		4		54	46									
Welsh	175	69	31	5	95	9	7	16	45	39	3	1	2	2	10	29	21	20	12	8	92									
West Indian	26	69	31	31	69	19	12	31	23	46	20			7	33	13	13	7	7	27	73									
All races	44,985	65	35	12	85	9	13	22	45	33	5	4	4	8	13	28	16	12	10	21	79									
Grand division of race.[a]								*																						
Teutonic	16,989	68	32	8	92	7	10	17	55	28	4	3	2	6	11	32	20	14	8	15	85									
Keltic	15,006	50	50	5	95	4	11	15	49	36	1	1	1	4	9	25	19	19	21	7	93									
Slavic	6,406	70	30	27	73	8	17	25	34	41	10	7	8	15	19	31	6	3	1	40	60									
Iberic	3,810	85	15	26	74	22	17	39	24	37	10	10	9	18	22	22	6	2	1	47	53									
Mongolic	927	96	4	4	96	33	15	48	41	11	10	4	2	16	22	18	21	6	1	32	68									

*See chart 4.

[a] See pages 161 and 162 for race classification.

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ALIENS DETAINED IN THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Institutions for insane not included.]

Subdivision of races.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.		Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	State.	County.	Private.
African (black)	43	26	17	10	33	3	40	23	5	15	6	17	20
Armenian	25	22	3	5	20		25	19	3	3	3	14	8
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	116	77	39	24	92	9	107	36	24	56	8	85	23
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1	1		1			1	1				1	
Chinese	40	36	4	2	38	2	38	8	6	26	5	27	8
Croatian and Slovenian	60	56	4	13	47	4	56	49	2	9	5	30	25
Cuban	12	11	1	8	4		12	6	6		2	3	7
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	2	2			2		2	2					2
Dutch and Flemish	57	46	11	5	52	3	54	11	4	42	5	42	10
East Indian	2	2			2		2	2				2	
English	1,309	785	524	189	1,120	62	1,247	352	160	797	248	700	361
Finnish	80	68	12	9	71	2	78	33	7	40	8	48	24
French	535	367	168	77	458	28	507	135	44	356	78	309	148
German	2,949	2,063	886	339	2,610	233	2,716	680	310	1,959	169	2,103	677
Greek	38	36	2	13	25		38	33	2	3	6	19	13
Hebrew	1,274	693	581	831	443	3	1,271	297	580	397	39	356	879
Irish	4,599	1,914	2,685	324	4,275	194	4,405	1,152	431	3,016	565	2,640	1,394
Italian	1,230	985	245	575	655	15	1,215	643	372	215	96	432	702
Japanese	63	50	13	7	56		63	50	2	11	1	13	49
Korean	1	1			1		1	1					1
Lithuanian	104	90	14	9	95	3	101	76	4	24	16	51	37
Magyar	177	121	56	61	116	12	165	98	42	37	10	74	93
Mexican	117	74	43	51	66	3	114	22	48	47	4	64	49
Polish	839	643	196	142	697	62	777	430	97	312	89	489	261
Portuguese	57	38	19	12	45		57	31	6	20	11	21	25
Roumanian	23	20	3	6	17		23	19	2	2	3	7	13
Russian	78	50	28	20	58	8	70	42	25	11	14	31	33
Ruthenian (Russniak)	13	13			13	1	12	9	2	2	2	5	6
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	747	538	209	101	646	54	693	241	57	449	106	483	158
Scotch	342	197	145	37	305	8	334	100	24	218	50	186	106
Slovak	224	193	31	30	194	9	215	154	10	60	17	116	91
Spanish	54	48	6	20	34		54	25	20	9	1	28	25
Spanish-American	19	17	2	4	15		19		3	16	1	9	9
Syrian	73	45	28	52	21		73	22	48	3	6	12	55
Turkish	9	6	3	5	4		9	4	3	2	2	3	4
Welsh	72	51	21	5	67	3	69	18	5	49	7	50	15
West Indian	12	6	6	5	7		12	8	3	1		4	8
Total	15,396	9,391	6,005	2,992	12,404	721	14,675	4,832	2,357	8,207	1,583	8,474	5,339

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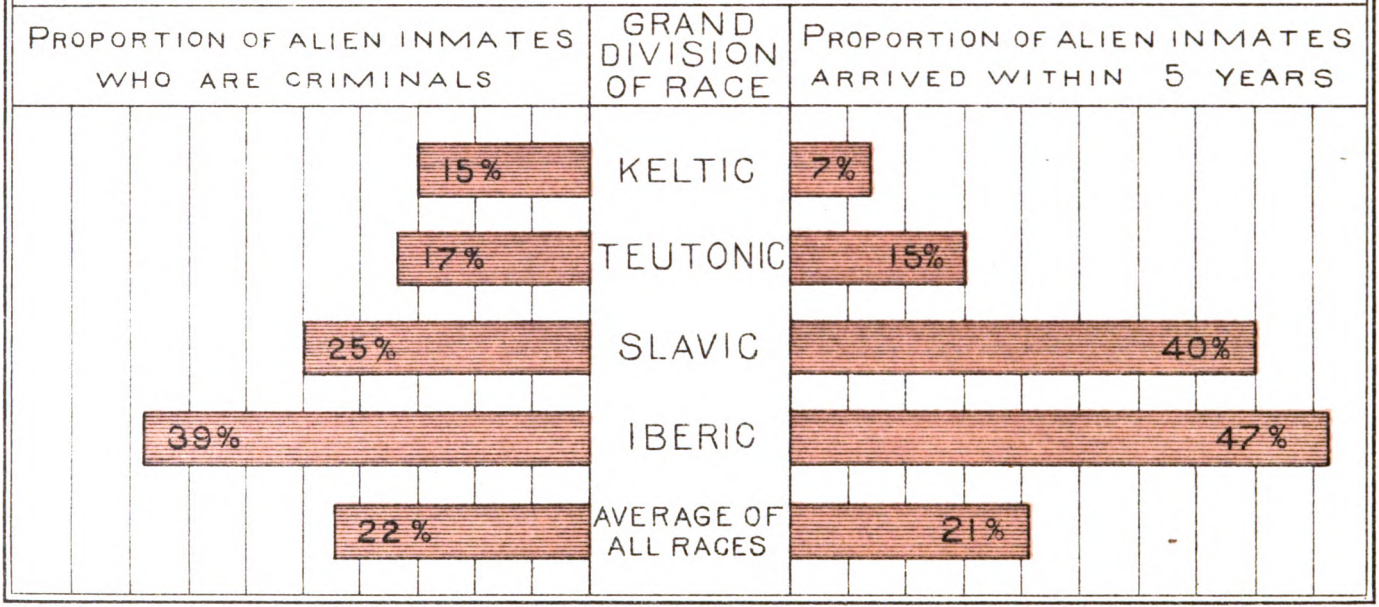
CHART 4.

FOR DESCRIPTION SEE PAGES 159-163

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

F. P. SARGENT COMMISSIONER-GENERAL.

ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, SHOWING FOR EACH RACE THE RATIO OF CRIMINALITY, AND THAT SAID RATIO CORRESPONDS LARGELY TO THE PROPORTION OF RECENT ARRIVALS



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ALIENS DETAINED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Subdivision of races.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.	Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Insane.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County.	Private.
African (black)	49	33	16	4	45	49	5	8	36		49		
Armenian	24	20	4		24	24	1	2	21		24		
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	242	131	111	3	239	242	19	33	190	2	193	45	2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	3	3			3	3			3		3		
Chinese	315	308	7	1	314	315	19	22	274		311	4	
Croatian and Slovenian	23	20	3		23	23	7	2	14		18	5	
Cuban	26	23	3	1	25	26	2	1	23		23		3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	2	2			2	2		1	1		2		
Dutch and Flemish	78	60	18	1	77	78	5	6	67	2	67	9	
East Indian	16	12	4		16	16	1		15		13	3	
English	1,822	1,075	747	47	1,775	1,822	122	139	1,561	85	1,633	96	8
Finnish	196	149	47	3	193	196	27	20	149	3	184	9	
French	795	513	282	15	780	795	44	52	699	10	732	53	
German	4,808	2,770	2,038	67	4,741	4,808	270	408	4,130	218	3,937	642	11
Greek	21	18	3	1	20	21	3	6	12		21		
Hebrew	932	492	440	50	882	932	157	111	664	2	890	40	
Irish	5,943	2,301	3,642	15	5,928	5,943	257	292	5,394	251	5,205	476	11
Italian	718	544	174	19	699	718	104	75	539	15	643	56	4
Japanese	42	38	4	2	40	42	6	7	29	1	41		
Korean	1	1			1	1	1				1		
Lithuanian	17	15	2		17	17	2	4	11		10	7	
Magyar	169	108	61	4	165	169	10	21	138	6	148	14	1
Mexican	90	67	23	4	86	90	2	19	69	4	86		
Pacific Islander	1	1			1	1			1		1		
Polish	605	395	210	19	586	605	60	76	469	14	488	103	
Portuguese	91	67	24	2	89	91	7	8	76	1	90		
Roumanian	8	4	4	1	7	8	1		7		6	2	
Russian	146	106	40	6	140	146	24	30	92	7	93	43	3
Ruthenian (Russniak)	5	5			5	5	3	1	1		2	3	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1,985	1,244	741	10	1,975	1,985	148	242	1,595	25	1,697	258	5
Scotch	332	199	133	5	327	332	19	17	296	5	303	23	1
Slovak	86	41	45	1	85	86	13	9	64		71	15	
Spanish	58	43	15		58	58	7	4	47	5	47	4	2
Spanish-American	10	8	2		10	10	1		9		9	1	
Syrian	8	7	1	1	7	8	1	1	6		7		1
Turkish	16	16			16	16	3	1	12	1	14	1	
Welsh	75	45	30		75	75	5	3	67	3	67	5	
West Indian	6	4	2	1	5	6	2		4		4	2	
Total	19,764	10,888	8,876	283	19,481	19,764	1,358	1,621	16,785	660	17,133	1,919	52

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ALIENS DETAINED IN THE **PENAL INSTITUTIONS** OF THE UNITED STATES.

Subdivision of races.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.		Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.		
		Males.	Females.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Criminals.		Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County.
						Grave.	Minor.						
African (black)	116	103	13	21	95	62	54	40	72	4	1	62	53
Armenian	10	10		3	7	6	4	2	8			10	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	48	42	6	12	36	20	28	24	19	5		23	25
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	3	3		1	2	1	2	1	2			1	2
Chinese	315	315		18	297	207	108	137	146	32	5	144	166
Croatian and Slovenian	46	46		8	38	10	36	30	11	5		13	33
Cuban	21	21		5	16	12	9	9	11	1		14	7
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	1	1			1		1	1					1
Dutch and Flemish	48	42	6	12	36	21	27	25	21	2	1	34	13
East Indian	5	5		1	4	5			5			2	3
English	1,117	1,023	94	177	940	420	697	516	580	21	9	667	441
Finnish	107	103	4	14	93	40	67	52	53	2	1	60	46
French	618	541	77	189	429	197	421	290	313	15	5	360	253
German	1,293	1,191	102	267	1,026	587	706	517	724	52	4	720	569
Greek	44	44		12	32	19	25	18	25	1		28	16
Hebrew	559	484	75	325	234	170	389	186	367	6		240	319
Irish	1,438	1,208	230	103	1,335	283	1,155	1,025	393	20	2	595	841
Italian	1,318	1,273	45	269	1,049	755	563	400	853	65	7	849	462
Japanese	124	122	2	7	117	96	28	37	81	6	2	80	42
Korean	2	2			2		2	2				1	1
Lithuanian	75	72	3	10	65	21	54	57	18		1	17	57
Magyar	162	151	11	39	123	67	95	72	86	4		66	96
Mexican	700	690	10	59	641	495	205	245	395	60		463	237
Polish	620	563	57	156	464	227	393	336	271	13	1	277	342
Portuguese	35	34	1	6	29	16	19	18	17			17	18
Roumanian	21	21		9	12	9	12	6	15			15	6
Russian	100	97	3	24	76	47	53	36	63	1		63	37
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2	2		1	1		2	2					2
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	393	357	36	54	339	155	238	193	192	8	2	205	186
Scotch	229	207	22	41	188	80	149	127	95	7		119	110
Slovak	128	127	1	21	107	30	98	86	41	1		40	88
Spanish	39	39		8	31	25	14	17	20	2		19	20
Spanish-American	13	13		2	11	7	6	3	9	1		8	5
Syrian	26	22	4	11	15	8	18	15	10	1		12	14
Turkish	13	13		7	6	6	7	1	11	1		12	1
Welsh	28	25	3	4	24	15	13	13	12	3		16	12
West Indian	8	8		2	6	5	3	2	6			7	1
Total	9,825	9,020	805	1,898	7,927	4,124	5,701	4,541	4,945	339	41	5,259	4,525

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PROPORTION OF ALIEN POPULATION COMPARED WITH PROPORTION OF ALIEN INMATES OF PUBLIC INSANE AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

[Inmates of penal and private charitable institutions not included in this table.]

States.	Population.			Inmates of institutions.		
	Total.	Alien.	Per cent of aliens.	Total.	Alien.	Per cent of aliens.
NORTH ATLANTIC STATES.						
Maine	694,466	17,272	2 5/10	2,038	101	5
New Hampshire	411,588	12,924	3	1,700	197	12
Vermont	343,641	6,979	2	1,302	105	8
Massachusetts	2,805,346	129,854	5	15,513	3,799	24
Rhode Island	428,556	17,461	4	1,870	275	15
Connecticut	908,420	34,681	4	5,143	482	9
New York	7,268,894	196,337	3	39,127	7,983	20
New Jersey	1,883,669	46,651	2 5/10	7,270	844	12
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	147,998	2 5/10	22,436	3,029	14
Total	21,046,695	610,157	3	96,399	16,815	17
NORTH CENTRAL STATES.						
Ohio	4,157,545	26,604	6/10	18,145	637	4
Indiana	2,516,462	3,287	1/10	8,555	583	7
Illinois	4,821,550	52,612	1	16,418	3,102	19
Michigan	2,420,982	37,697	1 6/10	8,568	496	6
Wisconsin	2,069,042	17,936	9/10	7,249	1,049	14
Minnesota	1,751,394	24,946	1 4/10	5,424	486	9
Iowa	2,231,853	11,431	5/10	7,285	123	2
Missouri	3,106,665	10,792	3/10	7,885	425	5
North Dakota	319,146	5,585	1 8/10	655	47	7
South Dakota	401,570	2,490	6/10	806	21	3
Nebraska	1,066,300	4,954	5/10	2,337	164	7
Kansas	1,470,495	2,589	2/10	3,635	143	4
Total	26,333,004	200,923	8/10	86,962	7,276	8
WESTERN STATES.						
Montana	243,329	8,045	3	795	337	42
Wyoming	92,531	2,788	3	99	20	20
Colorado	539,700	6,990	1 3/10	1,187	211	18
New Mexico	195,310	2,251	1 1/10	113	9	8
Arizona	122,931	6,800	6	360	93	26
Utah	276,749	3,812	1 4/10	529	46	9
Nevada	42,335	2,151	5	382	118	31
Idaho	161,772	3,291	2	332	45	14
Washington	518,103	14,066	3	1,549	411	27
Oregon	413,536	13,320	3	1,518	417	27
California	1,485,053	75,187	5	10,428	1,834	18
Total	4,091,349	138,701	3	17,292	3,541	20
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.						
Delaware	184,735	1,328	7/10	633	21	3
Maryland	1,188,044	6,137	5/10	4,272	551	13
District of Columbia	278,718	1,682	6/10	2,689	699	26
Virginia	1,854,184	1,698	8/100	4,881	57	1
West Virginia	958,800	3,750	4/10	2,546	22	1
North Carolina	1,893,810	339	2/100	3,429		
South Carolina	1,340,316	565	4/100	1,854		
Georgia	2,216,331	1,120	5/100	3,908		
Florida	528,542	2,825	5/10	850	60	7
Total	10,443,480	19,444	2/10	25,062	1,410	6
SOUTH CENTRAL STATES.						
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,730	8/100	4,923	205	4
Tennessee	2,020,616	1,260	6/100	3,462	27	8/10
Alabama	1,828,697	1,069	6/100	2,380		
Mississippi	1,551,270	1,000	6/100	2,045	33	1 6/10
Louisiana	1,381,625	7,838	6/10	1,714	145	8
Texas	3,048,710	17,904	6/10	4,295	211	5
Indian Territory	392,060	430	1/10			
Oklahoma	398,331	308	8/100	474	3	6/10
Arkansas	1,311,564	831	6/100	1,238		
Total	14,080,047	32,370	2/10	20,531	624	3
Grand total	75,994,575	1,001,595	1 3/10	246,246	29,666	12

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COMPARISON OF **NATIVE, NATURALIZED, AND ALIEN POPULATION, AND NATIVE, NATURALIZED, AND ALIEN INMATES OF** PUBLIC INSANE AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, BY SECTION OF COUNTRY (ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PORTO RICO NOT INCLUDED).

[Inmates of penal and private charitable institutions not included in this table.]

Section of country.	Native born.	Foreign born.			Total.
		Naturalized.	Alien.	Total foreign.	
NORTH ATLANTIC STATES.					
Population.					
Number	16,283,899	4,152,639	610,157	4,762,796	21,046,695
Per cent	77	20	3	23	100
Inmates of public insane and charitable institutions.					
Number	56,662	22,922	16,815	39,737	96,399
Per cent	59	24	17	41	100
NORTH CENTRAL STATES.					
Population.					
Number	22,174,530	3,957,551	200,923	4,158,474	26,333,004
Per cent	84	15	1	16	100
Inmates of public insane and charitable institutions.					
Number	58,515	21,171	7,276	28,447	86,962
Per cent	67	24	9	33	100
WESTERN STATES.					
Population.					
Number	3,245,028	707,620	138,701	846,321	4,091,349
Per cent	79	17¼	3¼	21	100
Inmates of public insane and charitable institutions.					
Number	8,713	5,038	3,541	8,579	17,292
Per cent	50	29	21	50	100
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.					
Population.					
Number	10,227,450	196,586	19,444	216,030	10,443,480
Per cent	97 9/10	1 8/10	2/10	2 1/10	100
Inmates of public insane and charitable institutions.					
Number	22,750	902	1,410	2,312	25,062
Per cent	91	3 5/10	5 5/10	9	100
SOUTH CENTRAL STATES.					
Population.					
Number	13,722,392	325,285	32,370	357,655	14,080,047
Per cent	97 5/10	2 3/10	2/10	2 5/10	100
Inmates of public insane and charitable institutions.					
Number	18,943	964	624	1,588	20,531
Per cent	92	5	3	8	100
TOTAL.					
Population.					
Number	65,653,299	9,339,681	1,001,595	10,341,276	75,994,575
Per cent	86	12 3/10	1 5/10	14	100
Inmates of public insane and charitable institutions.					
Number	165,583	50,997	29,666	80,663	246,246
Per cent	67	21	12	33	100

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COMPARISON OF **ALIENS AND CITIZENS WITHIN AND WITHOUT** PUBLIC INSANE AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

[Inmates of penal and private charitable institutions not included in this table.]

	Aliens within.	Aliens without.	Citizens within.	Citizens without.	Aliens without.	Citizens without.	Aliens within.	Citizens within.
Number	29,666	971,929	216,580	74,776,400	971,929	74,776,400	29,666	216,580
Proportion	30 to 1,000		3 to 1,000		13 to 1,000		137 to 1,000	

COMPARISON OF **FOREIGN BORN AND NATIVES WITHIN AND WITHOUT** PUBLIC INSANE AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

[Inmates of penal and private charitable institutions not included in this table.]

	Foreign born within.	Foreign born without.	Natives within.	Natives without.	Foreign born without.	Natives without.	Foreign born within.	Natives within.
Number	80,663	10,260,613	165,583	65,487,716	10,260,613	65,487,716	80,663	165,583
Proportion	8 to 1,000		2½ to 1,000		160 to 1,000		488 to 1,000	

NUMBER AND **PROPORTION** OF ALIEN INMATES OF EACH CLASS OF INSTITUTION AND ALL INSTITUTIONS, **BELONGING TO EACH RACIAL DIVISION.**

Subdivision of race.	Class of institution.							
	Charitable.		Insane.		Penal.		All.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
African (black)	43	3/10	49	2/10	116	1 2/10	208	4/10
Armenian	25	2/10	24	1/10	10	1/10	59	1/10
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	116	8/10	242	1 2/10	48	5/10	406	9/10
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1	1/100	3	1/100	3	3/100	7	2/100
Chinese	40	2/10	315	1 5/10	315	3 2/10	670	1 5/10
Croatian and Slovenian	60	3/10	23	1/10	46	1/10	129	3/10
Cuban	12	8/100	26	1/10	21	2/10	59	1/10
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	2	1/100	2	1/100	1	1/100	5	1/100
Dutch and Flemish	57	4/10	78	2/10	48	5/10	183	4/10
East Indian	2	1/100	16	5/100	5	5/100	23	5/100
English	1,309	8 5/10	1,822	9	1,117	11	4,248	9
Finnish	80	5/10	196	1	107	1 1/10	383	8/10
French	535	3 5/10	795	4	618	6	1,948	4 3/10
German	2,949	19	4,808	24	1,293	13	9,050	20
Greek	38	2/10	21	1	44	5/10	103	2/10
Hebrew	1,274	8	932	5	559	6	2,765	6
Irish	4,599	30	5,943	30	1,438	15	11,980	27
Italian	1,230	8	718	3 5/10	1,318	13 5/10	3,266	7 3/10
Japanese	63	4/10	42	2/10	124	1 3/10	229	5/10
Korean	1	1/100	1	1/100	2	2/100	4	1/100
Lithuanian	104	7/10	17	1/100	75	8/10	196	4/10
Magyar	177	1 1/10	169	8/10	162	1 7/10	507	1
Mexican	117	8/10	90	4/10	700	7	908	2
Pacific Islander			1	1/100			1	
Polish	839	5 6/10	605	3	620	6	2,064	5
Portuguese	57	4/10	91	4/10	35	4/10	182	4/10
Roumanian	23	1 5/100	8	1/100	21	2/10	52	1/10
Russian	78	5/10	146	7/10	100	1	324	7/10
Ruthenian (Russniak)	13	8/100	5	2/100	2	2/100	20	4/100
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	747	5	1,985	10	393	4	3,125	7
Scotch	342	2	332	1 7/10	229	2 3/10	903	2
Slovak	224	1 5/10	86	4/10	128	1 5/10	438	1
Spanish	54	4/10	58	3/10	39	4/10	151	3/10
Spanish-American	19	1/100	10	5/100	13	1/10	42	1/10
Syrian	73	5/10	8	4/100	26	3/10	107	2/10
Turkish	9	6/100	16	1/100	13	1/10	38	8/100
Welsh	72	5/10	75	4/10	28	3/10	175	4/10
West Indian	12	8/100	6	3/100	8	8/100	26	6/100
Total	15,396	100	19,764	100	9,825	100	44,985	100

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NUMBER AND **PROPORTION** OF ALIEN INMATES OF EACH CLASS OF INSTITUTION AND ALL INSTITUTIONS, **BELONGING TO EACH RACIAL DIVISION**—Continued.

Subdivision of race.	Class of institution.							
	Charitable.		Insane.		Penal.		All.	
	Number.	Per cent of charitable.	Number.	Per cent of insane.	Number.	Per cent of penal.	Number.	Per cent of all.
Grand division of races.[a]								
Teutonic	5,142	33	8,889	45	2,958	30	16,989	38
Keltic	5,548	36	7,145	36	2,313	23	15,006	33
Slavic	2,734	18	2,069	10	1,603	16	6,406	14
Iberic	1,452	9	896	5	1,462	15	3,810	9
Mongolic	106	1	375	2	446	5	927	2

[a] See pages 161 and 162 for race classification.

ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS FOR **MURDER AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER** BY SECTION OF COUNTRY AND **SUBDIVISION OF RACE.**

Subdivision of races.	Murder.								Attempt to murder.							
	North Atlantic section.	South Atlantic section.	North Central section.	South Central section.	Western section.	Hawaii.	Porto Rico.	Total.	North Atlantic section.	South Atlantic section.	North Central section.	South Central section.	Western section.	Hawaii.	Porto Rico.	Total.
African (black)	2	1		1			1	5	2	4	1		1			8
Armenian									1							1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1		3	2				6								
Chinese	9				40	4		53	1				6	1		8
Croatian and Slovenian	3		1					4	5							5
Cuban		2			1			3		1					1	2
Dutch and Flemish	1		2					3	1							1
East Indian			1		2			3								
English	18	1	8	3	12			42	8		3					11
Finnish	4		6		2			12	3		3		4			10
French	10	1	7	2	8			28	8		2	1				11
German	32	3	34	4	19			92	8	2	8		3			21
Greek	2							2	2			1				3
Hebrew	1	1	1					3	4		5					9
Irish	22	3	8	2	4			39	10	1	2		1			14
Italian	192	9	25	7	20	1		254	109	3	15	1	11			139
Japanese					8	18		26					2	3		5
Lithuanian	2			1				3	4		1					5
Magyar	17		6		1			24	4		1					5
Mexican		1	1	96	23			121				41	15			56
Polish	35		4		2			41	21		5		1			27
Portuguese			1		2			3	1							1
Roumanian			1					1								
Russian	10		3	1				14	4		3					7
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	5	1	4	1	11			22	2		4		2			8
Scotch	4		2					6		1						1
Slovak	5	1	4		1			11	10		3	1				14
Spanish					3		2	5	2							2
Syrian	1		1					2	2				1			3
Turkish	2							2								
Welsh	1		2	1				4					1			1
West Indian	1							1								
Total	380	24	125	121	159	23	3	835	212	12	56	45	48	4	1	378

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ALIEN MURDERERS DETAINED IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS, BY SECTION OF COUNTRY AND **GRAND DIVISION OF RACE**, SHOWING ALSO THE PER CENT IN EACH SECTION OF COUNTRY BELONGING TO EACH RACIAL GRAND DIVISION.

Grand division of race.[a]	North Atlantic section.		South Atlantic section.		North Central section.		South Central section.		Western section.		Hawaii.		Porto Rico.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Teutonic	60	16	5	21	54	43	8	7	44	28					171	20
Keltic	37	10	4	17	19	15	5	4	12	7					77	9
Slavic	57	15	2	8	17	13	4	3	3	2					83	10
Iberic	195	51	9	37	27	22	7	6	25	16	1	4	2	67	266	32
Mongolic	9	2			1	1			50	31	22	96			82	10
All others	22	6	4	17	7	6	97	80	25	16			1	33	156	19
Total	380	100	24	100	125	100	121	100	159	100	23	100	3	100	835	100

ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS FOR **ATTEMPT TO MURDER**, BY SECTION OF COUNTRY AND **GRAND DIVISION OF RACE**, SHOWING ALSO THE PER CENT IN EACH SECTION BELONGING TO EACH RACIAL GRAND DIVISION.

Grand division of race.[a]	North Atlantic section.		South Atlantic section.		North Central section.		South Central section.		Western section.		Hawaii.		Porto Rico.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Teutonic	22	11	2	17	18	32			9	19					51	14
Keltic	18	8	2	17	4	7	1	2	2	4					27	7
Slavic	48	23			17	30	1	2	1	2					67	18
Iberic	116	55	3	25	15	27	2	5	12	25					148	39
Mongolic	1								8	17	4	100			13	3
All others	7	3	5	41	2	4	41	91	16	33			1	100	72	19
Total	212	100	12	100	56	100	45	100	48	100	4	100	1	100	378	100

ALL ALIENS IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF EACH SECTION OF COUNTRY, BY GRAND DIVISION OF RACE, SHOWING THE PER CENT OF ALIEN INMATES OF EACH SECTION BELONGING TO EACH **RACIAL GRAND DIVISION**.

Grand division of race.[a]	North Atlantic section.		South Atlantic section.		North Central section.		South Central section.		Western section.		Hawaii.		Porto Rico.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Teutonic	7,750	28	926	49	5,719	63	403	32	2,177	43	11	4	3	9	16,989	38
Keltic	11,007	40	649	34	1,858	20	334	26	1,156	23	1		1	3	15,006	33
Slavic	4,895	18	160	8	1,079	12	65	5	202	4	4	1¼	1	3	6,406	14
Iberic	2,898	11	97	5	268	3	69	5	431	8	31	11	16	45	3,810	9
Mongolic	126	½	4		20		2		546	11	228	81	1	3	927	2
All others	625	2¼	73	4	138	2	409	32	582	11	7	2½	13	37	1,847	4
Total	27,301	100	1,909	100	9,082	100	1,282	100	5,094	100	282	100	35	100	44,985	100

[a] See pages 161 and 162 for race classification.

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Aliens Detained in Penal, Reformatory, and Charitable Institutions of the NORTH ATLANTIC STATES.

[North Atlantic States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.]

Subdivision of race, and character of institution in which confined.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	State.	County.	Private.
						Grave.	Minor.								
SUBDIVISION OF RACE.															
African (black)	127	93	34	25	102	28	34	38	27	44	43	40	73	42	12
Armenian	48	44	4	6	42	5	4	19	20	19	9	20	31	14	3
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	124	67	57	21	103	3	8	80	33	25	24	75	80	28	16
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	2	2			2		1	1			1	1	2		
Chinese	105	103	2	8	97	51	27	16	11	34	51	20	78	24	3
Croatian and Slovenian	92	85	7	16	76	9	27	13	43	68	13	11	25	50	17
Cuban	24	20	4	7	17	2	7	8	7	10	7	7	10	7	7
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	3	3			3		1		2	3				1	2
Dutch and Flemish	62	49	13	8	54	7	14	21	20	25	10	27	36	18	8
East Indian	7	5	2		7			6	1	1		6	4	3	
English	2,592	1,613	979	325	2,267	185	496	1,063	848	703	464	1,425	1,525	766	301
Finnish	116	86	30	10	106	8	31	41	36	50	18	48	60	35	21
French	1,241	859	382	215	1,026	104	338	472	327	382	236	623	711	416	114
German	4,067	2,516	1,551	482	3,585	303	417	2,079	1,268	903	639	2,525	2,183	1,423	461
Greek	71	66	5	20	51	11	19	16	25	38	25	8	45	16	10
Hebrew	2,463	1,465	998	1,133	1,330	142	361	800	1,160	541	950	972	1,014	647	802
Irish	9,117	3,716	5,401	402	8,715	147	1,006	4,510	3,454	2,135	699	6,283	4,989	2,979	1,149
Italian	2,610	2,224	386	764	1,846	614	478	469	1,049	979	1,090	541	1,216	746	648
Japanese	14	11	3	4	10	1	5	5	3	3	7	4	8	6	
Lithuanian	170	152	18	17	153	17	51	15	87	119	22	29	40	93	37
Magyar	375	272	103	92	283	55	75	122	123	129	120	126	157	141	77
Mexican	1	1		1			1				1			1	
Polish	1,432	1,095	337	246	1,186	174	311	410	537	652	296	484	580	634	218
Portuguese	77	50	27	12	65	9	12	23	33	34	16	27	45	15	17
Roumanian	32	26	6	13	19	8	9	4	11	12	15	5	17	9	6
Russian	181	141	40	29	152	35	31	75	40	65	61	55	90	72	19
Ruthenian (Russniak)	19	19		1	18		2	5	12	13	3	3	4	9	6
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	913	569	344	72	841	36	121	485	271	281	95	537	555	234	124
Scotch	562	325	237	60	502	45	100	182	235	181	72	309	284	188	90
Slovak	377	310	67	45	332	15	92	84	186	227	41	109	106	192	79
Spanish	65	54	11	17	48	7	7	25	26	23	20	22	26	23	16
Spanish-American	7	6	1	3	4		2	3	2	1	1	5	3	2	2
Syrian	75	52	23	49	26	5	11	5	54	25	45	5	19	16	40
Turkish	25	22	3	12	13	3	7	7	8	6	12	7	18	3	4

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Welsh	87	57	30	5	82	7	9	32	39	26	10	51	36	38	13
West Indian	18	13	5	8	10	3	2	3	10	8	7	3	6	4	8
Total	27,301	16,191	11,110	4,128	23,173	2,039	4,117	11,137	10,008	7,765	5,123	14,413	14,076	8,895	4,330
CHARACTER OF INSTITUTION IN WHICH CONFINED.															
Charitable	10,398	5,885	4,513	2,505	7,893			390	10,008	3,857	1,750	4,791	1,223	4,862	4,313
Insane	10,747	4,799	5,948	225	10,522			10,747		774	474	9,499	9,811	919	17
Penal	6,156	5,507	649	1,398	4,758	2,039	4,117			3,134	2,899	123	3,042	3,114	
Total, all institutions	27,301	16,191	11,110	4,128	23,173	2,039	4,117	11,137	10,008	7,765	5,123	14,413	14,076	8,895	4,330

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LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which confined.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Charitable	7	5	5	8	9	21	13	15	17
Insane	1	1	2	5	13	36	21	14	7
Penal	4	5	6	14	21	33	10	5	2
Total, all institutions	5	4	5	9	14	29	14	11	9

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York	72	Baltimore	7	Canadian ports	12¼
Boston	3	San Francisco	¼	All other ports	2
Philadelphia	3				

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Aliens Detained in Penal, Reformatory, and Charitable Institutions of the SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.

[South Atlantic States: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.]

Subdivision of races and character of institution in which confined.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Criminal.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County.	Private.
						Grave.	Minor.									
SUBDIVISION OF RACES.																
African (black)	28	24	4	4	24	14	7	1	6	8	14	6	1	7	14	6
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	13	6	7		13			7	6	3	6	4	2	2	5	4
Chinese	2	2			2	1		1			2				2	
Croatian and Slovenian	3	3			3			2	1	2		1		2		1
Cuban	21	21		1	20	2	2	16	1	2	3	16		17	3	1
Dutch and Flemish	11	11		1	10		2	7	2	1	3	7	2	7	2	
East Indian	1	1		1		1					1				1	
English	207	178	29	7	200	18	28	129	32	39	58	110	92	75	25	15
Finnish	6	5	1	1	5		2	4		1	2	3	3	3		
French	25	18	7		25	4	1	13	7	7	5	13	11	7	5	2
German	645	486	159	7	638	15	28	406	196	96	145	404	220	148	218	59
Greek	5	5			5	2	1	1	1	1	2	2		2	3	
Hebrew	33	27	6	10	23	4	6	6	17	9	16	8	2	12	3	16
Irish	590	390	200	8	582	10	28	320	232	77	120	393	252	83	160	95
Italian	83	79	4	9	74	25	18	29	11	25	35	23	21	43	14	5
Japanese	1	1			1			1				1	1			
Lithuanian	2	2			2			2				2		2		
Magyar	17	15	2		17	1	3	11	2	5	4	8	6	7	2	2
Mexican	5	4	1		5	1		4			2	3	4	1		
Polish	53	47	6	1	52	1	7	31	14	14	17	22	14	16	18	5
Portuguese	1	1			1			1				1	1			
Roumanian	3	3		1	2		2	1		3				2	1	
Russian	50	34	16	7	43		8	27	15	16	23	11	7	15	13	15
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	57	54	3	3	54	4	9	36	8	13	14	30	26	16	12	3
Scotch	28	23	5	1	27	2	3	8	15	6	8	14	5	7	11	5
Slovak	3	3			3	2		1			2	1		3		
Spanish	5	4	1		5			5			1	4	5			
Spanish-American	1	1			1			1		1				1		
Syrian	3	3			3		2	1		3				1	2	
Turkish	1	1			1			1			1		1			
Welsh	6	5	1		6			4	2		3	3	3		2	1
Total	1,909	1,457	452	62	1,847	107	157	1,077	568	332	487	1,090	679	479	516	235

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CHARACTER OF INSTITUTION IN WHICH CONFINED.																
Charitable	690	405	285	26	664			122	568	146	242	302		39	423	228
Insane	955	800	155	5	950			955		57	116	782	660	288		7
Penal	264	252	12	31	233	107	157			129	129	6	19	152	93	
Total, all institutions	1,909	1,457	452	62	1,847	107	157	1,077	568	332	487	1,090	679	479	516	235

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which confined.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Charitable	2	1	1	2	4	20	23	14	33
Insane	2	2	3	1	5	24	15	11	37
Penal	5	4	5	14	18	31	14	5	4
Total, all institutions	3	2	3	4	7	24	18	11	28

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York	65	Baltimore	23	Canadian ports	2
Boston	2	San Francisco	½	All other ports	4½
Philadelphia	3				

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ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES.

[North Central States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.]

Subdivision of races and character of institution in which confined.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	State.	County.	Private.
						Grave.	Minor.								
SUBDIVISION OF RACES.															
African (black)	26	21	5	3	23	9	10	5	2	7	16	3	18	8	
Armenian	5	5			5	1		1	3	3	2		2		3
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	228	146	82	18	210	11	18	137	62	47	41	140	113	113	2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	3	3		1	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Chinese	17	17		3	14		11	5	1	13	1	3	3	14	
Croatian and Slovenian	29	29		5	24	1	9	7	12	16	2	11	4	18	7
Dutch and Flemish	89	71	18	9	80	10	9	43	27	12	15	62	52	36	1
East Indian	2	2			2	1		1		1	1		1	1	
English	718	509	209	44	674	97	81	333	207	124	178	416	456	247	15
Finnish	153	132	21	13	140	18	30	79	26	39	39	75	104	47	2
French	315	236	79	49	266	46	67	121	81	44	97	174	192	114	9
German	3,211	2,170	1,041	134	3,077	172	204	1,772	1,063	363	498	2,350	1,609	1,494	108
Greek	16	16		4	12	1	4		11	12	3	1		13	3
Hebrew	191	119	72	33	158	20	19	106	46	61	65	65	113	61	17
Irish	1,312	749	593	18	1,324	70	62	764	446	137	187	1,018	691	574	77
Italian	227	197	30	38	189	61	37	61	68	84	92	51	102	108	17
Japanese	1	1			1		1			1				1	
Lithuanian	22	22		1	21	3	3	2	14	16	3	3		22	
Magyar	99	79	20	11	88	8	14	38	39	41	21	37	47	38	14
Mexican	3	2	1	2	1	1	2			1	2		2	1	
Polish	470	369	101	60	410	42	69	153	206	146	101	223	178	260	32
Portuguese	1	1			1	1				1			1		
Roumanian	14	14		1	13	1	1	1	11	11	1	2	3	5	6
Russian	66	53	13	14	52	7	12	34	13	18	28	20	43	23	
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	1			1			1		1				1	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1,548	1,030	518	65	1,483	64	81	1,088	315	218	282	1,048	358	580	10
Scotch	159	125	34	9	150	15	27	67	50	35	29	95	76	81	2
Slovak	55	45	10	6	49	12	5	9	29	25	16	14	17	26	12
Spanish	11	9	2	1	10	2	1	3	5	5	3	3	4	6	1
Spanish-American	1	1			1			1				1	1		
Syrian	13	10	3	5	8	2	2		9	5	5	3	1	6	6
Turkish	4	4			4			3	1	1		3	3	1	
Welsh	42	30	12	1	41	3	3	18	18	6	3	33	23	19	
Total	9,082	6,218	2,864	548	8,534	680	782	4,854	2,766	1,495	1,732	5,855	4,818	3,920	344

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CHARACTER OF INSTITUTION IN WHICH CONFINED.															
Charitable	2,963	2,165	798	213	2,750			197	2,766	546	131	2,286	247	2,372	344
Insane	4,657	2,706	1,951	32	4,625			4,657		382	767	3,508	3,657	1,000	
Penal	1,462	1,347	115	303	1,159	680	782			567	834	61	914	548	
Total, all institutions	9,082	6,218	2,864	548	8,534	680	782	4,854	2,766	1,495	1,732	5,855	4,818	3,920	344

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which confined.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Charitable	8	4	2	4	6	20	18	20	18
Insane	2	2	1	6	13	36	23	12	5
Penal	6	6	5	15	17	34	12	4	1
Total, all institutions	6	4	3	7	11	28	18	13	10

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York	76	Baltimore	1⅛	All other ports	1
Boston	10	San Francisco	⅛		
Philadelphia	5	Canadian ports	6		

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ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH CENTRAL STATES.

[South Central States: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Arkansas.]

Subdivision of races and character of institution in which confined.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County.	Private.
						Grave.	Minor.									
SUBDIVISION OF RACES.																
African (black)	12	12		2	10	6	2	3	1	5	6	1		10	2	
Armenian	1		1	1					1		1					1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	28	22	6		28	6	2	14	6	3	4	21		18	9	1
Chinese	2	2			2			2				2		2		
Croation and Slovenian	1	1			1			1				1		1		
Cuban	5	5		4	1	2		1	2	1	4			5		
Dutch and Flemish	3	3			3	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1
English	71	55	16	1	70	15	9	28	19	13	22	36		44	13	14
French	55	44	11	4	51	6	2	29	18	3	13	39		37	5	13
German	298	193	105	13	285	19	16	194	69	29	39	230	1	218	48	31
Greek	1	1		1		1				1				1		
Hebrew	7	4	3	1	6		1	2	4	3	2	2		4	1	2
Irish	261	124	137	4	257	11	5	137	108	9	21	231		147	46	68
Italian	56	38	18	12	44	10	6	26	14	7	16	33	1	39	7	9
Lithuanian	1		1	1		1					1		1			
Magyar	2	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1			2		
Mexican	386	372	14	35	351	276	74	14	22	98	231	57		272	104	10
Polish	21	13	8	3	18	1	1	14	5	1	5	15	1	15	1	4
Russian	5	4	1		5	1	1	3		1	1	3		4	1	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes and Swedes)	31	28	3		31	3	2	23	3	4	3	24		26	4	1
Scotch	15	12	3	1	14	2	3	3	7	5	2	8		5	7	3
Slovak	2	2		1	1		1		1	1	1			1	1	
Spanish	7	7		1	6	4		3		2	2	3		6	1	
Spanish-American	2	2			2	1		1			1	1		2		
Syrian	5	2	3	2	3		3		2	5				1	2	2
Welsh	3	2	1		3	1		2				3		3		
West Indian	1	1			1	1					1			1		
Total	1,282	950	332	88	1,194	369	129	500	284	193	378	711	4	865	253	160

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CHARACTER OF INSTITUTION IN WHICH CONFINED.																
Charitable	290	162	128	33	257			6	284	37	45	208		9	121	160
Insane	494	299	195	5	489			494		3	36	455		494		
Penal	498	489	9	50	448	369	129			153	297	48	4	362	132	
Total all institutions	1,282	950	332	88	1,194	369	129	500	284	193	378	711	4	865	253	160

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which confined.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Charitable	2	1	2	3	7	20	16	14	35
Insane				1	5	21	10	31	32
Penal	6	2	5	12	19	38	12	5	1
Total all institutions	4	2	3	7	14	30	13	12	15

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York	29	Baltimore	2	Canadian ports	2½
Boston	1	San Francisco	½	All other ports	64
Philadelphia	1				

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ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE WESTERN STATES.

[Western States: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California.]

Subdivision of races and character of institution in which confined.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County.	Private.
						Grave.	Minor.									
SUBDIVISION OF RACES.																
African (black)	9	8	1	1	8	4	1	2	2	3	4	2		5	3	1
Armenian	5	3	2	1	4			4	1		1	4		4		1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	13	9	4		13			13		1	1	11		11		2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	2	2		1	1		1	1		1		1		1	1	
Chinese	474	466	8	8	466	134	56	262	22	103	98	273	5	322	146	1
Croatian and Slovenian	4	4			4			4				4		4		
Cuban	2	2		1	1	2					1	1		2		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	2	2			2			2			1	1		2		
Dutch and Flemish	18	14	4		18	3	1	10	4	2	2	14	1	10	7	
East Indian	5	5			5	3		2			3	2		3	2	
English	657	526	131	36	621	105	82	329	141	110	157	390	2	446	185	24
Finnish	108	97	11	2	106	14	4	74	16	22	21	65	1	85	21	1
French	310	262	48	13	297	36	13	188	73	33	57	220	4	222	75	9
German	822	653	169	36	786	78	41	585	118	74	121	627	1	663	131	27
Greek	10	10		1	9	4	1	4	1	2	3	5		7	3	
Hebrew	71	54	17	29	42	4	2	21	44	26	25	20		26	3	42
Irish	670	444	226	10	660	45	54	406	165	76	89	505	1	455	198	16
Italian	289	263	26	40	249	44	24	148	73	52	66	171		187	75	27
Japanese	65	61	4	5	60	24	8	20	13	20	26	19	2	38	23	2
Korean	1	1			1			1		1				1		
Lithuanian	1	1			1			1				1		1		
Magyar	14	12	2		14	2	3	9		4	3	7		10	3	1
Mexican	511	451	60	76	435	217	127	75	92	169	226	116		278	194	39
Pacific Islander	1	1			1			1				1		1		
Polish	85	75	10	7	78	8	5	57	15	13	24	48		62	21	2
Portuguese	76	65	11	8	68	3	6	45	22	16	15	45		50	20	6
Roumanian	2	2		1	1			1	1		1	1		1		1
Russian	21	20	1		21	4	1	15	1	1	5	15		18	2	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	572	455	117	25	547	48	24	405	95	65	97	410	1	451	96	24
Scotch	139	118	21	12	127	16	16	80	27	19	25	95		100	32	7
Slovak	1	1			1			1				1		1		
Spanish	45	39	6	9	36	5	4	20	16	12	12	21		23	14	8
Spanish-American	29	26	3	3	26	5	3	4	17	2	8	19		9	13	7
Syrian	11	7	4	8	3	1		2	8		9	2		3		8
Turkish	8	8			8	3		5		1	2	5		7	1	

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Welsh	37	27	10	3	34	4	1	22	10	4	4	29		28	8	1
West Indian	4	3	1		4		1	2	1	2		2		2	2	
Total	5,094	4,197	897	336	4,758	816	479	2,821	978	834	1,107	3,153	18	3,539	1,279	258
CHARACTER OF INSTITUTION IN WHICH CONFINED.																
Charitable	984	714	270	209	775			6	978	186	188	610		65	689	230
Insane	2,815	2,206	609	15	2,800			2,815		139	227	2,449		2,787		28
Penal	1,295	1,277	18	112	1,183	816	479			509	692	94	18	687	590	
Total all institutions	5,094	4,197	897	336	4,758	816	479	2,821	978	834	1,107	3,153	18	3,539	1,279	258

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which confined.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Charitable	6	4	4	7	13	20	15	15	16
Insane	1	2	1	3	9	34	29	14	7
Penal	10	6	6	10	18	27	16	5	2
Total all institutions	5	4	4	7	13	28	21	11	7

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York	51	Baltimore	1	Canadian ports	9
Boston	3	San Francisco	20	All other ports	14
Philadelphia	2				

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ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Subdivision of races and character of institution in which confined.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	State.	County.	Private.
						Grave.	Minor.								
SUBDIVISION OF RACES.															
African (black)	3	3			3			2	1			3	2		1
Chinese	70	69	1	2	68	21	14	31	4	14	22	34	55	11	4
Cuban	1	1		1					1	1					1
East Indian	7	5	2		7			7				7	7		
English	2	1	1		2			2				2	2		
French	1	1			1				1			1			1
German	7	6	1	1	6			5	2	2		5	5		2
Italian	1	1			1	1					1		1		
Japanese	148	136	12	7	141	71	14	16	47	69	57	22	76	25	47
Korean	3	3			3		2		1	3			1	1	1
Mexican	2	2			2		1	1		1		1	1	1	
Polish	2	2			2	1		1			1	1	2		
Portuguese	28	22	6		28	3	1	22	2	5		23	22	4	2
Roumanian	1		1		1			1				1	1		
Russian	1	1			1				1	1					1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2	2			2			2				2	2		
Spanish	2	2			2				2	1		1			2
Spanish-American	1	1			1	1					1		1		
Total	282	258	24	11	271	98	32	90	62	97	82	103	178	42	62
CHARACTER OF INSTITUTION IN WHICH CONFINED.															
Charitable	62	54	8	6	56				62	53	1	8			62
Insane	90	76	14	1	89			90				90	90		
Penal	130	128	2	4	126	98	32			44	81	5	88	42	
Total all institutions	282	258	24	11	271	98	32	90	62	97	82	103	178	42	62

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LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which confined.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Charitable	14	15	7	34	17	8	3		2
Insane	2	1	1	14	19	37	25	1	
Penal	6	6	2	25	33	22	5	1	
Total all institutions	7	7	3	24	27	21	10	1	

PORTS OF LANDING.

	Per cent.
Honolulu, H. I	100

ALIENS DETAINED IN THE PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF PORTO RICO.

Subdivision of races and character of institution in which confined.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	State.	County.	Private.
						Grave.	Minor.								
SUBDIVISION OF RACES.															
African (black)	3	1	2		3	1		1	1	1	2		2	1	
Cuban	6	6			6	4		1	1	3	3		5		1
East Indian	1	1			1				1	1				1	
English	1	1			1		1			1				1	
French	1	1			1	1					1		1		
Polish	1		1		1			1				1	1		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2	1	1		2		1		1	1		1		1	1
Spanish	16	15	1		16	8	2	2	4	6	6	4	8	8	
Spanish-American	1	1			1		1				1		1		
West Indian	3	1	2		3	1		1	1	2	1		2	1	
Total	35	28	7		35	15	5	6	9	15	14	6	20	13	2

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ALIENS DETAINED IN THE PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF **PORTO RICO**—Continued.

Subdivision of races and character of institution in which confined.	Alien inmates.	Sex.		Age.		Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.		
		Male.	Female.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	State.	County.	Private.
						Grave.	Minor.								
CHARACTER OF INSTITUTION IN WHICH CONFINED.															
Charitable	9	6	3		9				9	7		2		7	2
Insane	6	2	4		6			6		3	1	2	6		
Penal	20	20			20	15	5			5	13	2	14	6	
Total, all institutions	35	28	7		35	15	5	6	9	15	14	6	20	13	2

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which confined.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Charitable				33	17	33	17		
Insane						25	50	25	
Penal		5		5	39	31	5	5	10
Total, all institutions		3		11	29	29	14	7	7

PORTS OF LANDING.

	Per cent.
San Juan, P. R	100

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ALIEN SEAMEN.

One of the most delicate and embarrassing features of administration has been for years the inspection of alien seamen discharged or deserting at our ports. It was, it may frankly be conceded, no part of the purpose of the immigration laws to deal with seamen as such. Their coming to this country in the regular pursuit of their calling is desirable as a means of promoting our commerce with foreign countries, and any attempt to control or regulate such coming is obviously a more appropriate subject for the navigation laws. For years, therefore, the Bureau made no effort to ascertain the number of aliens brought to this country in the crews of vessels, nor would it ever have voluntarily undertaken to depart from this practice. Finally, however, it was compelled, by the abuses brought frequently to its attention, to take some steps with a view to stopping the violations of the immigration laws by perversion of the sense and design of the navigation laws. So-called able-bodied alien seamen found ready and unobstructed access through our ports, however diseased or otherwise within the description of those aliens whom the law forbids to come to this country. As the immigration laws were gradually more strictly enforced and the certainty of exclusion became more apparent, those who could not effect an entrance as alien passengers were driven to other means of accomplishing their purpose. The simplest of such means seemed to be that of signing as members of crews of vessels bound hither, depending upon other resources to satisfy the masters of such vessels, notwithstanding the inexperience of these aliens in such makeshift and unaccustomed pursuit. In some instances, upon arrival in this country, these so-called seamen would be discharged by the masters of the vessels bringing them, in the usual manner, before the consuls of the countries, respectively, whose register the vessels bore; in other instances the seamen simply deserted at the nominal risk of only forfeiting unpaid balances of salary and clothing or other personal effects left on board.

It requires no special ingenuity to imagine the inducements to masters of vessels to engage in such traffic, or the temptation of inadmissible aliens to take this easy means of evading inspection and its attendant risks. It is sufficient to say that the frequency of such occurrences finally convinced the Bureau that some means must be adopted, if its obligation to enforce the immigration law was to be effectively discharged, to check this abuse.

After much consideration of the subject and consultation with those officers who administer the navigation laws, it was finally determined to notify the masters of all vessels bringing crews, alien in whole or in part, that such of said seamen as are discharged immediately revert to the status of other aliens for whose detention for examination such masters would be accountable under the immigration laws, and that those deserting would be held to be escaping aliens. This was embodied in the form of the accompanying regulation:

AUGUST 1, 1903.

To commissioners of immigration and other officers charged with the administration of the various laws pertaining to the immigration of aliens:

In view of the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, of date September 10, 1901 (23 Op., 521), you are hereby instructed that it is your duty to make such an investigation of every vessel arriving at a port of the United States from any

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other than a mainland or continental port thereof as will enable you to ascertain the members of their respective crews who are aliens, as well as the intention of such alien members in seeking a landing.

(1) Alien seamen who seek to land, in the regular course of their pursuit, with the bona fide intention of departing as soon as practicable upon some outward bound vessel are not to be held for examination touching their right to land under the various acts regulating immigration into the United States, nor shall the masters of the vessels upon which they come to a port of the United States be charged on their account with the head tax prescribed by section 1 of the act approved March 3, 1903.

(2) Alien seamen who are discharged or are to be discharged, or who have deserted their vessel at a port of the United States with any other object in view than departing as described in the next preceding paragraph (1), are in no respect to be distinguished, on account of their prior calling or occupation as seamen, from other aliens seeking admission to this country, either as regards collection of head tax on their account, or as respects the examination and determination of their right to remain, under the various acts regulating immigration.

(3) All other aliens signed on the ship's articles of any vessel arriving at a port of the United States shall be examined, and in all respects regarded, as alien passengers, on account of whom the head tax should be collected, and who should be admitted, or ordered returned to the countries whence they came, in accordance with the laws and regulations governing immigration.

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, *Secretary.*

As a result of this regulation the Bureau is confident that the landing of aliens of the excluded classes as seamen has virtually ceased; while it feels equally assured that the enforcement of the regulation has in no degree been detrimental to the freedom of our commercial intercourse with other countries, or in conflict with either the letter or spirit of our navigation laws.

IMMIGRATION THROUGH CANADA.

As this subject is of great importance and involves conditions that do not exist in relation to immigration directly to ports of this country, it can not be adaquately treated in conjunction with and as a part of general immigration. For this reason the Bureau deems it necessary to present in full the report, and accompanying tabulated statements, of the officer who supervises the alien arrivals through the Dominion of Canada.

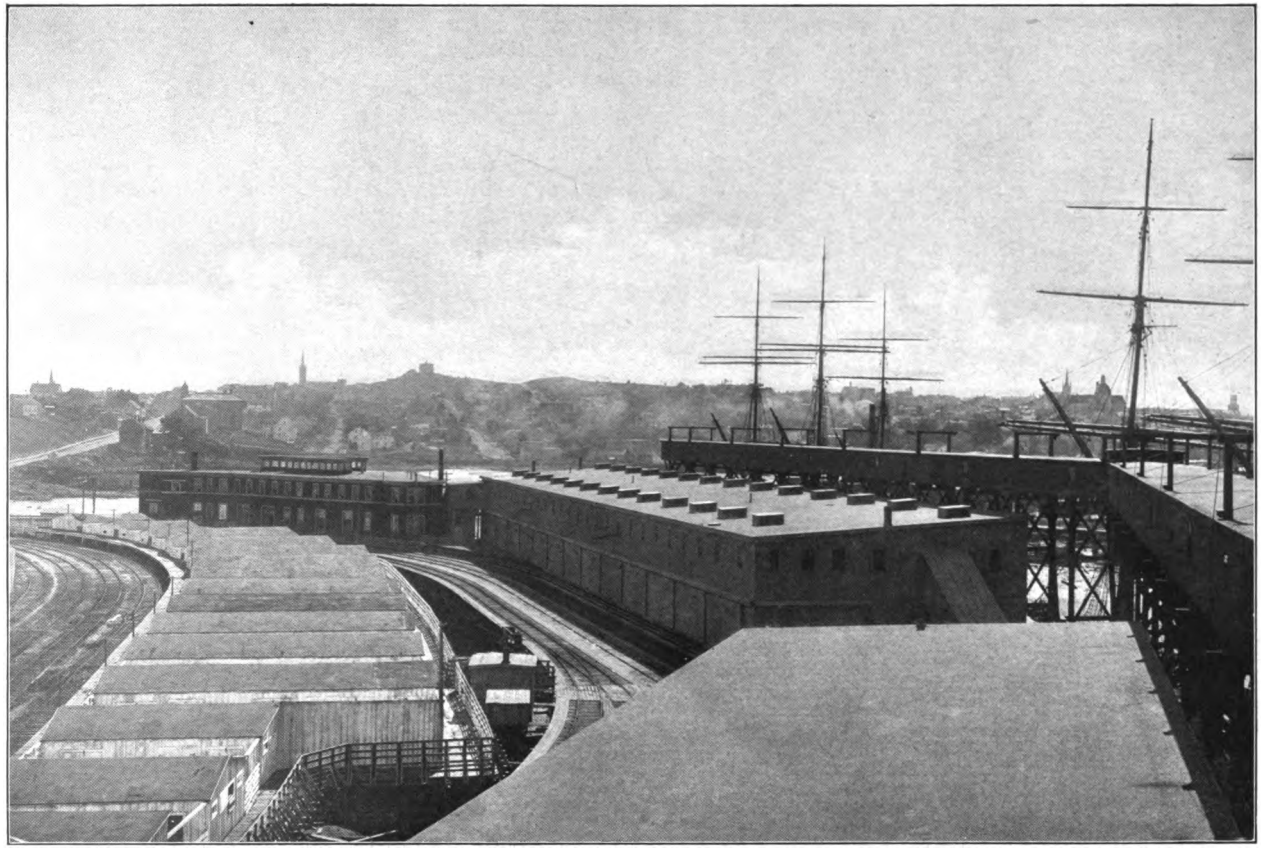
For the first time the figures giving the annual arrivals of aliens in that country on their way to the United States show a decrease from the preceding year, as appears below:

ANNUAL IMMIGRATION THROUGH CANADA.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Arrivals.	Fiscal year ending June 30—	Arrivals.
1897	10,646	1901	25,220
1898	10,737	1902	29,199
1899	13,853	1903	35,920
1900	23,200	1904	30,374

After reading the subjoined report there can be no reasonable doubt that the energetic and thorough enforcement of the laws through the efforts of the Bureau officers located in Canada has dissipated the impression that it was easier to effect an unlawful entrance into the United States by that circuitous route than through our seaports. As a result, it may fairly be assumed that the decrease is, in part at least, the result of aliens seeking the more direct and natural route.

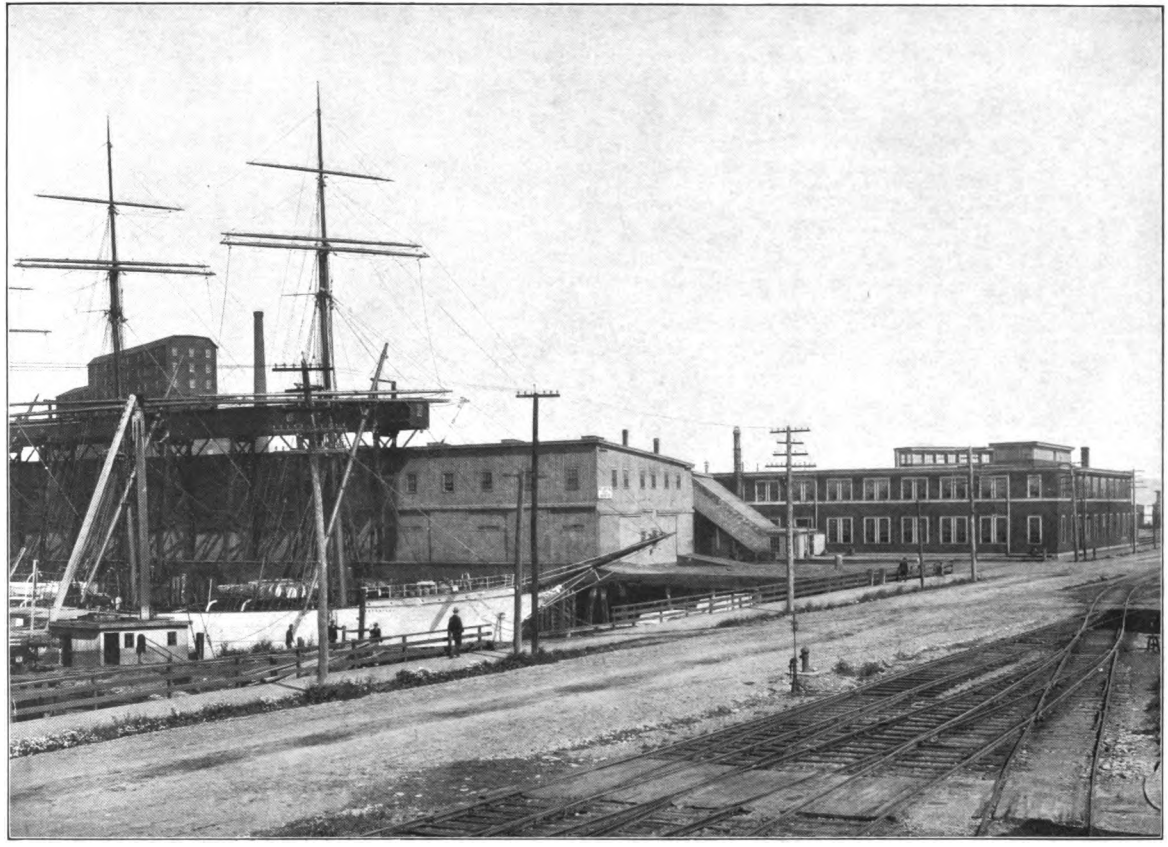
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UNITED STATES IMMIGRANT (LANDING) STATION, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

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UNITED STATES IMMIGRANT STATION (DETENTION), ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

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OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Montreal, Canada, August 22, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, concerning immigration to the United States from Europe through Canadian ports of entry, and of Canadians and residents not citizens of Canada.

One year ago I had occasion to state in my annual report that the general effect of the border-control system, as conducted by this office, was of a salutary tendency, and that an improvement in the character of applicants for admission to the United States was noticeable to all whose duties made them more or less familiar with the situation.

The tables of figures presented herewith, when compared with like tables presented for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1902, and June 30, 1903, respectively, demonstrate very forcibly how well founded that observation was.

A decrease of approximately 50 per cent of undesirables, with only a slight decrease in number of arrivals, is undoubtedly an eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of the work which the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, ordered put in operation September 1, 1901, and will no doubt be regarded as a triumphant vindication of the experiment.

These figures, significant as they are, are not the only features deserving of the Bureau's careful consideration, but in addition there should be an equal consideration given to the fact that the Dominion of Canada has, as a matter of self protection, taken very important steps along these very lines.

Indeed, if the figures of our own rejections only are taken into consideration a very inadequate conception of the actual results accomplished will be formed.

Three years in the course of so great an undertaking as is involved in controlling immigration through so vast a domain as the Dominion of Canada is but a very brief period, and yet during that time—actual time, thirty-four months—an almost incredible change has been effected.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Bureau of Immigration was duly represented at all the Atlantic Ocean ports of the Dominion of Canada by a commissioner and a full corps of inspectors as early as 1893, no deportations whatever are recorded prior to the above-mentioned date (September 1, 1901), so that the whole value of accomplished results up to that time was lost, firstly for want of a sufficient border force, and secondly because the Dominion of Canada made no scrutiny of its immigrants, and consequently had not made arrangements, at least in practice, for deporting undesirables.

Now, however, a change has been effected, a most salutary one, in both instances. The United States has strongly guarded the border at all its vulnerable points, and the Dominion government, finding the unwelcome streams successfully dammed and flowing back on itself, has made very rapid strides toward adopting a policy, in the main similar to the Bureau's policy.

As an evidence of this change, it should be stated that the Canadian immigration department has deported a large number of applicants for admission to Canada on the ground that they were unfit to mingle with the citizens of Canada in the pursuit of that life and pleasure which they came here to find.

Not only has Canada deported large numbers of undesirables who sought to permanently settle in Canada, but of the 24,797 applicants for permission to pass through Canada to the United States, those who were rejected by your officers as unfit persons under United States laws, because of being afflicted with loathsome, contagious diseases, were deported to Europe by the Dominion immigration authorities, the steamship companies bringing them to Canada being compelled to return them and to assume all expenses incident thereto.

It would be impossible for one not thoroughly familiar with the situation as it existed here only a few years ago to even approximately appreciate the advanced position we now occupy in these matters, and it may just as truly be said that the steps already taken are but an earnest of what may be expected to follow should circumstances require a more drastic course to be taken to weed out from the increasing hosts that continue to arrive at Canadian ports the mental and physical low-grade elements.

A year ago I had occasion to state that much inconvenience attended our endeavors owing to a lack of detention quarters at Canadian ports of arrival, a deficiency which enabled many aliens being held for deportation to escape from custody, a hospital being the only place of detention.

Now, however, a most satisfactory detention house has been provided at Quebec, the principle port, and escapes will be no longer probable. Not only will detention be guaranteed, but the comfort and health of all detained therein will be up to a

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very high standard of desirability. I consider it second to no immigration detention quarters on this continent.

New quarters for examination and detention of aliens at St. John, New Brunswick, have also been provided, and it is expected that when the next winter season opens at that port said quarters will be in satisfactory condition.

These improvements are greatly to the advantage of the Dominion department of immigration, simplifying their weeding-out process, and they also give a measure of assurance that what they weed out will be actually deported, and it goes without saying that an advantage perfectly analogous will thereby be accorded your force at these respective ports.

Whatever disappointments we may experience in this connection will be narrowed down simply to one of statutory disparity. Such rejections as we may make for causes not provided for nor stipulated in Canadian immigration laws we can not hope to deport to Europe.

For instance, we may reject an immigrant because he is going to a definite destination, in direct violation of the alien contract labor law, but we should be unable to deport such an immigrant to Europe, because Canadian law makes no provision for such a deportation.

The Canadian authorities consent to such an alien's residence in Canada, we take the necessary steps to prevent his unlawful admission to the United States, and it is considered that the objects of the law are met in such a case, and they being happily few and decreasing steadily, the Bureau need not apprehend any insurmountable difficulty on that account.

The main thing to be considered is that the result of the Bureau's Canadian border-policy has produced these most salutary changes in the Canadian immigration laws and regulations, and that steamship and immigration agents in Europe are being made painfully aware of the fact that Canada is no longer an uncontested stepping stone to the riffraff of Europe to the United States.

I invite the Bureau's careful attention to the following carefully and accurately prepared special tables of facts and figures, which give in condensed form the net results of the year's work in all its particular and peculiar avenues of endeavor:

TABLE 1.—REJECTIONS DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

BLACK ROCK, N. Y.

Race.	Causes of rejection.										
	Idiot.	Convict.	Contract labor.	Insane.	No certificate.	Prostitutes.	Likely to become public charges.	Favus.	Trachoma.	All other diseases.	Total.
Armenian								1	6	1	8
Croatian and Slovenian										1	1
English							5				5
Finnish							1				1
German							1				1
Greek							1	1	1		3
Hebrew							10		2		12
Irish							1				1
Italian (north)									4	2	6
Italian (south)					4		2		8	2	16
Magyar							9		7		16
Polish							3		7	1	11
Russian							2		2		4
Scotch			1				3				4
Slovak							2		5		7
Spanish							1				1
Syrian									6		6
Turkish							2				2
Welsh							1				1
Canadian	1		8			2	12		2		25
Total	1		9		4	2	56	2	50	7	131

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TABLE 1.—REJECTIONS DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

DETROIT, MICH.

Race.	Causes of rejection.										
	Idiot.	Convict.	Contract labor.	Insane.	No certificate.	Prostitutes.	Likely to become public charges.	Favus.	Trachome.	All other diseases.	Total.
Bulgarian							21				21
English			1				1			1	3
German				1			2				3
Hebrew								1			1
Irish							3				3
Italian (south)							1				1
Magyar							1				1
Polish									1		1
Scandinavian							1				1
Spanish							1				1
Syrian							2				2
Canadian	1	2	13	2			12	1	10	1	42
Total	1	2	14	3			45	2	11	2	80

DULUTH, MINN.

Croatian and Slovenian			1								1
Finnish									2		2
French			3							1	4
Greek			4								4
Italian (south)								1	1		2
Scandinavian										1	1
Canadian			1				1				2
Total			9				1	1	3	2	16

ESTEVAN, CANADA.

English			6				7		1		14
French			1				2				3
German			5				4		1	1	11
Hebrew							1				1
Italian (south)							1				1
Magyar			2					1	3	1	7
Polish							3				3
Scandinavian							4				4
Scotch							2				2
Canadian			1								1
Total			15				24	1	5	2	47

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Armenian									2		2
Bulgarian							1				1
Croatian and Slovenian								1	2		3
Dalmatian										1	1
English			3				7		1	2	13
Finnish							3		1	1	5
French			1					1			2
German							10	1	3	2	16
Greek			9				15		15	4	43
Hebrew			4				32	6	18	12	72
Irish			2							1	3
Italian (north)							11		6	2	19
Italian (south)			58				72	5	50	23	208
Lithuanian							4	1	4	1	10
Magyar							3		1	1	5
Polish			1				5	1	9	5	21
Roumanian							3		2		5
Russian							3		2	1	6
Ruthenian (Russniak)										1	1

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TABLE 1.—REJECTIONS DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

MONTREAL, CANADA—Continued.

Race.	Causes of rejection.										
	Idiot.	Convict.	Contract labor.	Insane.	No certificate.	Prostitutes.	Likely to become public charges.	Favus.	Trachoma.	All other diseases.	Total.
Scandinavian							3				3
Scotch			1				1				2
Slovak							2		2	3	7
Spanish			1				2				3
Syrian			7				17		48	4	76
Turkish							2				2
Canadian			7				12				19
Total			94				208	16	166	64	548

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Armenian					5				1		6
Croatian and Slovenian			1				8	1	5	1	16
Dutch and Flemish									1		1
English			5				15		2	3	25
Finnish							2		2		4
French							1				1
German							4	1	3	1	9
Greek			3				1		2		6
Hebrew							6	2	9	2	19
Irish		1	4				8		1	2	16
Italian (north)			2				20	3	9	4	38
Italian (south)			10				55	2	35	4	106
Magyar			1	1			14		18	6	40
Polish							16		3	6	25
Russian							1				1
Ruthenian (Russniak)							4		2		6
Scandinavian							1		1		2
Scotch			4				3			1	8
Slovak							9		1	1	11
Syrian					2		1		4		7
Turkish			5				1		1		7
Canadian			12				9		1	2	24
Total		1	47	1	7		179	9	101	33	378

NORTHPORT, WASH.[a]

French							2				2
Italian (south)							2		1		3
Russian			2								2
Scandinavian							3				3
Total			2				7		1		10

PORT HURON, MICH.

Armenian							1				1
English			6				2				8
Greek			2								2
Italian (south)										1	1
Canadian	2	1	31				19				53
Total	2	1	39				22			1	65

[a] This station was established on August 5, 1903; thus only ten months and twenty-five days of the fiscal year are reported.

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TABLE 1.—REJECTIONS DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

Race,	Causes of rejection.										
	Idiot.	Convict.	Contract labor.	Insane.	No certificate.	Prostitutes.	Likely to become public charges.	Favus.	Trachoma.	All other diseases.	Total.
Bulgarian							2				2
Croatian and Slovenian							4		1	1	6
English			9				7		1	3	20
Finnish			1				5		31	88	125
French			4				5				9
German							3		1	1	5
Greek			10				1	1			12
Irish			3				1			1	5
Italian (north)							3	2	9	4	18
Italian (south)							10	5	25	19	59
Magyar			4				1		1	1	7
Polish							5	1		2	8
Scandinavian			5				1		10	11	27
Scotch			1				1			1	3
Syrian							4	1	10		15
Turkish									2		2
Welsh										1	1
Canadian			53			10	34			3	100
Total			90			10	87	10	91	136	424

SUMAS, WASH.

Japanese					2						2

VANCEBORO, ME.

English	1						7				8
Finnish			1								1
German							22				22
Greek							2		1		3
Hebrew										1	1
Irish							1				1
Italian (south)			1				1	1	2		5
Polish			7				3				10
Ruthenian (Russniak)							3				3
Scandinavian			5				2				7
Scotch							6				6
Spanish							1				1
West Indian							1				1
Canadian	1	3				2	20				26
Total	2	3	14			2	69	1	3	1	95

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Bulgarian							3				3
English			1				15			2	18
Finnish							3				3
French										1	1
German			1				34	2	10	10	57
Greek									2		2
Hebrew							1	1	2	1	5
Irish			1				4				5
Italian (south)									2		2
Lithuanian							2				2
Magyar							13	1	2	1	17
Polish							15	1	1	1	18
Russian							19		3	1	23
Ruthenian (Russniak)								1		1	2
Scandinavian			5			1	24			1	31
Scotch							4				4
Slovak							15	1		1	17
Syrian							8				8
Total			8			1	160	7	22	20	218

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TABLE 1.—REJECTIONS DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.[a]

Race.	Causes of detention.										
	Idiot.	Convict.	Contract labor.	Insane.	No certificate.	Prostitutes.	Likely to become public charges.	Favus.	Trachoma.	All other diseases.	Total.
Italian (south)										3	3
Canadian			2				1			2	5
Total			2				1			5	8

[a] This station was established on June 15, 1904; thus only two weeks of the fiscal year are reported.

TABLE 2.—TOTAL REJECTIONS AT CANADIAN BORDER STATIONS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Race.	Causes of rejections.										
	Idiot.	Convict.	Contract labor.	Insane.	No. certificate.	Prostitutes.	Likely to become public charges.	Favus.	Trachoma.	All other diseases.	Total.
Armenian					5		1	1	8	2	17
Bulgarian							27				27
Croatian and Slovenian			1		1		12	2	8	3	27
Dalmatian										1	1
Dutch and Flemish										1	1
English	1		31				66		5	11	114
Finnish			2				14		36	89	141
French			9				10	1		2	22
German			6	1			80	4	18	15	124
Greek			28				20	4	19	4	75
Hebrew			4				50	10	21	26	111
Irish		1	10				18	1	1	3	34
Italian (north)			2				34	5	28	12	81
Italian (south)			69		4		144	14	124	52	407
Japanese					2						2
Lithuanian							6	1	4	1	12
Magyar			7	1			46	2	32	5	93
Polish			8				50	3	21	15	97
Roumanian							3		2		5
Russian			2				25		7	2	36
Ruthenian (Russniak)							7	1	2	2	12
Scandinavian			15			1	39		21	3	79
Scotch			7				20			2	29
Slovak							28	1	8	5	42
Spanish			1				5				6
Syrian			7		2		32	1	68	4	114
Turkish			5				5		3		13
Welsh							1			1	2
West Indian							1				1
Canadian	5	6	128	2		14	120	1	13	8	297
Total	6	7	342	4	14	15	864	52	449	269	2,022

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TABLE 3.—ALIENS IN CANADA ONE YEAR AND LESS EXAMINED BY BORDER BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Station.	Number manifested.	Number admitted.	Number rejected.
Black Rock, N. Y.	374	361	13
Detroit, Mich.	317	310	7
Duluth, Minn.	163	163	
Estevan, Canada	331	298	33
Halifax, Nova Scotia	85	84	1
Montreal, Quebec	2,680	2,311	369
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	724	679	45
Northport, Wash.	215	215	
Port Huron, Mich.	224	221	3
St. John, New Brunswick, and Quebec, Quebec	197	193	4
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	465	401	64
Sumas, Wash.	63	63	
Vanceboro, Me.	1,230	1,230	
Vancouver, British Columbia	45	45	
Winnipeg, Manitoba	2,320	2,192	128
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	5	5	(a)
Total	9,438	8,771	667

a See footnote, Table 1.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES LANDING ALIENS EXAMINED BY BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY.

Date.	Allan.		Canadian Pacific R. R. Atlantic.		Dominion.		Hamburg-American.		Canadian Limited.		Franco-Canadian.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.
1903.																
July	267	7	310	26	104	14	124	32					159	1	964	80
August	302	15	277	24	38	2	149	33					254	3	1,020	77
September	253	16	217	13	69	5	45	3					250		834	37
October	323	30	177	14	80	1	25	11					232	1	837	57
November	241	9	205	18	43	5	34	8					214	3	737	43
December	194	13	195	16	63	2	31	4					146		629	35
1904.																
January	90	2	102	10	22	2	9						69	4	292	18
February	97	4	113	7	16	2	21	3					66	2	313	18
March	131	12	121	8	47	2	40	1					203	1	542	24
April	221	19	140	38	73	1	28	1					99	2	561	61
May	288	14	248	23	163	11	16	4					83	1	798	53
June	328	12	308	55	140	17	11		24	6	56	42	377	32	1,244	164
Total	2,735	153	2,413	252	858	64	533	100	24	6	56	42	2,152	50	8,771	667

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TABLE 4.—REJECTIONS AT BORDER STATIONS HAVING NO BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Station.	Causes of rejection.				
	No certificate.	Likely to become public charges.	Contract labor.	Insane.	Total.
Belleville, Ontario		9			9
Brockville, Ontario	2	5			7
Cloverdale, British Columbia	31	2			33
Cornwall, Ontario	1	7	1		9
Lubec Junction, New Brunswick	8	2		4	14
Deloraine, Manitoba	12				12
Emerson, Manitoba	66				66
Flagstone, British Columbia	18	10			28
Gretna, Manitoba	121	7			128
Huntingdon, Quebec	10	1			11
Kingston, Ontario	10	5			15
Lacolle, Quebec	21				21
Megantic, Quebec	3		1		4
Newport, Vt	23	72	4		99
North Stratford, N. H	4	14	15		33
Noyan Junction, Quebec	42	3	2		47
Ogdensburg, N. Y	3	5			8
Pembina, N. Dak	5				5
Prescott, Ontario	7	17			24
Port Hope, Ontario	1	6		1	8
Rainy River, Ontario	12				12
St. Albans, Vt	5	1			6
St. Johns, Quebec	1	6			7
St. Stephens, New Brunswick	8	3	10		21
Warroad, Minn	15	2			17
Total	429	177	33	5	644

TABLE 5.—ALIENS DESTINED TO UNITED STATES LANDED AT CANADIAN PORTS BY STEAMSHIP LINES NOTED, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

Port of landing.	Examined.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Admitted after special inquiry.	Total admitted.	Deported to Europe.	Remained in Canada.	Total rejected.
ALLAN LINE.							
Halifax, Nova Scotia	1,230	1,091	129	1,220	6	4	10
Quebec, Quebec	3,434	3,168	248	3,416	14	4	18
St. John, New Brunswick	308	290	15	305	1	2	3
Total	4,972	4,549	392	4,941	21	10	31
CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R. ATLANTIC LINE.							
Quebec, Quebec	5,249	4,059	1,120	5,179	40	30	70
St. John, New Brunswick	2,994	2,060	833	2,893	56	45	101
Total	8,243	6,119	1,953	8,072	96	75	171
CANADIAN LINE LIMITED.							
Quebec, Quebec	105	41	57	98	1	6	7
DOMINION LINE.							
Halifax, Nova Scotia	108	104	3	107	1		1
Quebec, Quebec	1,227	1,036	166	1,202	20	5	25
Total	1,335	1,140	169	1,309	21	5	26
FRENCH LINE.							
Quebec, Quebec	104	71	17	88	7	9	16
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.							
Halifax, Nova Scotia	600	544	45	589	5	6	11

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TABLE 5.—ALIENS DESTINED TO UNITED STATES LANDED AT CANADIAN PORTS BY STEAMSHIP LINES NOTED, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

Port of landing.	Examined.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Admitted after special inquiry.	Total admitted.	Deported to Europe.	Remained in Canada.	Total rejected.
RECAPITULATION.							
Allan Line	4,972	4,549	392	4,941	21	10	31
Canadian Pacific R. R. Atlantic Line	8,243	6,119	1,953	8,072	96	75	171
Canadian Line	105	41	57	98	1	6	7
Dominion Line	1,335	1,140	169	1,309	21	5	26
French Line	104	71	17	88	7	9	16
Hamburg-American Line	600	544	45	589	5	6	11
Total	15,359	12,464	2,633	15,097	151	111	262

TABLE 6.—RECAPITULATION OF ALIENS MANIFESTED, ADMITTED, AND REJECTED WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF ARRIVAL AT CANADIAN OCEAN PORTS, AS PER TERMS OF DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 97, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Where examined.	Number manifested.	Number admitted.	Number rejected.
Examined at ocean ports of arrival	15,359	15,097	262
Examined by border boards of special inquiry	9,438	8,771	667
Total	24,797	23,868	929

TABLE 7.—TOTAL REJECTIONS AT OCEAN PORTS OF ARRIVAL, BY BORDER BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY, AND AT BORDER STATIONS WHERE THERE ARE NO BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Rejections at ocean ports of arrival	262
Rejections by border boards of special inquiry	2,022
Rejections at border stations where there are no boards of special inquiry	644
Total	2,928

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TABLE 8.—ALIENS DEPORTED BY AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT WARRANT, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Nationality.	Race.	Port of arrival.	Date of arrival.	Steamship.
Samuelian, Artin	23	Male	Turkish	Armenian	Quebec	July 9, 1903	Southwark.
Fainstein, Samuel	40	do	Russian	Hebrew	do	July 18, 1903	Kensington.
Leiser, Yancu	43	do	do	do	do	July 11, 1903	Lake Champlain.
Sarinka, Almia	19	Female	do	Finnish	Halifax	Mar. 28, 1903	Carthaginian.
Gattas, Shaheen	23	Male	Turkish	Syrian	do	Aug. 1, 1903	Barcelona.
Haayik, Nacklye	20	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
Smith, Wm. A	18	do	Great Britain	English	Quebec	May 17, 1903	Dominion.
Papageorgio, Anastasia	32	do	Greece	Greek	Montreal	July 28, 1903	Birmingham.
Olinera, Mary	21	Female	Russian	Finnish	Halifax	Apr. 9, 1902[a]	Pretorian.
Burns, Elizabeth		do	Great Britain	Irish	Quebec	July 11, 1903	Bavarian.
Boyajian, Ohannes		Male	Turkish	Armenian	Halifax	Nov. 19, 1902[b]	
Boyajian, Misac		do	do	do	do	do.[b]	
Simmons, Robert	37	do	Great Britain	English	Montreal	Oct. 10, 1903	Parisian.
Bridgens, Albert	37	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
Smith, Stephen	27	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
Compson, Abram	19	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
Smithyman, George	34	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
Roberts, Francis	30	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
Price, Arthur	34	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
Highway, George, and sons	36	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
Page, John	32	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
Page, Mrs. John, and child		Female	do	do	do	do	Do.
Yacono, Vincenzo	24	Male	Italian	South Italy	Quebec	Oct. 18, 1903	Lake Erie.
Nillson, Eric A	19	do	Swedish	Scandinavian	Halifax	Dec. 6, 1903	Ionian.
Anderson, Olaf	26	do	do	do	do	June 1, 1903	
Grabowsky, Frank	35	do	Austrian	Polish	do	Mar. 16, 1904	Sardinian.
Grabowsky, Victoria	30	Female	do	do	do	do	Do.
Grabowsky, Annie	4	do	do	do	do	do	Do.
Grabowsky, Alexander	2½	Male	do	do	do	do	Do.
Robinson, Charles		do	Great Britain	Scotch	Montreal	Aug. 12, 1903	Kastalia.
Kamenkasz, Anton	30	do	Russian	Polish	Halifax	Aug. 30, 1903	Lake Champlain.
Grunberg, Tobias	23	do	do	Hebrew	Quebec	July 2, 1903	Do.
Kalonsky, Alter	36	do	do	Polish	St. John	Jan. 18, 1904	Lake Erie.
Hanson, Heinric		do	Norwegian	Scandinavian	Quebec	May 24, 1903	Mount Temple.
Garelick, Adolph		do	Russian		St. John	Jan. 18, 1904	Lake Erie.
Bjerknes, Lisa M	27	Female	Norwegian	Scandinavian	Quebec	May 15, 1903	Tunisian.

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Name.	Where arrested.	Cause of arrest.	Deported from—	Date of deportation.
Samuelian, Artin	Niagara Falls, N. Y	Trachoma, attempting surreptitious entry.	Boston, Mass. (Dominion Line)	Aug. 1, 1903
Fainstein, Samuel	Charlotte, N. Y	Attempting surreptitious entry	do	Aug. 17, 1903
Leiser, Yancu	do	do	New York, N. Y	Aug. 15, 1903
Sarinka, Almia	Negaunee, Mich	Public charge at Negaunee, Mich	Montreal, Quebec	Aug. 22, 1903
Gattas, Shaheen	Niagara Falls, N. Y	Attempting unlawful entry	New York, N. Y	Aug. 26, 1903
Haayik, Nacklye	do	do	do	Do.
Smith, Wm. A	Charlotte, N. Y	Feeble-minded, epileptic, public charge.	Boston, Mass. (Dominion Line)	Aug. 29, 1903
Papageorgio, Anastasia	Eastport, Me	Trachoma, attempting surreptitious entry.	New York, N. Y	Dec. 8, 1903
Olinera, Mary	Niagara Falls, N. Y	Trachoma	do	Oct. 2, 1903
Burns, Elizabeth	Rochester, N. Y	Public charge at Rochester	do	Oct. 3, 1903
Boyajian, Ohannes	Worcester, Mass	Unlawful entry	do	Nov. 2, 1903
Boyajian, Misac	do	do	do	Do.
Simmons, Robert	Malone, N. Y	Contract laborer	do	Do.
Bridgens, Albert	do	do	do	Do.
Smith, Stephen	do	do	do	Do.
Compson, Abram	do	do	do	Do.
Smithyman, George	do	do	Ordered to be delivered in New York Oct. 14, 1903, by the Bureau.	Do.
Roberts, Francis	do	do	do	Do.
Price, Arthur	do	do	do	Do.
Highway, George, and sons	do	do	do	Do.
Page, John	do	do	do	Do.
Page, Mrs. John, and child	do	Separation of family	do	Do.
Yacono, Vincenzo	Niagara Falls, N. Y	Trachoma and unlawful entry	New York, N. Y	Dec. 3, 1903
Nillson, Eric A	Calais, Me	Unlawful entry	do	Mar. 1, 1904
Anderson, Olaf	Escanaba, Mich	Public charge, Delta County, Mich	do	Mar. 30, 1904
Grabowsky, Frank	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	Trachoma	do	Apr., 1904
Grabowsky, Victoria	do	do	do	Do.
Grabowsky, Annie	do	do	do	Do.
Grabowski, Alexander	do	do	do	Do.
Robinson, Charles	Niagara Falls, N. Y	Smuggling aliens into United States	do	May 29, 1904
Kamenkasz, Anton	do	Trachoma	do	Do.
Grunberg, Tobias	Boston, Mass	Public charge in city hospital	Boston, Mass	Feb., 1904
Kalonsky, Alter	Chicago, Ill	Public charge in Chicago	Quebec, Quebec	June 30, 1904
Hanson, Heinrie	Warren, Minn	Public charge in Warren, Minn	New York, N. Y	
Garelick, Adolph	Oshkosh, Wis	Public charge in Oshkosh, Wis	do	
Bjerknes, Lisa M	Rochester, Minn	Feeble-minded and public charge	do	May 26, 1904

[a] Detained in Canada.

[b] Delayed by Department of Justice.

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TABLE 9.—PERSONS ARRESTED BY IMMIGRANT INSPECTORS FOR VIOLATION OF UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION LAWS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

Name.	Date of arrest.	By whom arrested.	Place.	Cause.	Outcome of case.
Carrie Leighton	July 18, 1903		Syracuse, N. Y.	Bringing Emma Bell and Ella Flowers into U. S. for immoral purposes.	Pleaded guilty Oct. 8, 1903; fined $600.
George Maurie, Louis Corey.	Aug. 27, 1903	Inspectors Turner and Seraphic.	Eastport, Me	Smuggling Greek, Anastasis Papageorgis, into U. S.	Pleaded guilty Dec. 3, 1903; fined $20 each.
George Unis	Nov. 11, 1903	Inspector Burdette	Black Rock, N. Y	Smuggling Simon family into U. S	Pleaded guilty Mar. 9, 1904; sentence suspended and prisoner released.
John Demaras		Inspector Seraphic	Nashua, N. H.	Smuggling Greek, George Tsakynakis, into U. S.	Convicted Feb. 10, 1904; sentenced to 15 days in prison and to pay a fine of $100.
Chas. Robertson	May 4, 1904	Inspector O'Brien	Niagara Falls. N. Y.	Smuggling alien, Anton Kamenkasz, into U. S.	Pleaded guilty May 16, 1904; sentence suspended and Robertson and Kamenkasz subsequently deported from New York.
Fannie Clark	Apr. 18, 1904	Inspector Peter E. Miller.	Ogdensburg, N, Y	Importing alien, Bertha Belanger, into U. S. for immoral purposes.	Case still pending.
Stamatis Bias	June 3, 1904	Inspectors at Niagara Falls.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Possessing false naturalization papers, by means of which he attempted to enter the U. S.	Do.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF CASES PENDING ON JUNE 30, 1903, OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY IMMIGRANT INSPECTORS FOR VIOLATION OF UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Name.	Date of arrest.	By whom arrested.	Place.	Cause.	Outcome of case.
Gustav Sundstrom	Nov. 18, 1902	Inspector Zurbrick	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Smuggling Otto Linguist into U. S	No indictment found; released July 7, 1903.
Alphonse Brunni	Apr. 28, 1903	do	do	Smuggling John Brunni into U. S.	Do.
Wm. Karrys	June 1, 1903	Inspector Francis	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Smuggling 3 Greeks into U. S	Pleaded guilty July 16, 1903; fined $100.
Joseph School	June 19, 1903	Inspector Buchanan	Black Rock, N. Y.	Smuggling Sabatino Cicci and Antonio Natale Di Egidio into U. S.	Do.
Frank Lloyd	June 23, 1903	Inspector Parker	Calais, Me	Bringing 2 aliens into U. S. in violation of alien contract labor law.	Discharged July 1, 1903, by U. S. Commissioner Bradley.

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TABLE 10.—REPORT OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS AT THE PORTS OF QUEBEC, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, AND ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA, WITH THE ULTIMATE DISPOSITION OF EACH CASE DETAINED, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Disease.	Remaining on hand close of fiscal year 1903.	Certified during fiscal year 1904.	Total to be accounted for.	Released by board of special inquiry.	Released recovered.	Released by Canadian authorities.	Escaped.	Died.	Deported.	Remaining under treatment close of fiscal year 1904.
Abscess of neck		1	1	1						
Adenitis:										
Glands of neck		5	5	3					2	
Submaxillary glands		1	1	1						
Amputation:										
Of fingers		4	4	4						
Of arm		2	2	2						
Of foot		1	1	1						
Of leg		1	1	1						
Anæmia		1	1				1			
Aneurism, right carotid		1	1	1						
Ankylosis:										
Of knee		4	4	4						
Of hip		1	1	1						
Arterio-sclerosis		1	1	1						
Blepharitis		1	1	1						
Blind, one eye		11	11	11						
Bronchitis, chronic		2	2	2						
Broncho-pneumonia	1		1		1					
Cataract		2	2	2						
Cellulitis:										
Of foot		2	2		2					
Of leg		1	1		1					
Conjunctivitis:										
Acute		4	4		3					1
Granular	1	10	11		6					5
Phlyctenular		2	2	1						1
Corneal opacities		5	5	5						
Deaf and dumb		4	4	3					1	
Deformity of foot, congenital		2	2	2						
Dislocation:										
Of ankle		1	1	1						
Of hip		5	5	5						
Of shoulder		1	1						1	
Crystaline lens		1	1	1						
Dwarf		1	1	1						
Favus		7	7	1	1				3	2
Fever		2	2		2					
Fracture of femur, old		1	1	1						
Furunculosis		3	3	3						
Hernia, inguinal		7	7	7						
Hip joint disease		1	1						1	
Hysteria		1	1						1	
Idiocy		1	1							1
Insular sclerosis		1	1						1	
Jaundice, acute catarrhal		1	1	1						
Keratitis, phlyctenular		1	1	1						
Larynx, extirpation of		1	1	1						
Leucoderma		1	1	1						
Marasmus		1	1	1						
Meningocele		1	1	1						
Mentally deficient		2	2	2						
Nevus		1	1	1						
Neurasthenia		1	1						1	
Lupus		1	1	1						
Observation:										
For eyes	8	11	19		16		2		1	
For favus		5	5	1	3				1	
For fever		1	1		1					
For lungs		1	1		1					
Ozoena		1	1	1						
Panophthalmitis		1	1		1					
Paralysis agitans		1	1	1						
Paralysis, motor, of leg		1	1	1						
Paraplegia, spastic		1	1	1						
Photophobia		1	1			1				
Pityriasis		1	1						1	
Pneumonia, lobar		1	1		1					
Poor physique		10	10	2		2			6	
Pregnancy		15	15	15						

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TABLE 10.—REPORT OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS AT THE PORTS OF QUEBEC, ETC.—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining on hand close of fiscal year 1903.	Certified during fiscal year.	Total to be accounted for.	Released by board of special inquiry.	Released recovered.	Released by Canadian authorities.	Escaped.	Died.	Deported.	Remaining under treatment close of fiscal year 1904.
Rachitis		2	2	2						
Raynauds disease	1		1	1						
Rheumatism, acute		1	1		1					
Senility and debility	3	63	66	63		1	1		1	
Spine:										
Kyphosis		2	2	2						
Lordosis		1	1	1						
Scoliosis		6	6	5					1	
Sprain, ankle		1	1	1						
Stomach, cancer of		1	1	1						
Stutterer, pronounced		1	1	1						
Syphilis, tertiary		1	1						1	
Tabes dorsalis		1	1	1						
Tachycardia		1	1			1				
Thyroid goitre		2	2	2						
Tinia circinata		1	1		1					
Tinia sycosis		1	1		1					
Trachoma	18	243	261	13	139	6	3		78	22
Tumor, left parotid		1	1	1						
Under sized		1	1						1	
Valvular disease heart, mitral		1	1			1				
Varicocele	1		1						1	
Total	33	495	528	193	181	12	7		103	32

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS AT QUEBEC, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, AND ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904.

Disease.	Number recorded.	Disease.	Number recorded.
Amputation of finger	4	Opacity cornea	4
Ankylosis:		Physical examination	30
Of knee	1	Pregnancy	13
Of finger	1	Partially deaf	1
Adenitis	3	Seborrhœa	1
Blepharatis marginalis	3	Sebaceous cyst	1
Blind, one eye	34	Sty	2
Cataract	1	Torticollis	1
Conjunctivitis:		Trachoma, cured	2
Phlyctenular	2	Tinia circinata	1
Follicular	13	Ulcer of cornea	2
Favus, cured	78		
Keratitis	1	Total	199

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U. S. MEDICAL EXAMINER,
Montreal, Canada, June 30, 1904.

SIR: I herewith submit my report as medical officer temporarily in charge at Montreal, Canada, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. I examined during this period 6,800 persons, and have certified to following conditions and diseases:

TABLE 11.—SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS EXAMINED AT MONTREAL, CANADA, IN YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Diseases and condition of subject.	Number.	Diseases and condition of subject.	Number.
Alopecia	1	Locomotor ataxia	1
Amaurosis	1	Loss of one eye	37
Amputation:		Loss of one arm	1
Of fingers	3	Measles	3
Of leg	1	Nose, absence of, partial destruction of palate	1
Anchylosis:		Osteitis pyogenic	1
Of elbow joint	1	Paralysis:	
Of knee joint	1	Of right side (capsular)	1
Artificial tube, tracheotomy	1	Bell's	1
Arterio sclerosis	2	Paraplegia, spastic	2
Anæmia	1	Phlyctenular keratitis	2
Blephritis marginalis	3	Pregnancy	20
Blind and cripple	1	Palate cleft	1
Bronchitis	1	Poor physique	2
Cancer	1	Ptosis	1
Carbuncle	1	Pterygium	76
Cataracts	15	Rheumatism:	
Conjunctivitis:		Articular	2
Catarrhal	40	Chronic	1
Chronic	8	Muscular	1
Follicular	18	Senility	5
Corneal opacities	2	Scabies	1
Cripple	2	Syphilis (secondary)	2
Cyst, sebaceous	5	Spine (curvature of)	1
Crystalline lens, dislocation of	3	Trachoma	148
Dacryo-cystitis	1	Trachoma and hydrocele	1
Deaf and dumb	2	Trachoma and loss of one eye	1
Ectropion	3	Trachoma, terminal effects of	20
Epilepsy	1	Tubercle:	
Favus	8	Of lung	12
Fracture, old:		Of hip joint	2
Of bones of forearm	1	Of peritoneum	2
Of tibia and fibula	1	Tachycardia	1
Of femur	1	Trichiasis	1
Frost bite (of foot)	1	Tumor of testicle	1
Goitre	1	Talipes varus	1
Heart disease	3	Tonsils (enlarged)	1
Hemiplegia	1	Varicose veins of leg	1
Hernia	46	Varicose ulcer of leg	1
Hydrocele	4	Cases of trachoma reexamined and refused certificates of health	65
Iritis (simple plastic)	4	Cases certified to disease eventually granted certificates of health	31
Internal strabismus	1	Cases held for observation	113
Infected wound of scalp	1		
Irido cyclitis	1		
Lipoma of scalp	1		

Of the above cases held for observation only a very small number were granted certificates of health. The rest were either certified to disease or did not again appear for examination.

As a large number of the alien immigrants examined at this office come directly from the ship's side with inflamed conjunctivæ, after being crowded together for two or three weeks with persons afflicted with trachoma, I am certain that many of these later develop the disease, though at time of examination it is impossible to make a definite diagnosis. I have received more than a hundred and fifty letters in the last two years from private physicians who have been treating cases of trachoma held by this office for observation only.

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I also beg to submit the number of cases of trachoma treated at Montreal General Hospital out door eye clinic for the last ten years:

Year ending April 30—	Cases.	Year ending April 30—	Cases.
1895	22	1900	16
1896	30	1901	29
1897	31	1902	50
1898	18	1903	271
1899	23	1904	60

Respectfully,

JAMES BARCLAY, *Medical Examiner.*

ROBERT WATCHORN, Esq.,
Commissioner of Immigration, Montreal, Canada.

Of the foregoing tables, I may be permitted to point out that Table 1 contains the full and complete lists of rejections by the various border boards of special inquiry within this jurisdiction for the period of time under consideration, but owing to immigration through this jurisdiction being divided into three classes, more than one set of tables has been deemed essential to an explicit representation of the facts as they exist.

The three classes into which immigration is divided are as follows:

Class 1: Native Canadians. These are subject to examination, but not to the payment of head tax.

Class 2: Aliens resident in (for more than one year) but not citizens of Canada.

Class 3: Aliens arriving at Canadian Atlantic ports and proceeding to the United States within one year of date of arrival under the terms of Department circular 97, dated November 1, 1901.

The first class, as stated, is not subject to payment of a head tax.

The second class is subject to the payment of said head tax, and it is collected from the railway or steamboat companies bringing them to the United States.

The third class is also subject to the payment of the head tax, but in their case the tax is paid by the steamship companies bringing them from Europe to a Canadian port.

I have mentioned these matters in detail because if these various tables are not read in the light of these administrative facts confusion is more than likely to be the result.

Each of the tables is accompanied by a designation which will enable the Bureau to clearly comprehend its significance and identical bearing on the whole of the year's work.

Table 3 will serve to indicate that those aliens whose head tax is payable by the steamship companies did not all present themselves for examination by your officers at ocean port of arrival—indeed a very large number of them did not indicate until some time after their arrival that the United States was their actual destination. A study of this table will not only give the exact numbers but also the points at which they presented themselves for examination.

It would materially diminish the labors and difficulties of the border force if all immigrants destined for the United States were so manifested. It would greatly simplify the work generally, the facilities for primary inspection at ports of arrival being up to date, and detention quarters for the inadmissible ones being also of modern construction and equipment, neither of which obtains at the border stations.

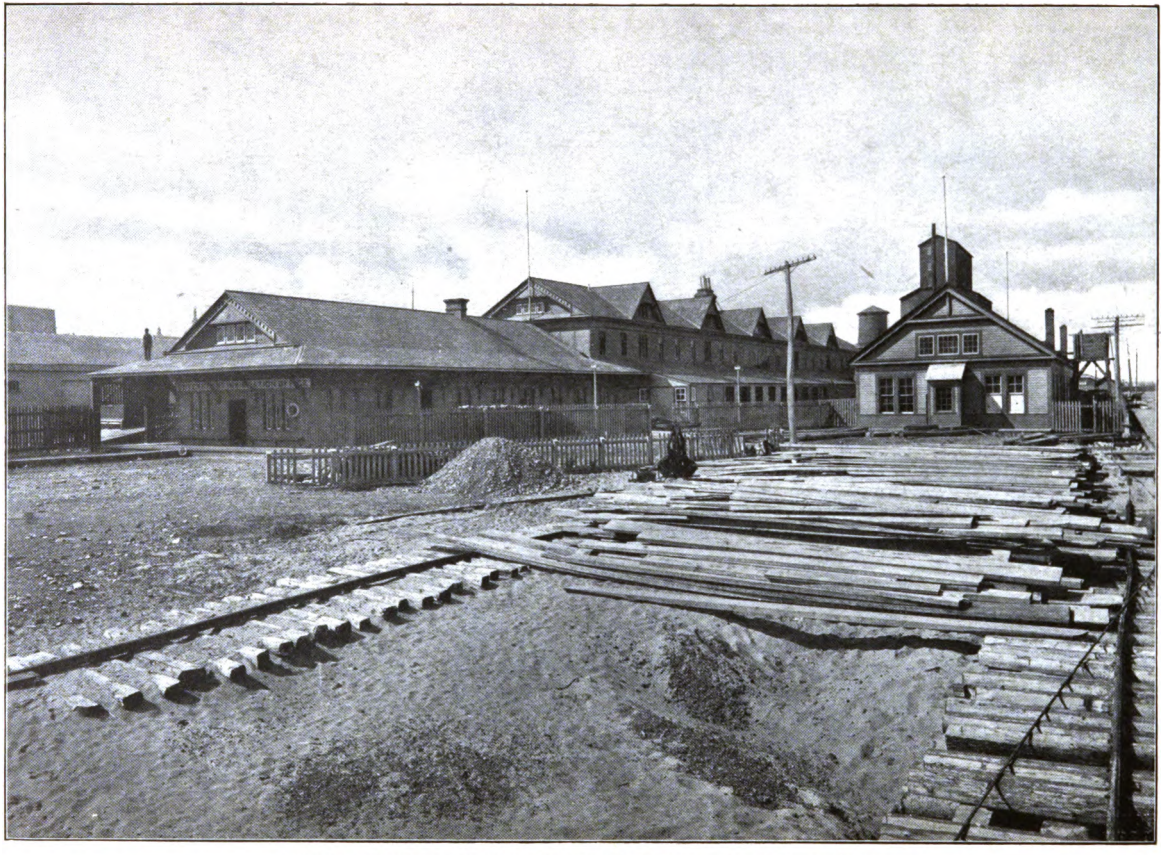
There is no such thing as a primary inspection of this class of aliens at border stations because all such aliens are regarded as having had a design in failing to be examined at port of arrival, where deportation could be effected without undue expense or unusual difficulty, and therefore they are all examined by a board of special inquiry.

The steamship companies can not sanely be suspected of mismanifesting their passengers, because there is nothing gained by them by pursuing such a policy. They have to pay head tax on them for one year from date of disembarkation—that is, if they enter the United States within said year, and more than 9,000 did so enter during the fiscal year 1904.

Then, again, the transportation lines have to bear the inland expense of deportation from the border—no small item in itself—all of which would be saved to them were all deportations effective from the ocean port of arrival.

The real reason will be found, no doubt, in the immigrant's own desire to avoid as long as possible the probability of deportation.

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UNITED STATES IMMIGRANT (LANDING) STATION, QUEBEC, CANADA.

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UNITED STATES IMMIGRANT STATION (DETENTION), QUEBEC, CANADA.

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I need only point out to the Bureau the striking figures given in Table 3, which indicate that of those aliens who come within the provisions of Department circular 97, of November 1, 1901—that is to say, aliens who are examined within one year of the date of arrival from Europe at a Canadian port, the payment of whose head tax devolves upon the steamship lines, 24,797—only 15,359 were examined at the port of arrival, and 9,438 were ostensibly manifested as Canadian immigrants, though really having the United States as an objective point, as shown by their applications for admission to the United States so shortly after their arrival in Canada, which in the majority of cases did not exceed thirty days.

The most striking thing about these figures is the fact that the 15,359 examined at time and place of arrival only furnished 262 of the objectionables, while the 9,438 subsequently examined at the border yielded 667 equally objectionable.

The Canadian system of inspection was not so thorough as ours at the beginning of the fiscal year, and while great improvement has been noted in this respect, there is still a noticeable disparity, which is more than likely to conduce to the manifesting of aliens at time of embarkation to a Canadian rather than to a United States destination, the chances of securing a landing being brighter in the former case than in the latter.

At all events I am unable from any other point of view to give anything like a satisfactory explanation of the remarkable condition of things in this connection.

This state of things will not continue; it is incompatible with the present attitude of the Dominion immigration department.

The course now being pursued, the improvement already made, and the fact that Canada fully realizes that the admission of undesirables to Canada does not mean what it formerly meant—i. e., that they would go out of Canada to the United States—but, on the contrary, that they will have either to be returned to the country whence they came or remain a menace to the health and well-being of Canadian citizens or a burden on the taxpayers of the urban centers of Canadian population, all strongly attest that further improvement must follow.

The Canadian government has had to deal with a situation that came suddenly into prominence, and in view of the natural opposition of interested parties to any drastic changes in the law or regulations, and in view of the further fact that public sentiment had to be created to support a policy of change in this all-important matter of immigration, it must be conceded that the forward steps taken have been highly important and praiseworthy.

The question of taxing aliens entering the United States from Canada—aliens who have resided in Canada for many years, but who have not become citizens of Canada—and aliens (who visit Canada) who have resided in the United States for many years, but who have not become naturalized, has given rise to much complaint on the part of such aliens and the transportation lines over whose routes they travel.

It is taken for granted by your border inspectors that the act of Congress levied said head tax on all aliens, except those specially exempted, entering the United States to settle therein, and it has been our aim to enforce the spirit as well as the letter of said act.

It does not seem rational to suppose that the Congress intended that this head tax should be collected from aliens who are bona fide residents of either side of the boundary line whose commercial interests require them to cross and recross the border daily, many of them several times a day.

It has been our policy to avoid as far as possible a course that would tend to inflict on the commerce of the two countries anything that is calculated to curtail it or to harass and annoy those engaged in its laudable promotion, and it is gratifying to know that the cordial support of the Bureau has been accorded us in pursuing this course.

The total amount of head tax collected by this office and remitted to the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York is as follows:

Quebec, Quebec; St. John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia	$33,905
At all border stations	15,576
Total	49,481

All head tax collected by this office is received (by checks) from the transportation lines, as provided by section 1 of the act approved March 3, 1903, and never, under any circumstances, direct from the aliens. Receipts are always made in triplicate, one copy of which is forwarded to the Bureau at the time of issuance.

One year ago I reported that the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company had acquired, by purchase, the immigrant-carrying vessels of the Elder-Dempster Company, a company whose methods of doing an immigration trade were not at all in accord with the

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requirements of our immigration laws, resulting in the disembarkation at Canadian ports of a very wretched mass of immigrants from the congested areas of continental Europe and the large cities of Great Britain.

The record of the last fiscal year (1903) shows the Elder-Dempster Company's returns to have been 15,892 destined for the United States, landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John, New Brunswick, and Quebec, Quebec, 307 of whom were deported for various causes, principally because they were contagiously diseased.

When the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company bought their fleet, it was fully expected that this state of things would cease, and to a certain extent those expectations have been realized. In weeding out the undesirables at point of embarkation an advanced step has been taken by the successors to the Elder-Dempster Company, and it is generally understood that even better results would have obtained except for the fact that it was necessary to maintain, for a time at least, the working force of Elder-Dempster agents, none of whom show any inclination to abandon the methods to which they have been so long accustomed.

A reference to Table 5 will serve to indicate that the Canadian Pacific Railroad Atlantic Line has carried only about half the number carried the year previous by the Elder-Dempster Company; the number of undesirables show about the same relative decrease.

The former half of the year shows a greater percentage of undesirables than the latter half, which is taken as an indication that the company is gradually divesting itself of those agencies which earned for the old company its unenviable record.

The Bureau will no doubt be interested in the returns of the Winnipeg office, showing as it does a remarkable decrease in its number of undesirables, particularly in the case of those afflicted with contagious diseases.

This gratifying condition is the sequal to the returns shown in Table 5 as compared with the previous fiscal year. This table indicates that the Hamburg-American Packet Company has this year carried approximately only one-third the number of aliens to the United States, via Canadian ports, that they carried last year, and in view of the fact that the abnormally large number of rejections at Winnipeg last year was largely drawn from the Hamburg-American Packet Company's passengers, it is only fair to infer that the present decrease is due to the decrease of business on the part of that company.

It is stated on good authority that a business compact between the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company and the Hamburg-American Packet Company will cut out entirely all arrivals at Canadian ports by the latter company, so that we may reasonably hope for a permanent discontinuance of the policy which last year made the Winnipeg station conspicuous as a center to which large numbers of diseased aliens were drawn.

During the present fiscal year two new stations have been added to our force and a full corps of officers has been established at each, including medical examiners.

The first one to be established was at Northport, Wash. This important station is the main outlet to the United States from the great and thriving mining camps of British Columbia adjacent to the Kootenai Lakes. These mining camps draw large numbers of miners from Europe, who, after working for a time, enter the United States in search of employment, taking the railway which enters the United States at Northport, about three hours' journey from Spokane, Wash.

The Bureau is aware that we had a board of special inquiry at the other extreme boundary of the State of Washington, at Sumas, but for some reason which for a time we could not understand the class of aliens these boards are established to examine avoided Sumas.

A thorough investigation clearly proved that instead of proceeding westward or eastward, as we had naturally expected, from the mining camps to Sumas or to Winnipeg, they crossed the mountain and entered the United States at Northport, as stated.

The Northport station has had a sufficient amount of work to do to fully justify its establishment, and in addition to its own work it has by its very existence forced back into its natural channel that stream of travel which we had expected would pass through the important gateway of Sumas, Wash.

I have placed in charge of each of these boards—Sumas and Northport—officers who have been specially trained for the discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

The second new station formed is at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. This station is under the charge of an officer who gained his experience by a year's service at headquarters here, and I have every reason to believe that we shall be able to accord the traveling public patronizing seagoing vessels between Yarmouth and United States ports facilities for landing at Boston without the delay incident to inspection at point

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of disembarkation, and at the same time prevent the embarkation of those aliens who are denied admission to the United States by the immigration laws.

Our force of inspectors, interpreters, and medical examiners has been needfully increased during the year, and now numbers, all told, 147.

By means of this increased force we have deemed it better to establish new stations, and to guard additional isolated avenues which were being utilized by aliens who wished to avoid inspection entirely, rather than to reduce the hours of duty which many of the inspectors are required by force of circumstances to serve, in numerous instances from twelve to sixteen hours, daily, and yet, notwithstanding this increased force, and the consequently enlarged field of operation, we have to report a total of only 2,928 rejections for all causes, as compared with a total of 5,158 rejections for all causes for the preceding fiscal year, and when it is considered that the decrease in the total arrivals is from 26,942 to 24,797, it will be self-evident to even a casual observer that the prediction you made last year (see p. 42, Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration for fiscal year ended June 30, 1903) has been amply realized:

"With the assistance of new legislation referred to, and with the advantage of the enforcement of similar laws for the exclusion of diseased aliens by the Dominion of Canada, the Bureau is sanguine that at the expiration of another year it will be able to report a much diminished arrival of such aliens at our ports."

An apparent discrepancy may be noted between the figures given showing rejections by the Montreal board of special inquiry (see Tables 1 and 11) and the medical examiner at the same station. Said discrepancy is to be thus accounted for: The figures given by the board are of those actually rejected, while the medical examiner's report accounts for 31 having been rejected but subsequently granted certificates of health, having been successfully treated for their respective diseases at the various Montreal hospitals.

It will be noticed that the total list of rejections contains 296 Canadians, but these should not be classed as all native Canadians, a large percentage of them being Canadian residents, but not citizens of Canada.

The large list of trachomatous applicants at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., is to be accounted for on the ground that the disease has spread at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, because of the numerous rejections on account of said disease anterior to the legalizing of deportations by the Dominion government, and the difficulty is that they can not now be deported, because the law which is sufficient to deport newly arrived aliens can not be made retroactive. It is a pity that all those afflicted with this dreaded disease, now resident at that place, can not be isolated and treated successfully. If that were once done I am morally certain that there would be a very large decrease in rejections for this cause at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. We have a very pleasing object lesson on this point in the excellent work accomplished along this very line in this Province during the past two years.

The excellent morale of your border force has been well maintained during the year, and it affords me great pleasure to record the fact that this result has been achieved in spite of exceptional difficulties at times.

Steamers have been boarded on arrival from European ports and inspections made according to law without undue inconvenience to the passengers or detriment to the owners. The vessels on the Great Lakes, the boats on the rivers, the trains, trolleys, and all other vehicles have been likewise made subject to the immigration laws, thus affording absolute evidence that the entire northern boundary line to foreign contiguous territory is as much under your control and direction in this respect as the ocean ports where the mammoth ships deliver their passengers from the remotest parts of the earth.

Table 9, it will be observed, gives a condensed and yet a comprehensive account of our dealings with smugglers during the year, and the Bureau will notice a decrease in the number of arrests, which may be taken as an indication that the penalties already inflicted are having a salutuary effect. We have had similar prosecutions on account of smuggling Chinese persons into the United States, but having reported all such cases to the appropriate Chinese inspectors no report of them is deemed necessary in this connection.

I invite your scrutiny of the following table (No. 12), which will serve to inform you that 122 trains, 312 boats, and 138 electric cars enter the United States every twenty-four hours from Canada, every one of which is met by one or more competent inspectors, regardless of the hour of its arrival.

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TABLE 12.—DAILY ARRIVAL OF TRAINS, BOATS, AND ELECTRIC CARS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

ARRIVALS BY RAILROAD LINES.

Point of entry.	Michigan Central.	Grand Trunk.	Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo.	Wabash.	Great Northern.	New York and Ottawa.	Canadian Pacific.	"Soo" Line.	Delaware and Hudson.	Rutland.	Canada and Atlantic.	Spokane Falls and Northern.	Canadian Northern.	Central Vermont.	Boston and Maine.	Erie.	Total.
Alburg, Vt										2	1						3
Black Rock, N. Y	5	3	3	1													12
Blaine, Wash					1												1
Beaudette, Minn													2				2
Calais, Me							2										2
Detroit, Mich	8	4		5			3										20
Fort Fairfield, Me							2										2
Fort Covington, N. Y		2															2
Gateway, Mont					1												a 1
Houlton, Me							4										4
Lowelltown, Me							3										3
Nyando, N.Y						3											3
Neche, N. Dak					2												2
Newport, Vt							3								6		9
North Stratford, N. H		3													3		6
Northport, Wash												3					3
Niagara Falls, N. Y	2	9		2												2	15
Portal, N. Dak								3									3
Porthill, Idaho					1												a 1
Pembina, N. Dak							2						1				3
Port Huron, Mich		6															6
Rouses Point, N. Y									4								4
Sweet Grass, Mont					1												a 1
Sumas, Wash							1										1
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich							2										2
St. Albans, Vt														6			6
Vanceboro, Me							3										3
Warroad, Minn													2				2
Total	15	27	3	8	6	3	25	3	4	2	1	3	5	6	9	2	122

a Triweekly service.

ARRIVALS BY BOATS.

Point of entry.	Number.	Point of entry.	Number.
Black Rock, N. Y	a 19	Morristown, N. Y	8
Charlotte, N. Y	2	Newport, Vt	3
Cape Vincent, N. Y	1	Ogdensburg, N. Y	a 13
Calais, Me	1	Port Huron, Mich	a 38
Detroit, Mich	a 132	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	a 75
Duluth, Minn	2	St. Clair, Mich	7
Eastport, Me	5		
Lewiston, N. Y	6	Total	312

a Steam ferries.

ARRIVALS BY ELECTRIC CARS.

Point of entry.	Number.
Calais, Me	32
Niagara Falls, N. Y	106
Total	138

RECAPITULATION.

Passenger trains	122
Passenger and ferry boats	312
Electric cars	138

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CHILDREN'S ROOF GARDEN, ELLIS ISLAND STATION, N. Y.

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A complete record of each of these trains, boats, and cars is kept on file here, and is accessible to you at all times, a perusal of which will enable you to ascertain when each one actually entered the United States on each day.

The railway companies, who are signatories of the agreement by virtue of which all of the work herein reported was done, continue to manifest a perfectly satisfactory attitude toward us in the discharge of our duties, and the Canadian government officials evince a spirit of cooperation, which augurs well for the continuance of a policy which can not fail, if prudently and effectively prosecuted, to yield profitable returns to both countries—Canada and the United States—by eliminating from their would-be respective residents and future citizens, those pitiable mortals, whose afflictions are too grevious to be self-borne, or whose ailments are such as to render them a menace to any person with whom they come into contact.

Respectfully,

ROBERT WATCHORN, *Commissioner.*

Hon. F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

STATIONS.

It is a matter of regret that circumstances have made it impracticable to complete the buildings on Ellis Island and to make the extensions thereof for which appropriations were provided by Congress. The additional accommodations are indispensable to the completeness of the Bureau's plans for handling the great number of arrivals at that station with dispatch and with due regard to the comfort and hospital care of aliens in need of medical treatment. This delay is due to the cause stated in the last report. The ejectment proceedings instituted against the Government, based upon alleged defect in its title to the property, continue unsettled; and, while there is a doubt as to the ownership of the island, it is deemed imprudent to make any more expenditures for improvements thereon than are necessary for the maintenance in good order of the structures already erected.

The rubbish surrounding the recently erected building has, however, been removed and the grounds have been put in order, so as greatly to improve the appearance of the island, and certain indispensable alterations have been made in the building. Every means at the command of the Government should be exerted to hasten a determination of the action of ejectment and the perfecting of the Government's title to the property, so that the contemplated improvements, the need of which has already been fully explained, may be made.

At the port of Boston, as a result of the action of the principal transportation lines engaged in bringing aliens thereto, a very commodious station has been constructed, where all aliens may be landed and suitably cared for pending a decision as to their right to land. Thus much suffering and discomfort, incident to former conditions, experienced heretofore by the arrivals, have been avoided, and the work of officers has been expedited and made less arduous by concentration virtually at one point.

Similar improvements, though on a somewhat smaller scale, have been made at the receiving station in Baltimore, at the cost of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, over whose lines most of the aliens traveling to inland destinations are taken.

These improvements at Boston and Baltimore serve to render more conspicuous the needs of the port of San Francisco. At the latter, not only do aliens have to be inspected under the immigration laws, but, as the principal port of entry for Chinese passengers, there are especially

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urgent requirements for the accommodation of such arrivals. The Chinese are now detained in very insufficient quarters erected by the transportation lines by which they are brought to the United States. These buildings, while somewhat improved recently, as stated in the last report, are yet insufficient in respect to accommodations and to security against the escape of inmates or access to them by outsiders who endeavor to apprize them of the means of securing admission, if need be in violation of law.

In the judgment of the Bureau, it is essential to good administration, as well as to humane care for aliens who seek admission at this port, that a properly arranged and secure building be erected at San Franisco at the earliest practicable date.

The Bureau is gratified to be able to report satisfactory progress in the construction of the new station at the port of Honolulu, Hawaii. Here also the necessity of providing both for the inspection of Chinese arrivals and other aliens, justified the appropriation made by Congress for that purpose.

Under agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, referred to in another part of this report, buildings suitably altered to meet the uses to which they are put have been leased, furnished, and placed in charge of Chinese inspectors and necessary assistants at each of the border ports: Richford, Vt., Malone, N. Y., Portal, N. Dak., and Sumas, Wash.

With the exception of the building at Malone, N. Y., which was temporarily overcrowded in consequence of the conditions described hereinafter, these new Chinese stations have been found to accomplish the purpose for which they were secured very satisfactorily.

As recommended in the last annual report, suitable provisions should be made for the establishment at the principal ports of arrival in the United States, especially at Ellis Island, New York, of buildings to be used for the display of charts and for the dissemination of information to arriving aliens as to the advantages offered for settlement in various parts of the United States. Such buildings, while under the supervision of the Bureau, should be, as far as practicable, open, under regulations, to the representatives of the various States and Territories and the principal inland transportation lines, and possibly to other agencies, thus securing the cooperation of those interested in obtaining labor or settlers, in the important work of distributing such arrivals to those points which offer the strongest inducements, either in the way of profitable employment or cheap homes.

ELLIS ISLAND STATION.

As the principal port of entry for aliens, it is deemed advisable to present in full a report of the administration at Ellis Island for the past year.

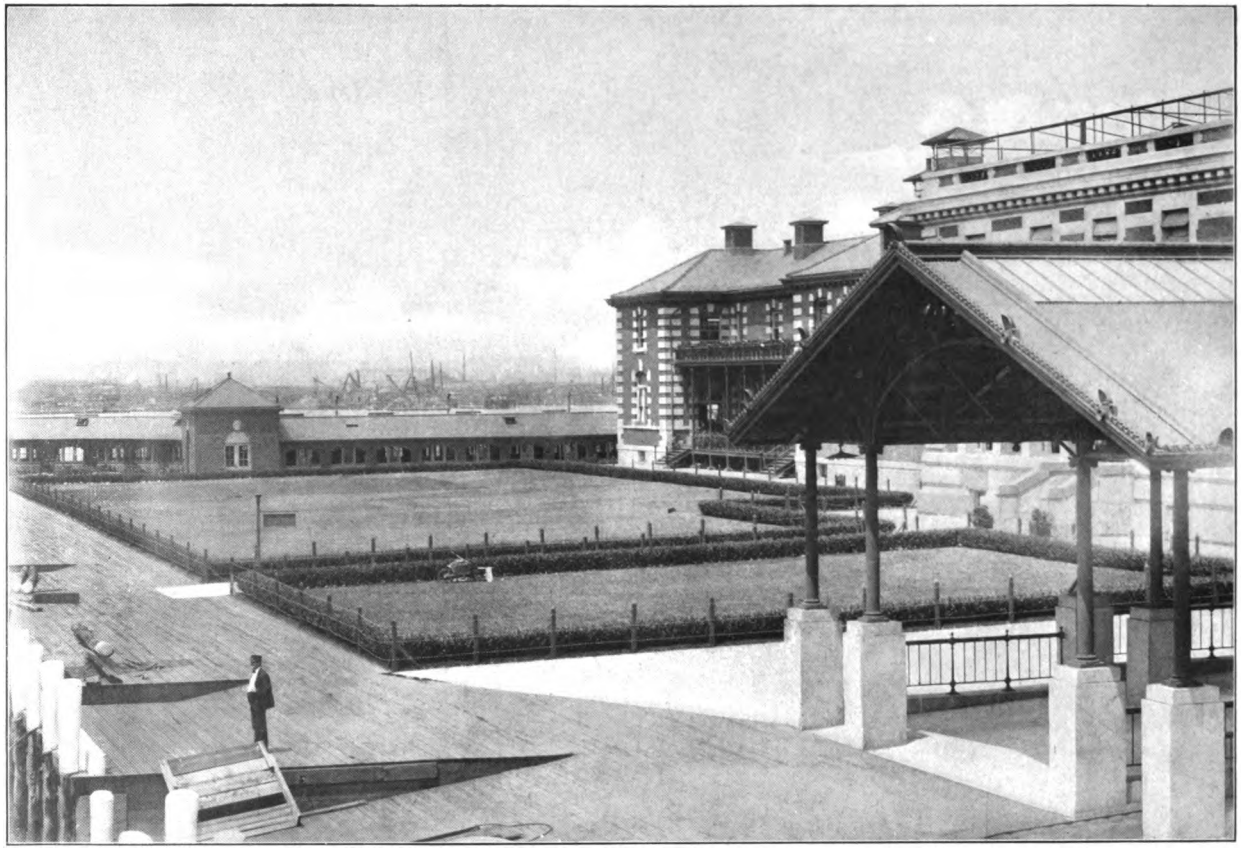
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
New York, N. Y., September 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the annual report concerning the Ellis Island immigrant station for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

During the past fiscal year there passed through Ellis Island about 526,000 aliens. While these figures are somewhat less than those of the previous fiscal year, yet the work of inspecting the smaller number of aliens has been sufficient to tax to the

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MAIN ENTRANCE, IMMIGRANT STATION, ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y.

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utmost the working capacity of the Ellis Island force. The statutes place an unusually difficult task on the Immigration Service, because, among other things, they require the application annually to thousands of human beings of such indefinite tests as those of pauperism and likelihood of becoming a public charge. To endeavor to discharge correctly this work is worthy of the best efforts of any official.

For the purpose of guiding officials in the application of these indefinite tests a few general rules have been formulated. A little consideration will show that in the absence of any statutory provision the amount of money which an alien may have is only one of many elements to be considered in determining whether or not he is a pauper or a person likely to become a public charge, and that some aliens may be admitted with small amounts, while others can not be admitted even with considerable amounts. It is, however, obviously proper in any case to require that an alien before landing be provided with funds sufficient to enable him to care for himself until such time as he can find profitable employment. Due consideration has been given to the foregoing in laying down the following rules for inspection:

"Aliens with small amounts of money will be admitted only in exceptional cases, as where they are strong and intelligent persons with no one dependent upon them, and it is reasonably certain that they will be able to secure profitable employment before their funds are exhausted.

"While an alien should not as a rule be allowed to land without sufficient funds to enable him to provide for himself until such time as he will be likely to secure profitable employment, yet the really vital point for determination in each case is whether or not he will in fact be able to secure such employment and become self-supporting. The determination hereof involves a close inquiry into his real occupation; his physical and mental aptitude therefor; the abillty of residents of the United States with similar occupations to secure employment at the time in question; the general conditions of the labor market, and other material matters.

"The mere possession of money in ordinary amounts without such ability to become self-supporting does not qualify an alien to land."

In this connection it is proper to mention the following notice sent from this office May 23, 1904, with the approval of the Commissioner-General, to the owners of all vessels carrying immigrants to the port of New York to warn such owners against bringing here persons who would at the outset be destitute:

"Immigrants are frequently brought to New York with small sums of money which are manifestly inadequate for their support until the time when they are likely to obtain profitable employment. This office will, as a rule, detain all such immigrants, and if those who may appear to be otherwise qualified be eventually allowed to land, this will occur only after they have received sufficient funds for the above purpose.

"You can assist in reducing materially the detention of immigrants at Ellis Island by giving due publicity abroad to the foregoing."

It is to be regretted that more time can not be spent in the inspection of all immigrants at Ellis Island. The present inspection is probably as thorough and complete as existing conditions permit, and intolerable crowding and congestion now exist in all detention quarters on days when large numbers arrive. Without the use of the commodious sidewalks for detention purposes the present standard of inspection could not be maintained. A large percentage of those who arrive will doubtless always be found qualified to land after a brief inspection, but as to a considerable minority this is not the case. Many falsehoods are told by immigrants as to their occupation, condition, and addresses of relatives or friends, and whether or not they come here in violation of the contract-labor law. I should like to be able to test by investigations the accuracy of many of these statements to a far greater extent than is now possible. Such investigations are made whenever practicable, with the result that the real facts concerning occupation and alleged relatives or friends are often totally different from those sworn to here. When an immigrant states that he is a carpenter or joiner it happens to be possible to ascertain whether or not he tells the truth through the Government carpenters and joiners employed at Ellis Island, and in a large percentage of cases the information given is shown to be false. This fact suggests the desirability of establishing here means of determining as to doubtful aliens claiming to be tailors, shoemakers, bakers, etc., whether or not they are in fact such, and I have no doubt that such tests would result in many additional exclusions. The office records relating to immigrants once landed and subsequently applying for relief show numerous instances in which aliens have been admitted on false statements of facts, the Government being at the time unable to learn the true facts.

If it is difficult to determine at Ellis Island who are paupers and who are likely to become public charges, it is no less difficult to ascertain which aliens come here in violation of the contract-labor law. Investigations abroad have shown that aliens

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are there coached by agencies working in opposition to United States laws to state that they do not come here under contract to work. The execution of the contract-labor law will always be a difficult task on account of the ease with which it can be evaded through false testimony. A Federal court has recently ruled that the decision of a board of special inquiry admitting persons who are, in fact, contract laborers, though this fact was not known, is nevertheless final. This decision, if sustained, will render it impossible to deport contract laborers found to be such after they have entered the country, though their admission was secured on false testimony, in which event an appropriate amendment should be inserted in section 25, so that the decision of the board will no longer be final if favorable to the admission of the alien; otherwise sections 20 and 21 will lose much of their present value. Recognizing the fact that the person most guilty is the contractor in this country who induces the emigrant to come here in violation of law, every effort is made to bring about his punishment by reporting to the appropriate United States attorney for prosecution all cases in which there is reason to believe that the evidence may result in conviction. But there is no disguising the fact that convictions are not readily secured under existing statutes, and the detention of the immigrant at Ellis Island as a witness for several months in inadequate quarters is very inconvenient. The only alternative is to take his testimony de bene esse under section 863 of the Revised Statutes. Such evidence does not, however, have the same weight with a jury as the alien's oral testimony would have.

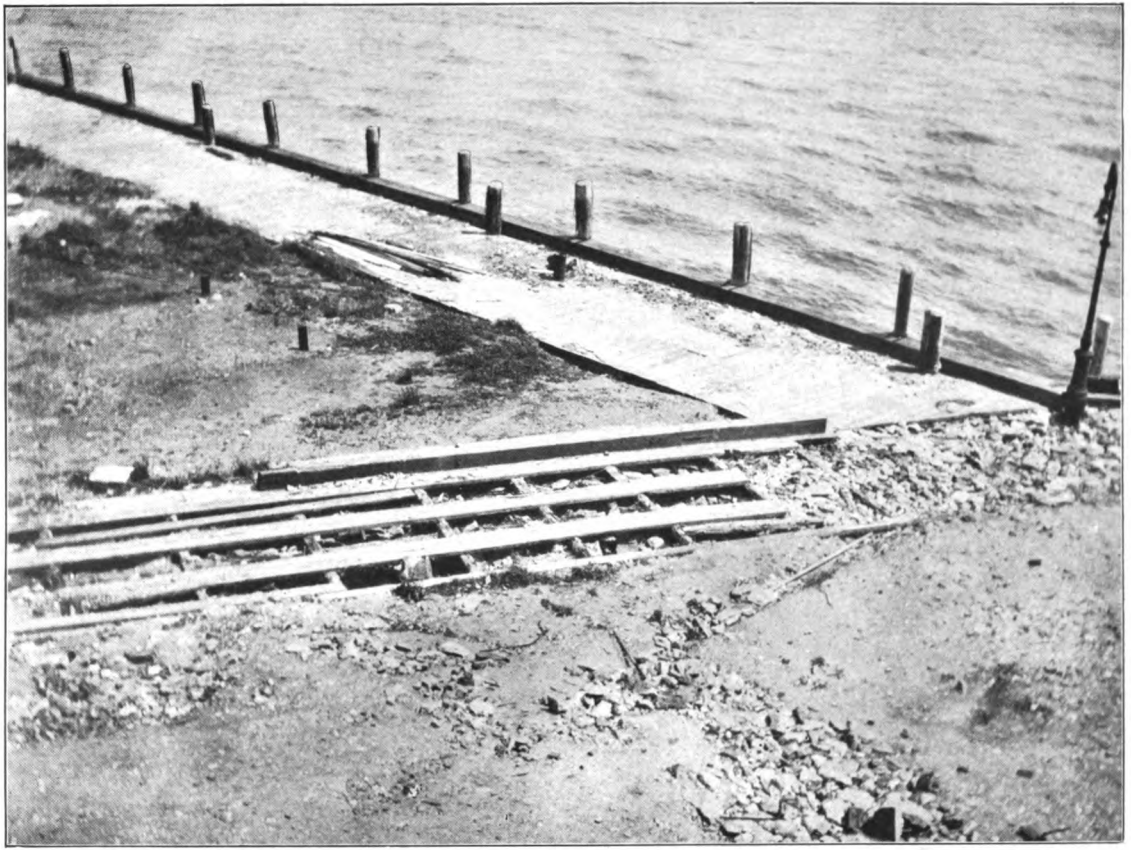
DETAINED IMMIGRANTS.

The work of investigating and making proper disposition of the cases of detained immigrants and caring for such immigrants during detention is enormous, and one of the purposes of the notice hereinbefore referred to was to induce the steamship lines responsible for the largest number of detentions to reduce them by making more careful investigation abroad into the qualifications of their immigrants. These detentions vary greatly in the cases of the different steamship companies, due to the fact that some bring a far more desirable class of immigrants and more carefully inspect those that they bring than do others. Detained immigrants are fed by the Government at an expense to the steamship companies of 30 cents per diem for each immigrant. Tables have been prepared showing the average amount of such expenses to the several companies on the whole number of immigrants carried by each between October, 1902, and May, 1904. Such average amounts are found to range from 6 cents to 22 cents. The Hamburg-American, Prince, and Holland-America steamship companies are found to pay the greatest average per capita amount (about 20 cents), while the Scandinavian-American and White Star steamship companies are found to pay the smallest average per capita amount (about 6 cents). The first-named bring immigrants chiefly from southern and southeastern Europe, the new field from which immigration is mainly recruited, and the relative detention expenses are in their cases from three to four times greater than in the cases of the two last-named companies, which bring immigrants chiefly from sections of northern Europe. It lies within the power of each steamship line to reduce to a very small amount the detention expenses of immigrants at Ellis Island, either by bringing a better class of immigrants or by inspecting them more closely, or both. Such action would result at the same time in a material decrease in the time and work now expended by Government officials in the inspection of generally undesirable immigrants, who, when they come here, are not "clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land."

DEPORTATION OF IMMIGRANTS ONCE LANDED.

Even with the exercise of the greatest care it can not be hoped to prevent the entry into the country of all persons who are "likely to become public charges." Congress had this fact in mind when it enacted that in certain specific instances aliens who within stated periods are found "to have entered the United States in violation of law" or "who shall be found public charges therein from causes existing prior to landing" shall be deported. During the past year about 1,800 indigent aliens came or were reported to this office. This represents only a portion of the aliens in the United States who actually became indigent during this period, and it is due largely to the failure of the heads of charitable and penal institutions to report the remainder that their cases were not acted upon by the Government. The heads of these institutions should be again urged to report all such cases promptly. Each one coming to the attention of this office was investigated with care and deportation recommended wherever possible under existing laws and regulations. The fact that less than half of this number were deported shows, in my opinion, that the country is not being relieved to the extent that it should be of aliens who after entry have proved to be undesirable.

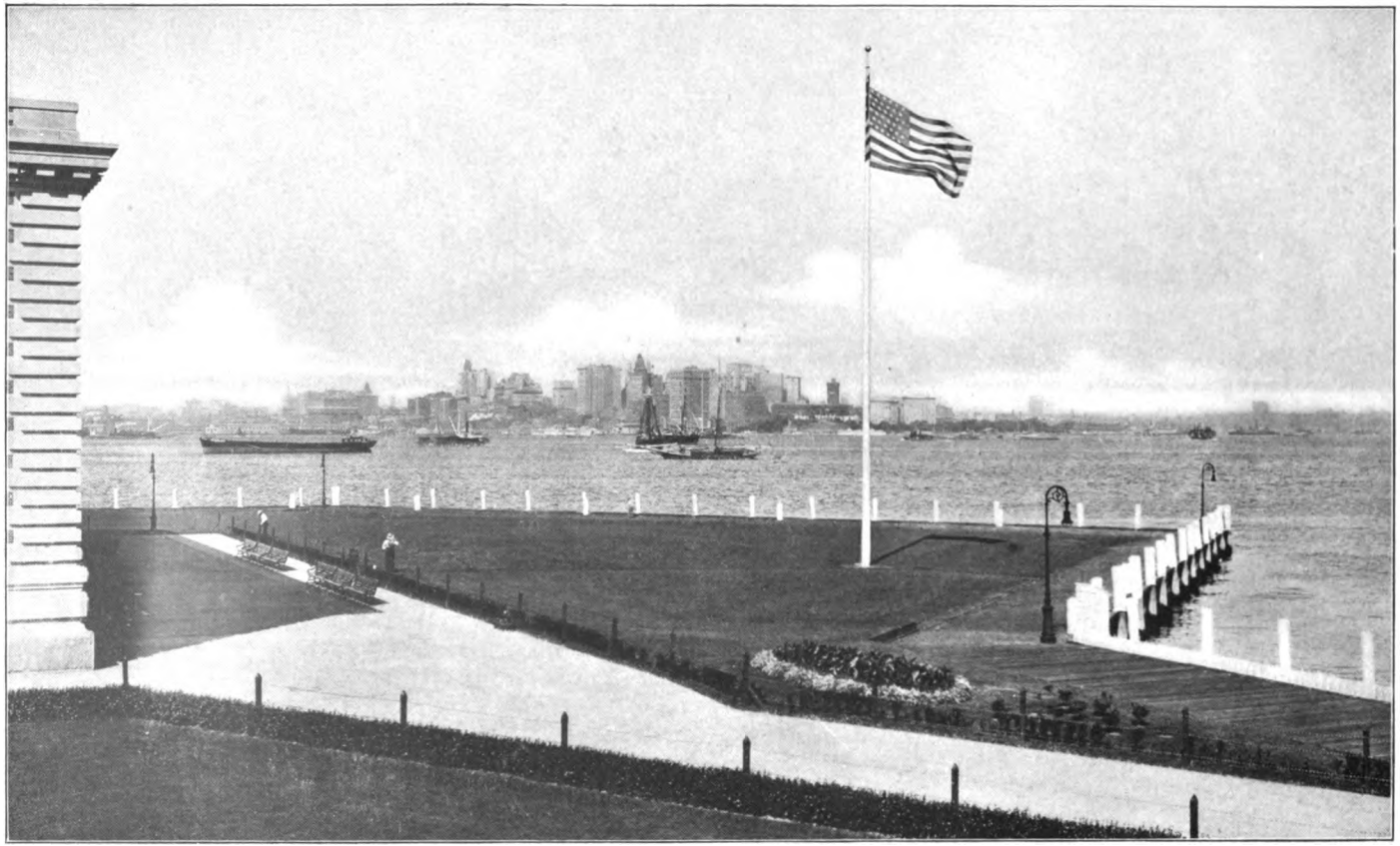
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CORNER OF ELLIS ISLAND, LOOKING NORTH TOWARD NEW YORK CITY, 1902.

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UNITED STATES IMMIGRANT STATION, ELLIS ISLAND, LOOKING NORTH TOWARD NEW YORK CITY, 1904.

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Deportation of aliens who have been once landed occurs at the expense of the steamship company which brought them, under section 20 of the act of March 3, 1903, which is as follows:

"SEC. 20. That any alien who shall come into the United States in violation of law, or who shall be found a public charge therein, from causes existing prior to landing, shall be deported as hereinafter provided to the country whence he came at any time within two years after arrival at the expense, including one-half of the cost of inland transportation to the port of deportation, of the persons bringing such alien into the United States, or, if that can not be done, then at the expense of the immigrant fund referred to in section one of this act."

Only those cases are now held to come within this section in which some physical disability is certified by the surgeons to be the cause of the alien becoming a public charge. I do not find this limitation in the law, which I believe to be susceptible of a much broader interpretation. It seems to me that under it all aliens who were in fact at the time of admission paupers or persons likely to become public charges, though this fact may not have been detected at the time of inspection, should be deported. While every effort is made to determine the vital facts before admission, yet it is not to be expected that all persons belonging to the excluded classes can be detected unerringly in the relatively short space of time allotted for the inspection of, say, 600,000 immigrants in one year. The difficulty of the work is, as heretofore shown, much increased through false statements by the immigrants as to their trade or occupation, the condition and addresses of relatives or friends, and whether or not they are "assisted" immigrants. I have, therefore, to recommend that in all future instances in which, within the statutory period, aliens have become public charges in the United States and the surgeons fail to certify that this is due to any physical or mental defect, an investigation be made, preferably by a board of special inquiry, with a view to determine whether or not they were in fact paupers or persons likely to become public charges at the time of landing. It is not to be expected that immigrant inspectors will reject an alien of fair appearance with, say, $100, who swears that he has a trade at which he has in the past earned a living, and gives the address of an alleged relative, and yet if this alien was in fact sent here by persons who wished to get rid of him, if he is and always was shiftless, has no trade or relative, and the $100 is his only capital, he is almost certain within a short time to become a public charge, and he would not have been admitted had the facts been known. Cases in which some or all of these facts exist are constantly coming to the notice of the authorities. Such persons should be sent out of the country at the expense of the steamship companies bringing them. If, to accomplish this, it be necessary to amend the law, then I recommend that this be done at the earliest practicable moment. I will go a step further. The number of aliens receiving public aid in the United States, as shown by the Bureau's recent investigation of the penal and charitable institutions of the country, is such as to warrant the enactment of a law under which aliens who, within one year, become paupers or public charges may be deported irrespective of whether or not the causes existed prior to landing.

ALIEN SEAMEN.

Alien seamen are not subject to inspection when they land with the intention of reshipping on an outward-bound vessel at the earliest practicable moment. The extreme difficulty of applying any such rule is obvious, and it furnishes a means by which aliens may come to the United States on the ship's articles, and, by deserting, enter the country without inspection. Many of the steamship companies fail to report such desertions promptly or at all, thereby rendering it difficult to arrest the deserters. I regret to say that some unscrupulous steamship officers, not requiring the services of seamen for the return voyage, connive at their desertion. Recently evidence was obtained whereby an officer of a steamer was convicted of violating section 8 of the act of 1903, in landing a sailor at the pier at Brooklyn who had paid his passage in part and was also on the ship's articles to work for the remainder. Criminal proceedings were at once instituted and a conviction secured. At the trial the alien testified that, when he embarked at Constantinople, he had a distinct understanding with the officers of the vessel that he would be permitted to land in Brooklyn and be considered a deserter.

ESCAPES FROM VESSELS.

From time to time a steamship company omits to bring to Ellis Island an immigrant for inspection. In such instances it is required to state why it failed to do so, and if the explanation is unsatisfactory, as is generally the case, the Government's

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only recourse is to cause criminal proceedings to be instituted under the following section of the immigration law:

"SEC. 18. That it shall be the duty of the owners, officers, and agents of any vessel bringing an alien to the United States, to *adopt due precautions* to prevent the landing of any such alien from such vessel at any time or place other than that designated by the immigration officers. * * *"

Notwithstanding the difficult task of showing that the owners failed in such instances to take due precautions, yet several successful prosecutions have occurred, and the masters of vessels have been fined for not producing aliens at Ellis Island. I fail to see why the owners of vessels should be required only to "adopt due precautions to prevent the landing, etc." They should be required in positive terms "to prevent the landing, etc." I recommend that this section be amended to read substantially as follows:

"SEC. 18. That it shall be the duty of the owners, agents, and consignees of any vessels bringing aliens to the United States to prevent the landing of any alien from such vessel at any time or place other than that designated by the immigration officers, and for each and every violation hereof such owners, agents, and consignees shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine for each alien who shall land in violation hereof of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and every such alien so landed shall be deemed to be unlawfully in the United States and shall be deported, as provided by law."

FINES.

During the past fiscal year this office has recommended that the Secretary impose, pursuant to section 9 of the immigration law, fines aggregating over $31,000 upon the several steamship companies which have from time to time brought here aliens suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, and the Government has actually collected this amount from the steamship companies. Trachoma, tuberculosis, and favus are the diseases with which such aliens were in most instances afflicted.

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The inadequacy of the Ellis Island plant for the proper transaction of the enormous amount of public business requiring attention at this immigrant station has been pointed out in each of my last two annual reports. Excepting in relation to the extension of the main building, Congress has been very generous in its appropriations, and many necessary extensions and improvements have been introduced. Contracts of this character aggregating over fifty in number have been let and executed during the past year, and a new steel ferryboat of the latest type has been built and is now performing regular service. No reasonable effort is spared to mitigate the necessarily unpleasant features incident to the detention of immigrants. Their quarters are constantly cleaned and disinfected and frequently repainted. At an expense of nearly $4,000 a sanitary and attractive immigrants' dining room has been installed at a point formerly used for detention purposes, such dining room being tiled to a height of 5 feet and having a terrázzo floor, all of the best quality. During warm weather detained immigrants are kept out of doors as much as possible, a portion of them on the westerly roof garden fitted with awnings and benches, and another portion of the broad granolithic sidewalks on the northerly side of the building where they can move about in the shade. At the Commissioner-General's suggestion special provision has been made for the amusement of detained children by converting a portion of the roof garden into a playground, where they may enjoy fresh air and various kinds of amusements. Four extensive lawns, surrounded by privet hedges, now give the island and attractive appearance.

I urge again that both wings of the main building be extended northerly a sufficient distance to provide additional quarters for detention purposes, for the medical examination, for the use of board of special inquiry, for witnesses awaiting their turn to appear before these boards, and for general clerical purposes. The facilities for transacting public business at Ellis Island should be adequate in every particular. The immigration service is self-supporting and any necessary additional revenue can be readily obtained by increasing the head tax on immigrants from the small sum of $2 to such other amount as may be necessary. The only opposition to such increase would be based upon reasons with which the Government is not concerned.

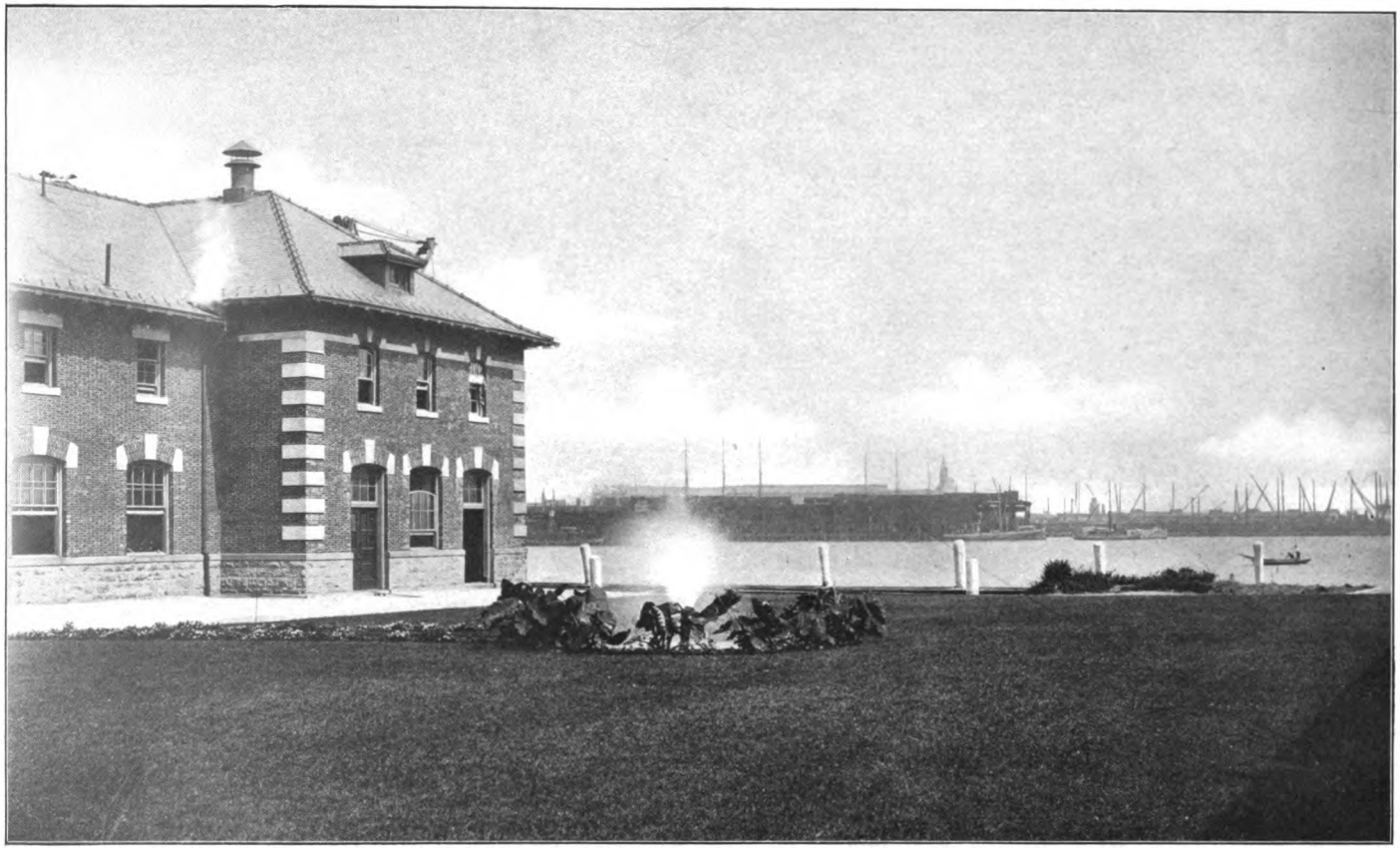
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CORNER OF ELLIS ISLAND, LOOKING NORTHWEST TOWARD JERSEY CITY, 1902.

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CORNER OF ELLIS ISLAND, LOOKING NORTHWEST TOWARD JERSEY CITY, 1904.

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NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Recent experiences at this office lead to the conclusion that naturalization frauds are perpetrated both by residents of this country and persons abroad to an extent that is appalling, and until Congress enacts proper laws on this subject most of the instances of such frauds are bound to go undetected and unpunished. The task of detecting them is enormous. Naturalization certificates are issued to-day in such different forms as may best suit the various courts in each State which are authorized to issue them. The lack of uniformity is so great as to render it difficult for any but an expert to determine whether or not they are fraudulent. Their issue is surrounded by none of the precautions which are taken in respect of the issue of many papers of far less value. It is not the immediate business of this office to detect naturalization frauds, and yet, as an incident to its other work it has within a very recent period called the attention of the Department of Justice to the cases of nearly 100 persons who have been thereafter convicted in New York City alone of the crime of possessing fraudulent certificates of naturalization and served sentences in Ludlow Street jail. The situation is one which calls loudly for relief, unless the people are willing that the miserable business of manufacturing bogus citizens shall continue to thrive. The subject is national in character and should be regulated and controlled by the Federal authorities in the most thorough and stringent manner.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION.

Some of the causes of undesirable immigration lie on the surface. One of them is the continued violation of section 4 of the act of March 3, 1891, which prohibits transportation companies directly or indirectly to encourage immigration except by ordinary commercial letters or oral representations "stating the sailings of their vessels and the terms and facilities for transportation therein." The fact is that certain portions of Europe are being scoured for immigrants by persons who receive commissions upon all tickets sold through their efforts. Whoever drafted this section had a very clear conception of one of the worst evils incident to present immigration, namely, the artificial stimulation thereof by interests operating in disregard of the welfare and even the laws of the United States. This important section should be amplified and reenacted with such severe penalties for its violation as will make it susceptible of ready enforcement.

Another reason why so many undesirable immigrants are coming here is that a considerable portion are of the assisted class. As a rule, that man will be the better immigrant who comes of his own initiative and with his own money. Much has already been written on the evils of assisted immigration. I quote the following from the excellent chapter on this subject in Mayo-Smith's book on immigration:

"During recent years emigration of paupers and poor people from Europe has been assisted in various ways: By poor-law authorities; by charitable societies and persons; by remittances and prepaid tickets from relatives and friends in this country; and by steamship agents and brokers who have made it a business to induce people to emigrate and have advanced money to them or paid their passages and collected the sum after their arrival. When we take all these together we shall see that a very large percentage of the immigration is stimulated in various ways.

"There is another form of encouraging emigration from the other side of the water which, in many of its aspects, scarcely deserves to be ranked under the head of 'assisted,' while in other phases it reveals the most demoralizing influence, deserving the severest condemnation and the strictest measures of repression. I refer to the assistance sent back from this country by emigrants and persons already here. This assistance takes on one of two forms, either of remittances of money to friends and relatives at home in order to enable them to come, or of prepaid tickets. * * * There is a steady stream of money going from this country, to be used largely for the purpose of bringing persons here."

A very large percentage of the present immigration is of the assisted class. I believe that assisted immigration should be prohibited, subject to reasonable exceptions in cases of very close and otherwise eligible relatives, such as fathers, mothers, children, brothers, and sisters of responsible aliens who have already resided here a sufficient length of time.

We are receiving too many immigrants whose physical condition is poor. The law now excludes idiots, insane persons, epileptics, and those suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease. To exclude aliens suffering from other physical or mental ailments it is generally necessary to show that they are likely to become public charges, and yet it is obviously impossible to exclude on this ground all persons whose physical condition is poor. I think that in all instances in which

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the United States Marine-Hospital surgeons who conduct the medical examinations at the immigrant stations certify in writing that the physical condition of an immigrant, dependent for support upon his own physical exertions, is below a certain standard to be designated by them by some appropriate term, whether this be "low vitality," "poor physique," or some other similar expression, or that he is "senile," such immigrant should be excluded, subject to certain reasonable exceptions of the character described in the preceding paragraph.

In considering the proposed illiteracy test it is to be remembered that while illiteracy does not of itself necessarily render an immigrant undesirable, yet the statistics show that much of the immigration which is undesirable on other grounds consists of persons who are illiterate. It is interesting to note that while the percentage of illiteracy amongst the north Italians is only 13, yet it is as high as 48 among the south Italians. We are receiving nearly six times as many south Italians as we are north Italians, and yet the latter are far more desirable immigrants than the former.

One member of a large family from eastern Europe, composed of a father, mother, and six children all under 10 years of age, with hardly any money, and bound for the tenement district of New York City, was recently asked at Ellis Island how he intended to provide a competent subsistence for his family if allowed to land. He answered; "What do I care for a big house if I can get one room to sleep in. That is all we want; that is the way we did in Russia."

This particular family was excluded. But we are receiving many other families of a similar character bound for the tenement districts of our large cities, and with aspirations as narrow as those above described, whom it is not possible to exclude under existing law; for it does not necessarily follow that they are likely to become public charges from the fact that they will go to an overcrowded tenement district and occupy inadequate quarters. It is full time, however, for us to appreciate the fact that the settlers who made the country great belonged to a totally different class of people from those described and came here with loftier views of their prospective future, and that a desire to emigrate can no longer be regarded as evidence of initiative, thrift, or courage.

This rapid filling up of the country with foreign elements, representing often the poorest classes in their own homes and differing in blood and customs from those constituting the backbone of the United States, is sure to be at the expense of national character. It is sheer folly for a country with a population of 80,000,000 to increase deliberately the difficulty of solving its already great social and economic problems, and to add to the burdens of its educational and charitable institutions by continuing to admit elements of the character described. Aliens have no inherent right to come here, and only those should be allowed to do so whose presence will be of real benefit to the country; and, laying aside all sentimental considerations, steps should be taken to bring this about before further mischief shall have been done.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

The COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK HARBOR,
Ellis Island, August 31, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

There were inspected upon arrival 535,579 steerage passengers (aliens) and 98,232 cabin passengers (aliens), making the total number of aliens inspected 633,811.

Four thousand eight hundred and two arriving aliens were certified for physical or mental defects, including dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, chronic in character, insanity, epilepsy, idiocy, mental weakness, and diseases affecting ability to earn a living.

In addition to the certified cases proper 17,422 arriving aliens having minor defects were brought to the attention of the immigration officers.

Five thousand one hundred and fifty-five aliens, including 435 applying for relief after landing, were admitted to hospitals for care and treatment, as follows: Immigrant hospital, Ellis Island, miscellaneous diseases and injuries, 3,953; Long Island College (contract) Hospital, miscellaneous diseases and injuries, 570; city health department (contract) hospitals, acute contagious diseases, 632.

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The decrease in immigration at this station during the year ended June 30, 1904, as compared with the year immediately preceding is shown by the following table:

Classification.	1903.	1904.
Steerage passengers	605,341	535,579
Cabin passengers	84,047	98,232
Total	689,388	633,811

I may add, however, that, in addition to the number of aliens as above reported, 21,692 steerage and 91,715 cabin passengers arrived and, after primary inspection, proved to be citizens of the United States, thus making the total number of passengers inspected upon arrival, during the year ended June 30, 1904, 747,218.

The proportion of aliens certified on account of loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases was about the same as for the preceding year, notwithstanding the large number rejected at Naples, or at least advised, by the United States medical officer on duty at that port, not to embark; and the efforts said to have been made by the steamship companies at other foreign ports to prevent the embarkation of aliens suffering from such diseases. It is proper to add that the majority of these cases did not come by way of Naples.

The facilities provided by the commissioner, a little over a year ago, for a double line of medical inspection at Ellis Island, have been maintained during the year, and it is quite possible that a number of aliens suffering from excludable disease, especially trachoma, might have been overlooked, but for the double line referred to, and the time afforded thereby for more careful examination especially the turning of all eyelids and for the most part during the hours of daylight.

Other important facilities, for which there is still a crying need, are larger and more suitable rooms for special medical examination of aliens turned aside from the line.

All the space of the office rooms now occupied by the medical officers and clerical force should be added to the rooms for special examinations, and other accessible and suitable office rooms should be assigned for the use of the medical officers and clerks. This, in my opinion, is the only practical solution of the problem at present; and until such time as additional space can be made available by enlarging the building and rearranging the plan so that all the line work in connection with the medical examination of aliens can be performed on the ground floor.

The contract with the Long Island College Hospital was continued during the year, also the contract with the city health department, and the same unsatisfactory arrangement will be necessary during the current year and until the proposed extension and additions to the general hospital on Ellis Island and the new island near Ellis Island, for the erection thereon of suitable hospital buildings for the care of aliens suffering from acute contagious diseases, shall have been constructed.

A summary and detailed reports of hospital transactions, race, and sex of aliens admitted to hospital during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, race of aliens deported on medical certificates, nativity and race of aliens certified for trachoma, nativity and sex of aliens admitted to hospital, race of immigrants deported within one year after landing, work of medical examiners, clerical work, balance sheet, disposition of cases certified, including cases pending from previous year, and medical and surgical report of diseases and injuries treated in hospitals, are herewith transmitted.

In presenting this report I again have the pleasure of commending the efficiency of the official staff of this office and acknowledging the courtesies of the commissioner and other officials of the Immigration Service at this station.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. STONER,
Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, in charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Ellis Island, New York.

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SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Number of patients in hospital at beginning of year	436
Patients admitted to hospital during year	5,155
Total treated (men, 2,755; women, 1,341; male children, 778; female children, 717)	5,591
Births (male, 7; female, 3)	10
Deaths (men, 30; women, 10; male children, 30; female children, 31)	101
Pay patients treated during year	5,259
Free patients treated during year	332
Days treatment for pay patients	54,662
Days treatment for free patients	5,008
Total days treatment for hospital cases	59,670
Average daily attendance in hospital	163
Patients in hospital at the end of the year	158

DETAILED REPORT OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Hospital.	Remaining.	Admitted to hospital during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining.	Days treatment.
Immigrant hospital	232	3,953	4,185	2,261	842	966	45	51	36,679
Health Department	57	570	627	520			36	71	10,163
Immigrant wards of the Long Island College Hospital	147	632	779	499	45	199	20	36	12,828

RACE AND SEX OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Race.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
African	1	6		15	22
Albanian			2		2
Armenian	17	6	4	4	31
Bohemian	27	23	10	11	71
Bulgarian	13	3			16
Croatian	58	16	11	7	92
Cuban			1		1
Dalmatian	13	2			15
Dutch	15	5	6	4	30
East Indian	8				8
English	34	15	5	10	64
Finnish	20	26	15	11	72
French	23	20	10	15	68
German	229	150	95	112	586
Greek	83	3	6	2	94
Hebrew	352	209	159	124	844
Irish	46	31	4	3	87
Italian (south)	759	269	162	138	1,328
Italian (north)	109	20	10	24	163
Japanese	4				4
Lithuanian	85	55	24	21	185
Magyar	76	61	22	16	175
Mexican	1				1
Montenegrian	6				6
Polish	213	137	70	66	486
Portuguese	3				3
Roumanian	8	2			10
Russian	9	3	1	3	16
Ruthenian	47	25	7	5	84
Scandinavian	75	49	26	19	169
Scotch	11	6	5	5	27
Servian	2	2	2		6
Slovak	86	39	19	20	164
Spanish	8	1			9
Syrian	63	33	15	29	140
Transylvanian	8				8
Turkish	14				14
Welsh	1	1			2
West Indian	17	4	4		25
All other races	24	1	2		27
Total	2,568	1,226	697	664	5,155

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Race of Immigrants Deported on Medical Certificates.

Race.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
African		1			1
Armenian	9	4			13
South American	1				1
Bohemian	9	5		1	15
Bulgarian	4				4
Croatian	27	2			29
Cuban	1				1
Dalmatian	3				3
Dutch	3	1			4
East Indian	4				4
English	7	1			8
Finnish	7	13			20
French	10	1			11
German	65	15	2	6	88
Greek	44	1			45
Hebrew	168	36	11	4	219
Irish	11	13			24
Italian (south)	339	32	6	8	385
Italian (north)	28	4	1	1	34
Lithuanian	41	19	1	2	63
Magyar	31	10			41
Montenegrin	1				1
Polish	123	35	4	5	167
Roumanian	4				4
Russian	6				6
Ruthenian	24	3	1	2	30
Scandinavian	20	4	1	2	27
Scotch	4				4
Slovak	36	5			41
Spanish	7		1		8
Syrian	26	9	1	3	39
Turkish	18		1		19
Welsh	2	1			3
West Indian	4	1			5
Not specified	1				1
Total	1,088	216	30	34	1,368

Nativity and Race of Immigrants Certified for Trachoma during Year ending June 30, 1904.

Nativity.	Armenian.	Bohemian.	Croatian.	Dutch.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (south).	Italian (north).	Lithuanian.	Magyar.
Austria-Hungary		6	18				11		32			1		22
Belgium				1			2							
Denmark														
France						1	1							
Germany							13		1					
Greece								23						
Italy											159	26		
Norway														
Portugal														
Roumania									15					
Russia					18		27		65				74	
Spain														
Sweden														
Switzerland							1							
Turkey in Europe								1						
United Kingdom										8				
Turkey in Asia	16								7					
Other Asia														
West Indies														
South America														
Africa														
Total	16	6	18	1	18	1	55	24	120	8	159	27	74	22

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NATIVITY AND RACE OF IMIGRANTS CERTIFIED FOR TRACHOMA DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

Nativity.	Polish.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scandinavian.	Slovak.	Syrian.	Portuguese.	Spanish.	Turkish.	East Indian.	West Indian.	Persian.	Arabian.	Total.
Austria-Hungary	38			22		29									179
Belgium															3
Denmark					2										2
France															2
Germany	10														24
Greece															23
Italy															185
Norway					3										3
Portugal								1							1
Roumania		2													17
Russia	57		2												243
Spain									1						1
Sweden					9										9
Switzerland															1
Turkey in Europe										3					4
United Kingdom											1	2			11
Turkey in Asia							36								59
Other Asia													1		1
West Indies												2			2
South America								1							1
Africa														16	16
Total	105	2	2	22	14	29	36	2	1	3	1	4	1	16	787

NATIVITY AND SEX OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Nativity.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Austria-Hungary	552	327	143	146	1,158
Belgium	7	5	2	2	16
Denmark	15	15	11	8	49
France	21	16	8	11	56
Germany	119	63	35	39	256
Greece	84	3	5	2	94
Italy	857	287	170	161	1,475
Montenegro	6				6
Netherlands	12	3	4	4	23
Norway	32	17	7	3	59
Portugal	3				3
Roumania	39	20	12	13	84
Russia	502	333	238	204	1,277
Spain	10	2	1		13
Servia and Bulgaria	13	1			14
Sweden	28	17	8	8	61
Switzerland	16	6	3	5	30
Turkey in Europe	22	2	6	1	31
United Kingdom	103	58	15	19	195
Turkey in Asia	83	39	22	32	176
Other Asia	12				12
Africa	18	2	1		21
West Indies	10	6	4	4	24
Central America	1	2	1	10	14
South America	3	2	1	2	8
Total	2,568	1,226	697	664	5,155

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RACE OF IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED WITHIN ONE YEAR AFTER LANDING.

Race.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bohemian	2	3	5
Croatian	2		2
English	7	3	10
Finnish	1	1	2
French	3	2	5
German	19	6	25
Greek	2		2
Hebrew	16	2	18
Irish	4	1	5
Italian, south	30	5	35
Italian, north	1		1
Magyar	7	1	8
Polish	4	2	6
Ruthenian	2	1	3
Scandinavian	2	2	4
Scotch	1		1
Slovak	5		5
Syrian	1		1
West Indian		1	1
Total	109	30	139

WORK OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Steerage passengers inspected upon arrival		[a] 557,271
Cabin passengers inspected upon arrival		[b] 189,947
Sent to hospital upon arrival	4,733	
Sent to hospital after landing	422	
Total sent to hospital		5,155
Certified on account of loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases or other physical causes (steerage)		4,635
Recorded (minor defects)		17,062
Cabin passengers certified		167
Cabin passengers recorded (minor defects)		360
Landed cases:		
Remaining at beginning of year, pending final disposition		14
Applied for relief during the year		750
Total to account for		764
Disposition of landed cases:		
Certified for deportation but not placed in hospital		57
Examined and found to be no case for medical division		271
Relieved in hospital and discharged		314
Relieved in hospital, certified and discharged		108
Remaining at end of year, pending final disposition		14

CLERICAL WORK.

Permits and admission record cards sent to hospitals and filed in office upon admission of patients	10,310
Notices to steamship companies upon admission of patients	5,155
Notices to relatives or friends upon admission of patients	1,606
Certificates rendered in cases of immigrants:	
Upon arrival	4,802
After landing	157
Records made of minor defects of arriving immigrants	17,062
Receipts given patients for money and valuables held for safekeeping (in amount $68,227)	1,973
Daily reports of hospital transactions rendered to the commissioner of immigration and chiefs of divisions	1,460
Weekly reports of immigrants detained in hospital	52
Reports of immigrants placed in hospital from each ship	650
Reports of diseases and injuries occurring among immigrants during the voyage received and filed	899
Vouchers (amounting to $118,831.35) received, examined, and forwarded for payment	537
Checks received and forwarded	495
Letters and telegrams and notices received	1,006
Letters and telegrams sent	1,153

[a] Of this number 21,692 proved to be United States citizens.
[b] Of this number 91,715 proved to be United States citizens.

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Balance Sheet.

To the health department for care and maintenance of immigrant patients	$25,656.00	By bills rendered steamship companies for care and maintenance and transportation of immigrant patients, and burial of deceased, for contract and immigrant hospitals	$68,542.80
To the Long Island College Hospital for care and maintenance of immigrant patients	15,019.50	By bills rendered individuals for care and maintenance of patients in immigrant hospital	455.60
To burials (contagious, $986; noncontagious, $616)	1,602.00	By expense of maintaining medical inspection service, including salaries of all officers, clerk, and attendants of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service on duty in connection with the medical inspection of immigrants	41,171.92
To transportation (contagious, $1,132.50; noncontagious, $1,205)	2,337.00	By articles of hospital furniture, surgical instruments, and miscellaneous articles of equipment purchased during the year and on hand	2,747.71
To salary of pharmacist, messengers, and attendants, United States Immigration Service, in immigrant hospital	11,010.42		
To salary of attendants, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, in immigrant hospital	1,419.47		
To subsistance supplies for immigrant hospital	12,889.97		
To miscellaneous supplies for immigrant hospital (drugs, furniture, clothing, etc.)	7,725.07		
To salary of officers, clerk, and attendants of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service on medical inspection duty	35,976.79		
To commutation for quarters of officers, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service	4,080.31		
To car fares	64.82		
To extra meals	1,050.00	To balance	5,913.32
	118,831.35		118,831.35

NOTE.—Against the balance (deficit) there were 5,008 days' treatment in hospital furnished to landed immigrants (free cases).

Disposition of Cases Certified during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904, including Cases Pending from Previous Fiscal Year.

Disease or condition.	Remaining.	Certified.	Total.	Deported.	Landed.	Remaining.
Trachoma	38	787	825	756	51	18
Tubercle of lung		12	12	10	2	
Insanity		24	24	22	1	1
Idiocy		13	13	12		1
Epilepsy		5	5	3	1	1
Syphilis		7	7	7		
Favus	1	27	28	28		
Weak-mindedness		18	18	6	12	
Imbecile		2	2		2	
Aphasia		1	1		1	
Nervous weakness		3	3	1	2	
Hysteria		1	1	1		
Hydrocephalus		5	5		5	
Acute alcoholism		1	1		1	
Gonorrhea		3	3	3		
Extensive chancroids	1	2	3	2		1
Poor physique	4	146	150	58	91	1
Goitre		19	19	1	18	
Valvular disease of heart		140	140	60	78	2
Fatty heart		1	1		1	
Irregular action of heart		6	6	3	3	
Disordered action of heart		1	1	1		
Hypertrophy of heart		2	2		1	1
Aneurism of subclavian artery		1	1	1		
Cardiac irregularity		1	1		1	
Debility	3	10	13	4	7	2
Senile debility	16	1,215	1,231	20	1,201	10
Asthma		1	1		1	
Chronic bronchitis		3	3		3	
Beginning paralysis		3	3	1	2	
Paralysis		3	3	2	1	
Paralysis of side		2	2	1	1	
Partial paralysis		3	3		3	
Paralysis of arm		14	14	1	13	
Paralysis of hand		3	3	1	2	
Paralysis of shoulder		2	2		2	
Paralysis of leg	1	28	29	3	26	

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DISPOSITION OF CASES CERTIFIED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, INCLUDING CASES PENDING FROM PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Disease or condition.	Remaining.	Certified.	Total.	Deported.	Landed.	Remaining.
Paralysis of lower extremities	1	4	5		5	
Hemiplegia		7	7		7	
Infantile paralysis		19	19		19	
Paraplegia		5	5		5	
Paralysis agitans	1	8	9	1	8	
Paraplegia, ataxic		1	1	1		
Facial paralysis		1	1		1	
Spastic paralysis		1	1		1	
Paraplegia, spastic		1	1			1
Paralytic tremor		1	1	1		
Hydrocele		7	7	2	4	1
Varicocele	1	2	3	2	1	
Degeneration of muscles		1	1	1		
Ulceration and chronic œdema of penis		1	1		1	
Abdominal tumor		3	3		3	
Tumor of the uterus		1	1		1	
Tubercle glands of neck		6	6	1	5	
Tubercle of kneejoint	1		1		1	
Emphysema of lungs		2	2		2	
Suppuration of kneejoint		1	1		1	
Suppuration of lymph glands of neck		4	4	1	3	
Perostitis, chronic		1	1		1	
Synovitis of knee		1	1		1	
Varicose veins of leg		28	28	3	25	
Anæmia		1	1		1	
Ascites		1	1		1	
Bright's disease		3	3	1	2	
Empyema		1	1			1
Impediment of speech		2	2	1	1	
Defective speech and hearing		1	1		1	
Deafness		15	15		15	
Dumb		4	4		4	
Deaf and dumb		19	19		19	
Physically undeveloped		1	1		1	
Rickets		2	2		2	
Kyphosis		4	4		4	
Anterior poliomyelitis		1	1	1		
Curvature of spine	2	125	127	9	118	
Spastic sclerosis		1	1		1	
Degeneration of spinal cord		4	4	3	1	
Hip-joint disease	1	9	10	2	8	
Eczema		3	3		3	
Defective vision	1	61	62	11	50	1
Cataracts	1	39	40	4	36	
Chronic conjunctivitis		21	21	6	15	
Blepharitis marginalis		1	1		1	
Keratitis		3	3		3	
Corneal opacity		18	18		18	
Blindness		7	7		7	
Injury to hand		3	3	2	1	
Loss of ear		1	1		1	
Loss of arm		11	11	2	9	
Loss of fingers		13	13	4	9	
Loss of hand		8	8		8	
Loss of arm and leg		1	1		1	
Loss of foot		3	3		3	
Loss of leg		37	37	2	34	1
Deformity of face		4	4	1	3	
Deformity of arm		8	8	2	6	
Deformity of fingers		1	1		1	
Deformity of both hands		6	6	2	4	
Deformity of elbow		2	2	1	1	
Deformity of spine	1	18	19	1	18	
Sprain of wrist		1	1		1	
Ankylosis of shoulder		1	1		1	
Ankylosis of elbow		12	12	4	8	
Ankylosis of wrist		1	1		1	
Ankylosis of thigh		1	1		1	
Ankylosis of knee	2	34	36	3	33	
Ankylosis of hip	1	7	8	1	7	
Atrophy of arm		3	3	2	1	
Atrophy of leg		12	12	3	9	
Elephantiasis left leg		1	1	1		
Dislocation of elbow		1	1	1		
Dislocation of shoulder		1	1	1		
Dislocation of knee		1	1		1	
Dislocation of hip		69	69	7	62	
Dislocation of both hip joints		7	7		7	
Deformity of chest		1	1		1	
Deformity of back		4	4	1	1	

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DISPOSITION OF CASES CERTIFIED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, INCLUDING CASES PENDING FROM PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Disease or condition.	Remaining.	Certified.	Total.	Deported.	Landed.	Remaining.
Deformity of jaw		2	2		2	
Deformity of hand	1	49	50	12	38	
Deformity of hip		6	6		6	
Deformity of knee		6	6		6	
Deformity both legs		4	4		4	
Deformity and shortness of leg		27	27	5	22	
Deformity of leg		3	3		3	
Deformity of foot		15	15	1	14	
Deformity both feet		2	2		2	
Short leg		8	8		8	
Enlarged glands of neck		2	2		2	
Inflammation of ear		3	3		3	
Inflammation right tibia		1	1		1	
Inflammation gall bladder		1	1		1	
Inflammation glands of neck		24	24	3	20	1
Inflammation middle ear, chronic		2	2		2	
Chronic inflammation soft parts of nose		1	1		1	
Chronic inflammation of liver		3	3	2	1	
Chronic inflammation spinal chord		2	2	1	1	
Chronic inflammation glands of neck		2	2		2	
Inflammation tendon sheaths of arm		1	1		1	
Inflammation of hip joint		1	1	1		
Ozena		3	3	1	2	
Chronic disease of spine		5	5	1	4	
Chronic disease bones of foot		1	1		1	
Chronic ulcers of legs		1	1		1	
Chronic malaria		5	5	1	3	1
Malarial cachexia		1	1	1		
Chronic suppuration glands of neck		1	1	1		
Old burn of hand and scalp		1	1		1	
Tumor of face		2	2		2	
Tumor of jaw		1	1		1	
Tumor of neck		2	2		2	
Lameness		43	43	5	37	1
Knock-knees		1	1		1	
Club foot	2	34	36	3	33	
Club feet		4	4		4	
Flat foot		2	2	1	1	
Pott's fracture ankle joint		1	1		1	
Pott's disease		3	3		3	
Fracture of femur		3	3		3	
Fracture of arm		1	1		1	
Fracture of patella		1	1		1	
Fracture of humerus		1	1		1	
Abscess tear duct		1	1		1	
Abscess hand and wrist		1	1			1
Abscess shoulder joint		1	1		1	
Abscess parotid glands		1	1		1	
Psoriasis		26	26	7	19	
Lupus		4	4		4	
Cancer of chin		1	1		1	
Ulcers of face (rodent)		1	1		1	
Polypi of nose		1	1		1	
Torticollis		2	2		2	
Injury to muscles of leg		1	1		1	
Chronic disease of bone of jaw		1	1		1	
Chronic disease of skin		3	3	2	1	
Chronic enlargement of tonsils		1	1		1	
Diabetes mellitus		1	1		1	
Chronic disease of liver		1	1		1	
Congestion of liver		1	1		1	
Enlarged spleen		1	1	1		
Cleft palate		15	15	1	14	
Rheumatism		5	5	1	4	
Arthritis deformans		3	3		3	
Piles	1	1	2	1	1	
Weak abdominal ring		1	1		1	
Hernia	33	1,201	1,234	216	997	21
Dwarf		3	3		3	
Marasmus		1	1		1	
Albinism		1	1		1	
Total	114	4,802	4,916	1,368	3,478	70

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE (MEDICAL DIVISION), PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y. FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

	Remaining from previous year.	Admitted to hospital during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.
Smallpox	2	9	11	10			1	
Cowpox		2	2	1	1			
Chicken pox	3	23	26	23				3
Measles	32	333	365	295			22	48
Scarlet fever	9	35	44	28			12	4
Influenza		11	11	10			1	
Whooping cough		3	3	2	1			
Mumps		11	11	10			1	
Diphtheria	2	6	8	5			1	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	5	6	4			2	
Simple continued fever	1	12	13	13				
Enteric fever	4	19	23	18			5	
Dysentery		5	5	4			1	
Malarial fever, intermittent		24	24	20	2	2		
Malarial fever, remittent		1	1		1			
Erysipelas	2	39	41	38			1	2
Septicæmia		1	1				1	
Tubercle of lung	4	41	45			42	3	
Tubercle general, miliary	1	2	3			1	2	
Tubercle of knee joint	1		1			1		
Tubercle of ankle joint		1	1			1		
Syphilis, primary		1	1		1			
Syphilis, secondary		21	21		8	12		1
Gonorrhœa	4	26	30	19	9	2		
Gonorrhœa, chronic		1	1		1			
Acantha lectularia		1	1	1				
Hook worm	6		6	2	4			
Bilharzia hæmatobia		1	1			1		
Ergot poison		2	2	1			1	
Alcoholism		1	1	1				
Delirium tremens		1	1				1	
Rheumatic fever		23	23	16	4			3
Rheumatism	2	33	35	17	11	7		
Chalazion		1	1		1			
Chalazion, multiple		1	1	1				
Abdominal tumor		1	1			1		
Papilloma		1	1	1				
Epithelioma of tongue		1	1			1		
Carcinoma of rectum		1	1			1		
Anæmia		8	8		4	4		
Chlorosis		2	2		2			
Diabetes mellitus		1	1			1		
Premature birth		1	1				1	
Debility	3	53	56	13	23	18		2
Old age	2	3	5			5		
Neuritis, left leg		1	1		1			
Neuritis, multiple		1	1			1		
Degeneration, median nerve		1	1			1		
Inflammation of spinal cord		3	3			3		
Degeneration of spinal cord		9	9			9		
Ataxic paraplegia		1	1			1		
Inflammation of membranes, brain	1	6	7	4			2	1
Paralysis of ulnar nerve		1	1			1		
Paraplegia		3	3			3		
Hemiplegia		3	3			3		
Paralysis agitans		2	2			2		
Epilepsy		6	6			6		
Vertigo		1	1	1				
Neuralgia, intercostal		1	1	1				
Neuralgia, facial		3	3	2	1			
Hysteria		1	1		1			
Aphasia		1	1			1		
Nervous weakness		10	10		6	4		
Mental weakness		5	5			5		
Idiocy		4	4			4		
Imbecility		2	2			2		
Mania		2	2			2		
Melancholia		5	5		1	4		
Dementia		2	2			2		
Dementia, senile		1	1					1
Mental stupor	1		1	1				

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

	Remaining from previous year.	Admitted to hospital during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.
Conjunctivitis:								
Acute	45	745	790	773	15			2
Chronic	25	439	464	2	442	18		2
Purulent	5	160	165	143	20			2
Phlyctenular		5	5	3	2			
Follicular	18	101	119	58	60	1		
Granular	116	738	854	22		812		20
Keratitis		7	7		4	3		
Ulcer of cornea	2	12	14	9	4			1
Opacity cornea		1	1			1		
Scleritis		1	1		1			
Iritis		2	2	1				1
Degeneration of optic nerve		2	2			2		
Abscess, lachrymal sac		2	2	1		1		
Blepharitis marginalis		21	21	2	19			
Stye		9	9	8	1			
Inflammation of middle ear		6	6	3	2	1		
Chronic		3	3			3		
Suppurative		16	16	4	9			3
Inflammation of soft parts of nose		4	4	2		2		
Inflammation of frontal sinuses, suppurative		1	1				1	
Pericarditis, chronic		1	1			1		
Endocarditis		1	1	1				
Valvular disease of heart, mitral	2	16	16		3	13	1	1
Degeneration of heart, fibrous		1	1				1	
Hypertrophy of heart		1	1			1		
Syncope		1	1	1				
Disordered action of heart		4	4		3	1		
Degeneration of arteries		1	1		1			
Phlebitis		2	2	1		1		
Varix		2	2			2		
Inflammation of larynx		5	5	4	1			
Inflammation of larynx, chronic		1	1		1			
Bronchitis:								
Acute	1	44	45	42	3			
Chronic		20	20		12	8		
Pulmonary apoplexy		1	1		1			
Pneumonia:								
Lobular		1	1	1				
Lobar	6	90	96	84			11	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	26	27	12			13	2
Emphysema		1	1			1		
Pleurisy:								
Acute	2	13	15	13				2
Chronic	1	3	4		3	1		
With effusion		1	1	1				
Empyema	1	4	5	1			1	3
Inflammation of mouth		3	3	3				
Ulceration of mouth		3	3	2				1
Inflammation of dental periosteum		9	9	6	3			
Abscess of dental periosteum		4	4	2	2			
Inflammation of tongue		1	1	1				
Sore throat		4	4	4				
Sore throat, chronic		1	1			1		
Inflammation of tonsils:								
Acute		3	3	3				
Chronic		1	1		1			
Follicular	1	27	28	26	2			
Suppurative		2	2	1			1	
Inflammation of glands, parotid	1	1	2	2				
Abscess of glands, parotid		2	2	1		1		
Inflammation of pharynx, acute		1	1		1			
Ulceration of pharynx and larynx, chronic		1	1		1			
Inflammation of stomach:								
Acute	1	17	18	18				
Chronic		1	1			1		
Ulceration of stomach, perforated		1	1				1	
Indigestion		2	2	2				
Effects of seasickness		2	2	2				
Inflammation of intestines:								
Acute	1	40	41	27	2	1	10	1
Chronic	1	1	2		1	1		
Colitis		1	1		1			
Enteritis		1	1	1				

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

	Remaining from previous year.	Admitted to hospital during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.
Typhlitis		3	3	2				1
Inflammation of intestines, catarrhal		1	1	1				
Fæcal accumulation		1	1	1				
Hernia:								
Umbilical		1	1			1		
Inguinal		2	2			2		
Constipation		69	69	67	1			1
Colic		3	3	3				
Diarrhea		9	9	9				
Ulceration of rectum		1	1			1		
Piles:								
Internal		3	3		1	2		
External		1	1			1		
Inflammation of liver:								
Acute		1	1				1	
Chronic		7	7		1	6		
Congestion of liver		1	1			1		
Jaundice		1	1		1			
Inflammation of hepatic duct, catarrhal		20	20	12	8			
Inflammation of peritoneum pelvic, chronic			1	1		1		
Inflammation of lymph glands of neck		10	10	2	7	1		
Chronic	1	7	8	1	2	5		
Suppurative	1	2	3	1	1	1		
Suppuration of lymph glands of axilla		1	1	1				
Suppuration of lymph glands of thigh		1	1		1			
Inflammation of lymph glands of groin		1	1					1
Suppuration of lymph glands of groin		9	9	6	3			
Inflammation of lymphatics, leg		1	1	1				
Elephantiasis		1	1			1		
Acute nephritis		1	1				1	
Brights disease		7	7			7		
Calculus, left ureter		1	1	1				
Inflammation of bladder:								
Acute		4	4	2	1	1		
Chronic		1	1					1
Inflammation of gall bladder, chronic		1	1		1			
Retention of urine		1	1	1				
Urethritis		8	8	8				
Posthitis		1	1	1				
Phimosis		1	1		1			
Paraphimosis		1	1	1				
Inflammation of glands of penis		1	1	1				
Ulcer of penis	1	11	12	10	2			
Soft chancre of penis		8	8	3	2			3
Hydrocele		3	3	1	1	1		
Inflammation of testicles		1	1	1				
Epididymitis		1	1					1
Inflammation of uterus		1	1	1				
Menorrhagia		1	1	1				
Pregnancy		19	19	3		15		1
Abortion		10	10	10				
Threatened abortion		1	1	1				
Effects of childbirth	1	28	29	29				
Inflammation of shaft femur		1	1			1		
Osteo myelitis, chronic		4	4			4		
Abscess os calcis, chronic		1	1		1			
Inflammation of ankle joint		1	1	1				
Inflammation of kneejoint	1		1	1				
Suppuration of kneejoint		1	1			1		
Synovitis, acute		3	3	2				1
Suppuration of shoulder joint		1	1			1		
Suppuration of elbow joint		1	1			1		
Ankylosis of right hip		1	1			1		
Curvature of spine		1	1			1		
Degeneration of muscles		1	1			1		
Atrophy of muscles of right arm		1	1			1		
Myalgia		10	10	10				
Inflammation of sheaths of tendons		1	1		1			
Inflammation of connective tissues of—								
Face		3	3	2	1			
Eyelid		4	4	4				
Lip		1	1	1				
Arm		2	2	2				
Hand		2	2	1				1

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

	Remaining from previous year.	Admitted to hospital during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.
Inflammation of connective tissues of—Cont'd.								
Fingers		3	3	1	1			1
Thumb		2	2	1	1			
Leg	2	2	4	4				
Knee	1		1		1			
Feet		1	1	1				
Abscess of connective tissues of—								
Scalp	1	1	2	2				
Face		5	5	4	1			
Peritoneum		1	1	1				
Jaw	1	1	2	1	1			
Lip		2	2	1	1			
Neck		7	7	2	4		1	
Chest		1	1	1				
Thigh		2	2	2				
Buttock		1	1	1				
Axilla		2	2	2				
Arm		2	2		2			
Hand	1	13	14	11	2			1
Finger		4	4	2	2			
Thumb		3	3	2	1			
Leg		2	2	1				1
Knee		1	1	1				
Foot		5	5	4	1			
Abscess of connective tissues, peri-nephritic		1	1		1			
Oedema of prepuce		1	1		1			
Oedema of lower extremities		2	2	2				
Erythema nodosuma		1	1	1				
Pityriasis rosea		1	1		1			
Urticaria		1	1		1			
Eczema	3	75	78	18	53	5		2
Impetigo		3	3	1	2			
Pityriasis rubra		1	1	1				
Lichen planus		1	1	1				
Psoriasis	1	4	5		2	3		
Herpes facialis		1	1	1				
Zona		3	3	2	1			
Pemphigus		2	2	1	1			
Acne		1	1		1			
Sycosis	2	4	6	4	2			
Seborrhoea capitas		5	5	1	4			
Frostbite		1	1	1				
Ulcer skin of—								
Lip	1		1	1				
Leg		5	5	2	2			1
Boils		16	16	9	7			
Of face		19	19	9	10			
Of abdomen		1	1		1			
Of finger		1	1		1			
Of buttock		1	1	1				
Of forearm		1	1	1				
Carbuncle		3	3		2			1
Whitlow		3	3	1	2			
Lupus erythematosus		2	2			2		
Scabies	3	19	22	20	2			
Favus	4	26	30			30		
Ringworm		1	1	1				
Burn of—								
Leg and hand		1	1	1				
Leg		4	4	2	2			
Hand		4	4		4			
Head and body		1	1		1			
Skin of neck		2	2	1	1			
Foot		2	2	2				
Heat stroke		1	1	1				
Scald of foot and leg		1	1		1			
Rupture of muscles		1	1			1		
Wound of scalp:								
Incised		1	1			1		
Contused		8	8	4	3	1		
Lacerated		1	1	1				
Contusion of—								
Skull		1	1	1				
Face		1	1	1				

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

	Remaining from previous year.	Admitted to hospital during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.
Contusion of—Continued.								
Neck		1	1	1				
Chest	1		1	1				
Contusion of shoulder		1	1	1				
Wound of—								
Abdomen, lacerated		1	1		1			
Peritoneum		1	1		1			
Scrotum, incised		1	1	1				
Contusion of—								
Hand		2	2		2			
Finger		1	1	1				
Sprain of wrist		2	2	1	1			
Wound of—								
Hand, incised		2	2	1		1		
Hand, contused		1	1	1				
Finger, lacerated		2	2	2				
Thumb, contused		1	1		1			
Thumb, lacerated		2	2	2				
Fracture of—								
Clavicle		2	2	2				
Humerus		1	1		1			
Ulna	1		1		1			
Arms, both bones		1	1		1			
Radius		4	4	2	1			1
Radii, both arms		1	1		1			
Fourth finger		1	1		1			
Contusion of—								
Leg		2	2	1	1			
Knee		2	2	1	1			
Ankle		2	2	2				
Feet		4	4	3	1			
Sprain of ankle	2	5	7	4	2			1
Wound of knee, lacerated	1		1	1				
Fracture of—								
Femur		5	5	1		3		1
Tibia		1	1					1
Metacarpus		1	1		1			
Accompanying	47	704	751	726				25
Infancy		30	30	1		28		1
Observation	48	278	326	325				1
Total	436	5,155	5,591	3,280	887	1,165	101	158

GEO. W. STONER,
Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, in Charge.

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APPEALS TO THE DEPARTMENT.

Below is given a tabulated statement of the number and final disposal of appeals taken from the boards of special inquiry to the Department. As will be seen, these appeals were all, virtually, from aliens who have been denied admission, although the law permits appeals from dissenting members of the board in cases where a contrary conclusion has been reached.

Port.	Appeals sustained.	Appeals dismissed.	Appeals withdrawn.	Total.
New York	362	330		692
Boston	95	209		304
Philadelphia	5	37		42
Baltimore	33	35		68
San Francisco		2		2
Montreal	9	35	a 1	45
Seattle	10	4		14
Portland, Oreg	2	3		5
El Paso		4		4
Eagle Pass		1		1
Mobile	1			1
Total	517	660	1	1,178

a Death.

As is shown elsewhere herein, treating of the subject of appeals from the decisions of officers at the ports in Chinese cases, the Bureau has regretfully to refer to the misuse of our courts to prevent the execution of the administrative mandates.

Although the constitutionality of the acts of Congress conferring exclusive authority upon the executive branch of the Government to determine the admissibility of any alien has been repeatedly affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, every pretext conceivable to the fertile ingenuity of attorneys has been resorted to as a means of destroying that executive authority. Confronted on the one hand by the right of applying aliens to a speedy determination of their cases and the unimportant but noisy charges of the lesser attorneys that the continued detention of the aliens amounts to a violation of law, and on the other hand by the also unimportant but none the less vociferous charges of the same grade of attorneys that their clients were deported without being allowed time to present their evidence, a rule was adopted requiring a notice of appeal from the adverse decision of boards of special inquiry to be taken promptly, and the appeal itself with accompanying evidence to be forwarded within thirty-six hours thereafter to the Department. To make this rule sufficiently elastic to cover exceptional cases requiring from their nature more time, sufficient additional time is permissible by the chief officer at the port, but no appeal is to be allowed after an alien has been removed from the station for deportation upon a final judgment either of a board or of the Department. Of late resort has been had to writs of habeas corpus in the case of aliens whose cases have been pending for weeks and who have finally, after appeal to the Department, been ordered to be deported. The claim is made in such instances, notwithstanding the long inaction, that the case should be reheard on alleged new evidence, and that therefore execution of the order should be stayed. In other words, that promptness of action which the law intended by commit-

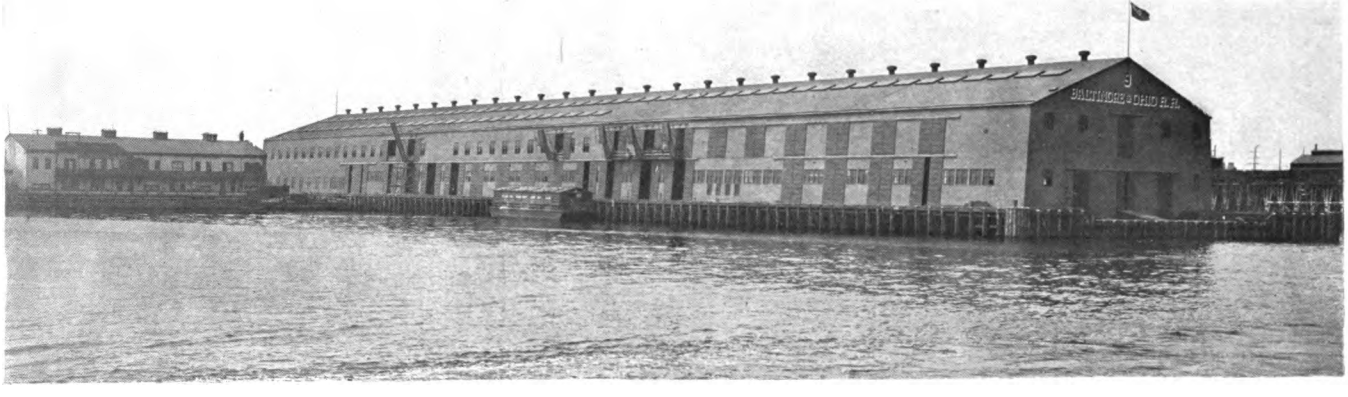
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OLD IMMIGRANT LANDING STATION, 1902, BALTIMORE, MD.

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NEW IMMIGRANT LANDING STATION, 1904, BALTIMORE, MD.

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ting exclusive jurisdiction to determine the admissibility of aliens to executive officers is defeated by those dilatory and specious tactics, at times resorted to in the courts, which in the popular mind have done so much to destroy faith in the judicial administration of justice.

The writ in such cases has been granted, apparently without hesitation, upon the ground that the regulations as applied constituted a denial of "due process of law." Thus occurs another instance in which an alien who has never effected a lawful landing on our shores successfully invokes the judicial authority of the United States to prevent the execution of a mandate made in strict conformity with law by another branch of the Government, not to deprive him of any vested legal right, but to prevent him from forcing an entrance to a country which, as the case stands when presented to the courts, has excluded him. The other instance referred to will be found in that part of this report which treats of Chinese appeals.

Under these circumstances it is recommended that Congress enact appropriate legislation on the subject of appeals that will, if such a policy is to be successfully maintained, prevent delays and consequent embarrassments in dealing promptly with arriving aliens, as well as preserve the authority of executive decisions which is endangered by resort to the courts in the manner described.

A statement follows from which may be seen the instances at the Ellis Island port in which judicial intervention has been sought and obtained to prevent the execution of the mandates of the Department despite the provisions of the act of August 18, 1894, which excludes the courts from jurisdiction to pass upon the admissibility of aliens.

LIST OF HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

JULY, 1903.

Malichewska, Anna and Karel. Case in United States circuit court. Anna ordered deported as liable to become a public charge, and Karel as afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease. Writ dismissed.

Janelli, Domenico. Case in United States circuit court. Alien rejected as likely to become a public charge. Proceeding was discontinued on consent.

Charalambis, Lontos. Case in United States circuit court. Alien a Greek currant expert and expert accountant, rejected as a contract laborer. Although this proceeding was commenced prior to June 30, 1903, the order was entered July 13, 1904, dismissing the writ and paroling the alien in custody of his counsel pending an appeal taken by the alien to the United States Supreme Court. In this proceeding was litigated the question whether contract laborers are excluded under the immigration act of March 3, 1903, and whether an expert accountant belongs to a recognized learned profession within the meaning of section 2 of said act, and also various questions in connection with the treaty with Greece under which this alien claimed the right to enter the United States. The opinion of the court is published in 124 Fed. Rep., 637. From the order dismissing the writ the alien appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The record has been printed and the argument of the appeal set down for the October term.

Ellis, Thomas. An expert accountant. The case was argued with the Charalambis case, involved practically the same questions and was disposed of in the same manner—i. e., the writ was dismissed and alien paroled in the custody of his counsel pending the decision of the appeal now before the Supreme Court. The opinion of the circuit court is published in 124 Fed. Rep., 637.

AUGUST, 1903.

Lewin, Chaje, and her four minor children. Case in United States district court before Judge Holt. Aliens excluded as liable to become public charges. Question litigated was the constitutionality of section 25 of act of March 3, 1903, making

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decisions of the board final. The writ was dismissed and aliens remanded to the custody of commissioner of immigration.

Micalone, Pasqua, and Fondecchia, Carmine. Case in United States district court. Micalone rejected because of trachoma and Fondecchia as likely to become a public charge. Before argument both were admitted by board as citizens, the husband and father having presented citizenship papers. Proceeding discontinued.

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Salamone, Guiseppe. Case in United States circuit court, eastern district of New York. Alien rejected because of trachoma. Before argument alien married a citizen by civil contract executed before a notary public. Writ sustained and alien discharged.

OCTOBER, 1903.

Reff, Mile. Case in United States district court. Alien rejected because of trachoma. Question litigated was whether the fact that her husband having declared his intention of becoming a citizen and having taken out his first papers entitled him to bring his wife into the United States. The writ dismissed and alien remanded to the custody of commissioner.

Zajkowska, Catharine. Case in United States district court. Alien rejected because of trachoma. Relator's attorney consented to dismissal of writ.

Rizzo, Girolamo. Case in United States circuit court. Alien excluded as likely to become a public charge. Writ dismissed and alien remanded to custody of commissioner.

Turner, John. Case in United States circuit court. Question litigated was the constitutionality of section 2 of the act of March 3, 1903, excluding anarchists from admission into the United States. Alien expelled under warrant of Secretary as an anarchist. Writ dismissed and alien remanded to custody of commissioner. Opinion of circuit court reported in 126 Fed. Rep., 253. Subsequently affirmed by United States Supreme Court.

Zarcone, Vincenza and Giuovanna. Case in United States circuit court. Giuovanna rejected because of trachoma and Vincenza deported as an accompanying alien whose protection was required by said Giuovanna. In May, 1903, a writ of habeas corpus in relation to these aliens was dismissed and the aliens remanded to the custody of commissioner. The aliens then appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and pending the hearing of the appeal that alien afflicted with trachoma was cured, and their father thereupon took out a second writ of habeas corpus. This second writ was sustained and the aliens discharged. Under instructions an appeal was taken by the commissioner, but for good reasons both appeals were subsequently abandoned.

NOVEMBER, 1903.

Boyajian, Ohannes and Misak. Case in United States circuit court. Alien's arrested under Secretary's warrant on the ground that they were found in the United States in violation of law in that they entered surreptitiously and at the time were afflicted with trachoma. Writ dismissed and aliens remanded to custody of commissioner.

JANUARY, 1904.

Russomanno, Raffaele. Case in United States circuit court. Alien arrrested under Secretary's warrant upon the ground that he came into the United States contrary to the prohibition of the immigration act of March 3, 1891. The alien, as appears by the warrant, arrived December 2, 1902. Because his deportation was sought under the said act of 1891, and the year after arrival having expired, the writ was sustained and the alien discharged. Opinion reported in 128 Fed. Rep., 528.

MAY, 1904.

Cacioppo, Gaspare. Case in United States circuit court. Alien rejected because of trachoma. Writ dismissed and alien remanded to the custody of commissioner. In this case the alien appealed from the decision of the board of special inquiry to the Secretary, but his appeal was not entertained. The decision sustained the provision of section 10 of the act of March 3, 1903, that the action of the board based on the certificate of the examining surgeon is final as to the rejection of any alien afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease.

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Di Stefano, Angela, Di Giuseppe, Rachele, and Barbatto, Maria Carmela. Case in United States circuit court. Angela and Rachele rejected because of trachoma and Maria as liable to become a public charge. In this case (the husband of Rachele having taken out his first citizenship papers claimed under section 37 of the act of March 3, 1903) it was found necessary that she should be detained until it had been determined whether the disorder would be easily curable. The writ was dismissed and the aliens remanded, Judge Lacombe holding that the official surgeon had not certified that the disease was contracted on shipboard and that such a certificate was necessary to bring the case within the provisions of section 37. This was the first decision obtained here on this question.

Pearson, Peter, Pearson, Enoch, and Wakefield, John. Case in United States circuit court. Aliens arrested under Secretary's warrant as contract laborers. Question litigated was whether the unanimous decision of the board of special inquiry admitting these aliens was final and conclusive upon their right to land. Court held that the decision of the board was conclusive admitting these aliens upon their entry in the United States. Writ sustained. Appeal taken to the United States circuit court of appeals and aliens released under bonds. This appeal has been placed in the hands of the United States district attorney and will probably be argued in October.

Cariale, Cosimo. Case in United States district court. Alien rejected as liable to become a public charge. Question litigated was the constitutionality of law making the board's decision final and whether court could order rehearing. Court held that rehearing is in the discretion of the board. Writ dismissed and alien remanded.

Zito, Felice. Case in United States circuit court. Alien rejected as a contract laborer. Writ dismissed and alien remanded to custody of commissioner.

INVESTIGATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Under the terms of the proviso to section 22 of the last immigration act, approved March 3, 1903, certain investigations have been made in foreign countries bearing on the conditions which attend the migration of aliens to the United States. A report of one such investigation by Inspector Marcus Braun was given last year in full. Quotations are included herein, in preceding pages, from a similar report by the same officer. In addition to the investigations conducted by Mr. Braun, another officer of the Bureau has been occupied in Europe during the year under consideration, and is still engaged upon work of a similar nature. As indicating the scope of this work the accompanying preliminary report by the last-mentioned officer is given:

LONDON, ENGLAND, *June 30, 1904.*

SIR: Pursuant to your request, I have the honor to submit herewith a brief preliminary report upon work accomplished and now in hand for the Bureau. Details of many matters herein referred to have been fully covered in numerous letters, in the course of which reports have also been made upon specific matters referred to me for investigation, but which possessed value for this report only as they confirm statements herein made. As these previous letters and reports are on file in your office, I have not encumbered this communication with them, it being my intention in writing the same to confine it to the most important features of the emigrant service abroad. Owing to the fact that the investigation of these matters is far from complete, it is impossible to do more at this time, in discussing some of the points involved, than to indicate what promise to be the results.

It has been predicted that there would soon come a decrease in the volume of immigration into the United States through exhaustion of supply. I venture to say that there is absolutely no foundation for such a belief, or any hope of such a turn of affairs for many years to come. Two influences are responsible for fluctuations in the movement—one of these is the condition of business in the United States, meaning the degree of opportunity offered for employment—and the other the existence of a more or less temporary condition of affairs responsible for an unusual exodus from one or more localities in Europe. To illustrate this, the demand for labor upon the subway in New York City was responsible for an unusually large movement of

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Italians to that point during the fiscal year of 1902–3. A climax in the political and economic disturbances in the Jewish Pale in Russia was responsible for the unusual exodus from that quarter during the same year. To illustrate further, it is known that emigrants returning from the United States are bringing back word that this is not a particularly good year to go to the United States, but that next year will be very much better. The result of this influence has been to cause a number of the more intelligent Europeans contemplating emigration to postpone their departure.

Barring such fluctuation as may be caused by influences similar to those cited above, no other reason exists to cause a decrease in the movement other than might be brought about by the people of the United States in raising the standard of admission and extending the application of the prohibited classifications even beyond the point to which they are now in force. It is unnecessary for me to call attention here to the marked change for the worse which has taken place in the character of the emigration to the United States during the past few years, for no one is better informed in this matter than yourself. The change is due to the increased facilities afforded by the transportation companies, and the fact that the supply of emigrants is now drawn from a section of Europe where the emigrating classes are inferior to those sections from which the bulk of the movement came heretofore. The percentage of deficients and undesirables who attempt the journey is greater now than ever before, and the average emigrant of to-day is sadly lacking in that courage, intelligence, and initiative which characterized the European people who settled in the Western States in the eighties. Unless the position be taken that all immigration of aliens to the United States is undesirable, it must not be understood that all of those now crossing the Atlantic are objectionable. Far from this being the case, it is safe to say that a majority of the aliens even now seeking a home in America are worthy, industrious, and law-abiding people, fully competent after a few years' residence in the United States to take their part in the civil life of the country and perform the duties of citizenship intelligently. So long as the United States maintains an open door for this class of people, a large number of those now entering could not be improved upon. Many of them are relatives by marriage or kin of those who have preceded them, and undertake the long and arduous journey with the laudable ambition of creating a permanent home in the new land.

Unfortunately, however, a large percentage of undesirables necessarily are mingled with the desirables, and the difficulties of discriminating between the two classes appear at times almost insuperable. Two grave dangers threaten the people of the United States from the present emigration movement. The first of these, and the one more immediate in its possible effects, is the danger of diseases such as are common to the masses of the people in many European countries, but which are as yet comparatively unknown in the United States. Of this I will speak more at length in another paragraph. The second grave danger referred to is the dumping by European countries of their paupers and dependents upon the American people. That this danger is tangible is shown in the fact that a majority of the deportations are for the reason that the persons involved are likely to become public charges. The annual reports of the Bureau showing the amount of money possessed by each immigrant when he lands demonstrate the fact that a very small percentage have sufficient means on their arrival to guarantee self-support until able to create an income. Whether possessed of resources in the shape of relatives and friends or not, it is evident that the ignorant foreigner must possess unusual energy and persistence or else be blessed with unusual good fortune to avoid a condition immediately subsequent to his arrival where he is likely to need public or private charity. But for the prompt action of the Bureau in deporting a number of persons whose passages to the United States were paid by charitably inclined people, relief organizations, or even by official bodies having charge of the poor, there would have been a general movement throughout Europe to ship all native paupers to the United States as the easiest way in which to relieve the communities on which they now constitute a burden. Such a movement actually obtained some headway in England with the opening of the recent rate war between the Atlantic steamship lines, and during the interval between the first sale of tickets at reduced rates and the action of the American authorities in deporting such assisted persons.

As to the ultimate effect of the rate war among the transportation interests doing the trans-Atlantic business, it is impossible to say at this time, owing to the fact that the war is still in progress. Such a cheapening of rates undoubtedly has a vicious effect upon the character of the emigrant movement. Among the poorer classes of Europe, what would seem an exceedingly small sum of money to an American is comparatively a fortune, for in some localities a day laborer supporting himself and family could not lay by enough in a lifetime to pay the regular steamship rate from a European port to New York. In direct proportion as the rate is reduced, the

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number of people is increased who can buy tickets. As the rate war has been confined to English ports, the effect has been most noticeable in that country. Such cut-rate passengers as have been shipped from French ports have been sent from English competitive territory to be taken on board at the continental ports of embarkation. The rate war has resulted in a large increase in emigration, ostensibly British in character. A large part of this consists of aliens who have previously come from Europe to England and have been waiting the opportunity to depart for the United States, or who have been inspired to make the journey owing to the fact that the rates brought the undertaking within their power. The full steerage rates have been maintained up to the present time from the German ports, hence the vast movement from central and northern Europe which seeks an outlet there has not been given any stimulus by decreased fares. But for the fact that the German emigration laws prohibit indirect emigration, a large number of trans-German passengers would have gone to England to take advantage of the cut rate from English ports. Every emigrant who gives his destination as England is carefully examined by the German authorities as to the possibility of his proceeding to the United States from the first-named point. He is not even given the benefit of a doubt, but if suspected of such an intention is refused transportation to England. A number have made their way to Rotterdam, and from that place have proceeded to England. A number have also gone through the Russian port of Libau to England, and from there to the United States. The suspicions of the German authorities are generally well founded, for there is comparatively little genuine emigration to England as the final point of destination; and where transportation to England is flatly refused, the emigrant usually frankly admits his purpose of going to the United States, and pays the full rate for a ticket thereto.

It must be admitted that in some minor points the cheapness of transportation to the United States in consequence of the rate war has not been entirely bad. For instance, it has resulted in an exodus of domestic and agricultural labor from Great Britain, which is viewed with alarm by the people of that country. These classes of emigrants go to the United States with the avowed intention of following their regular occupations, which are certainly not overcrowded in America. The rate war is also responsible, in connection with the armed conflict between Russia and Japan, for a marked improvement in the physical appearance of the Russians emigrating to America. Large numbers of young men from Russia, between 18 and 30 years of age, leave the German ports on every vessel departing for the United States. Once free from Russian soil they frankly admit that the purpose of their emigration is to escape military service in the Far East; and while their motives for crossing the ocean are not especially commendable or patriotic, their physical characteristics render them unobjectionable, from a medical point of view, as immigrants. The Russian law forbids these men leaving their country, but there is apparently a well-organized business conducted by a number of enterprising individuals in smuggling these men across the Russian frontier for a consideration said to amount to about $10 for each person. A number of these emigrants have personally related their experiences to me, telling most interesting stories of forced marches at night through almost impenetrable forests, under the guidance of the men who were paid to get them out of the country. They suffer no inconsiderable hardship in undertaking this journey, and run a constant risk of being caught and sent to prison for several years.

Speaking of the steamship rate war in a general way, I have failed to find a single official, either of the steamship companies or of the governments concerned in emigration matters, who did not greatly deplore the consequences thereof. It is looked upon as a thoroughly bad influence, and the possible evil effects of cheap rates for emigrant traffic are recognized in the Italian emigration law, which forbids the sale of an emigrant ticket for less than a certain sum. A principle, as well as a commercial fact, underlies the controversy.

The number of deportations from the United States for violations of the alien contract-labor law, I am confident do not represent the entire number of immigrants who arrive at American ports with definite knowledge as to where they are to find employment. This is an extremely difficult matter to handle, however, as any man with sufficient intelligence to make a contract in advance, or for his services to be especially desirable, can, under instructions from his future employer or representative, conceal all evidence of any agreement. I doubt whether many aliens go to the United States with definite legal or binding contracts for employment. Undoubtedly, a great many do go knowing where they are going to work, and assured of employment through some friend or relative in the United States. The provisions of the alien contract-labor law are thoroughly understood by the agents of the steamship companies and all officials having to do with emigration to the United States.

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In England, the board of emigration warns all intending emigrants of the existence of this law; and quite recently a large delegation of coal miners in Wales was prevented from leaving for the United States, where they had been promised employment, by warning from this board. Under these circumstances, contract laborers who go to the United States must do so either through profound ignorance, or else with the willful intention of attempting to evade the American law.

The great desirability of securing a rapid and wide distribution of arriving aliens throughout the United States would apparently suggest the dissemination throughout Europe of information which would enable emigrants to arrange for direct transportation to particular States, Territories, or localities where they would most readily find employment. The laws of the countries on the continent of Europe from which the bulk of the emigrants are now coming forbid any such advertising or solicitation of traffic, and if it was considered desirable to spread such information throughout Europe, it would have to be done with the full consent and cooperation of the various governments. After the emigrant has reached New York or some other American port his natural timidity, ignorance of the country, and lack of funds would prevent, as a general rule, his proceeding beyond the port of debarkation. In previous communications to the Bureau I have suggested the possibility of securing colonies of farmers who would go en masse to some particular American State or Territory, and there, to their own and the advantage of the community, undertake the purchase of land in moderate areas, and add to the desirable labor element in that region. As stated, this could only be done with the cooperation of the governments of the people concerned, even if it did not conflict with the alien contract-labor law.

The efficiency of the medical examination undergone by aliens seeking admission to the United States is undoubtedly the question of greatest immediate importance to the American people in considering the entire matter of immigration. To the thoroughness and intelligence of the medical representatives of the Bureau stationed at American ports is due the general impression, which now prevails throughout Europe, that the American restriction laws are vigilantly enforced. To the alertness of the American officials is entirely due such discrimination as is shown by the steamship companies in accepting emigrant business at foreign ports. The best results can not be obtained, however, until a skilled medical examiner, in the exclusive employ of the United States Government, is allowed to inspect every emigrant bound for the United States before such emigrant goes on board the steamer which is to convey him to an American port. At a few places, such as Naples, for instance, the United States has been able to maintain such an official, and the results of his labors have proved of incalculable value to the people of the country he represents. It is true that at the present time every emigrant undergoes more or less of a medical examination to determine his admissibility at an American port. At some ports this examination is thorough and expert, but the fact can not be lost sight of that these examinations are conducted, not from the point of view of the American Government, but from the point of view of the public carrier, anxious to do business and desirous of securing the admission to the United States of all those inspected.

The appearance in the United States of a great plague of disease imported from Europe would surprise no medical man familiar with European conditions and in touch with the increasing human tide of immigration flowing toward the North American continent from sources many of which are beyond the jurisdiction of modern sanitation. The people of Europe are accustomed to disease, for among them at all times are numerous cases of what are considered dangerously contagious diseases. It is not usual, for instance, to regard Europe as a source of yellow fever, and yet in the history of events are recorded epidemics in that part of the world beside which those already experienced in the Western Hemisphere appear insignificant. Outbreaks of cholera and bubonic plague occur frequently in localities so isolated from the world as to cause little concern. Hardly a month passes, however, in which evidences of these diseases are not discovered at one or more of the great seaports of southern Europe. Trachoma, an insidious and disabling disease of the eyes, prevails extensively from Spain to the Levant. Nearly 20,000 intending emigrants were rejected last year at the port of Naples alone because of being afflicted with trachoma. No effort which can be made by the United States Government to prevent trachoma from securing a perceptible foothold in America would be considered as extreme by the medical authorities of foreign countries where this disease is prevalent. The democratic character and the high standard of excellence for which the public school system of the United States is justly celebrated is due to the high physical condition of the children of the nation. No family which can afford to pay for tuition will send its children to the public schools in southern Europe because of the probability of contracting eye disease. Should trachoma, which has already made its appearance

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in New York City, become general in the large cities of the United States, it would practically destroy the value of the public school system. European medical authorities who have specialized in this direction state that the climate of the United States is peculiarly favorable to the rapid development and spread of this disease. Favus is another loathsome disease prevalent among the lower classes of southern Europe, against which all possible precautions are necessary to prevent its becoming general in congested communities in American cities.

Cooped up in narrow quarters, unable to exercise even the most ordinary requirements of cleanliness, the people in emigrant ships are all exposed to whatever contagious disease may be found among them. The results of such contagion may not appear by the time the ship arrives in New York, hence the most careful inspection on the part of the American emigrant authorities would not avail in preventing the introduction of these diseases into the country. Disinterested medical authorities in Europe frankly state their belief that the United States should have a competent medical officer at every port where emigrants embark for North America. These men would not have authority to exclude people from foreign ships at foreign ports, but if the steamship company insisted upon taking a man whose rejection had been advised by the American medical officer, the United States Government could exercise its authority upon the arrival of the ship in New York, acting upon advices received from the American representative at the port of departure. I believe, however, that in most cases the arrangement could be made entirely harmonious, for such is the case at ports where American officials are now stationed. I beg leave to state that in my opinion such American representatives stationed abroad should be liberally paid for their services, as it is most desirable that they should be men of expert knowledge and high character. The employment of American citizens, coming from the United States, would also be preferable to the employment of natives of the countries in which the examinations were made.

The method generally pursued in the final medical examination of departing emigrants is for two or three doctors to work simultaneously, consulting with each other over doubtful cases. Where two are employed, one represents the local quarantine or board of trade authorities and the other is the ship's doctor. When there are three doctors, the third man is either in the employ of the American Government through the consulate, or is another representative of the steamship company. The examination is hasty, but, as a rule, the men are experts at their business and accustomed to judge of the general condition of the emigrant at a single glance. Signs of fever, eruptions on the skin, the condition of the eyes, deformities, or the results of accidents are looked for. At some ports the eyelids of every emigrant are turned back in the search for trachoma. At other ports this is not done unless the lids show some outward signs of heaviness or congestion. When the case comes evidently under the excluded classifications of the American law, the emigrant is promptly refused passage. When a doubtful case appears, a consultation is held, the emigrant is either passed or held on shore for further observation, and at times is sent to a hospital, in hopes of putting him into such condition as will probably insure his admission to the United States. The whole point of the medical examination as now conducted at European ports is that it is conducted for two reasons: First, the quarantine examination to prevent the sailing of people with infectious diseases. Second, to determine the admissibility of the emigrant to the United States. The first point is similar the world over and in all countries, the second point is governed entirely by the degree of vigilance and the rigor with which the American laws are enforced at American ports; and the care now exercised at European ports in the medical examination of departing emigrants is due entirely, as before stated, to the belief that such care is necessary to avoid conflict with the American authorities. I beg leave to state that in my opinion, generally speaking, the medical examination of emigrants, as now conducted at European ports, is as thorough and efficient as can be expected from men whose interests lie in passing people through the American barriers rather than giving the United States the benefit of the doubt. The only way, therefore, to secure any marked increase of care in the selection of emigrants for shipment to the United States would be to have these medical examinations participated in or conducted by men representing the American Government. Under the present system the American interests are not represented at a majority of the important ports of departure.

There is considerable agitation in England against the introduction of ankylostomiasis, or miner's worm, through immigrant sources. At a recent conference of mine operators and operatives held at Newcastle earnest protests were made against the admission of Hungarian miners to the British coal pits, for sanitary reasons. It was suggested to the English Government that this disease should be included in the list of those deemed infectious, and that alien miners coming from infected districts should

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not be admitted to British coal pits. British physicians apparently attach less importance to trachoma as a dangerous disease than it seems to warrant. On the east coast of England, where the continental immigrants land, inspection for trachoma is now made at the port of London, but at Dover, Folkestone, and Newhaven there is no such inspection. The eye hospitals of England are overrun with aliens demanding treatment—a large number of these people having been refused transportation to the United States because of eye troubles—and public sentiment in England is becoming aroused to the real seriousnees of trachoma when it obtains a foothold among a people.

I respectfully submit it is my belief, based upon observations and interviews in seven important European countries, that the time is ripe for a movement toward an international conference of government officials concerned with emigration and immigration matters. The purposes of such a conference would be many, and the probable results of great value to all concerned, to none more than to the United States. To this country all other nations will look for the initiative, as the present American administration of emigrant affairs is considered the most advanced, and to this country come nearly 1,000,000 people annually, or considerably over one-half of the annual emigration movement of the world.

By reason of this latter fact the people of the United States are deeply concerned with the laws and regulations of the countries from which the immigrants come, and the countries of origin are faced with problems, even more serious than those now met with in the United States, in protecting themselves from economic losses through undue decrease in population, as well as to the protection of their emigrating citizens from the consequences of ignorance, errors of judgment, misrepresentations, and from the solicitations of all too active regular or irregular agents of transportation companies.

A thorough understanding of the real purpose of the immigration restrictions of the United States would undoubtedly bring about more intelligent and willing cooperation at foreign points of embarkation and even, possibly, before long a more uniform system of controlling emigration throughout Europe. Such an international conference as is here suggested would find itself concerned not only with the details of administration but with great questions of law and policy tending to reduce what is admitted to be an abnormal emigration movement to the more normal basis now greatly desired, not only by the countries receiving this exodus, but by those whose population is being depleted thereby at an alarming rate. Great Britain is now as much or even more concerned over emigration matters than is the United States, owing to the congestion of her habitable area; and it is conservative to predict that possibly within a year the British people will have adopted a law even more drastic in its exclusion conditions than the present American law. England is to-day the great highway and gathering point for a large number of the most undesirable of all emigrants who go to the United States. Friendly cooperation between the emigrant officials of Great Britain and the United States would be of enormous mutual advantage from civic and police as well as a medical point of view. I have entered more fully into this matter in previous letters to the Bureau, subsequent investigations merely confirming my belief that most important and desirable results might be secured from an exchange of views among the officials charged with the administration of the laws and regulations governing emigration and immigration in the various countries concerned.

Pursuant to your expressed wish, I am engaged in compiling the emigration and immigration laws and regulations of the thirteen European countries especially important in respect to the emigration movement. This proves to be no small task, for as yet I have found no country in which these laws and regulations are compiled separately from other government acts. They are contained in the codes, a paragraph here and there, many of them parts of laws of many years standing, and the regulations are contained in numerous ministerial decrees or mandates of government administration, major parts of which often refer to other matters. Once gathered together and translated, however, this information should prove most valuable in making rulings and regulations governing the emigration movement from the various European ports.

To require of each immigrant entering the United States a passport or identification paper signed by a responsible official in the country from which the emigrant comes, and possibly viséed by an American consul stationed there, has been suggested as advisable. If such papers not only identified the holder beyond doubt, but also contained the salient points of his civil and personal history, they would undoubtedly be of great value in determining the legality of admission to the United States and eliminate a large element of uncertainty which now exists as to the real identity of

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many of the applicants and their previous history, as it may have a bearing upon their degree of desirability as citizens. The practicability of enforcing such a requirement would evidently depend upon the possibility of securing such papers in the various countries now contributing to the emigration movement without placing too great a burden of expense or trouble upon the intending emigrant.

With a view to determining the status of this matter in Europe, I am, pursuant to your request, gathering information in each country as to the laws and regulations which would apply thereto. This investigation is not sufficiently advanced as yet for me to venture the opinion that it would be practicable without cooperation on the part of the various European governments, though it would probably not be. In France, for instance, prior to 1879 all French citizens leaving the country were required to secure a passport, which contained much information that would be acceptable to the American immigration authorities. This requirement is not now enforced. As it came into force originally through a ministerial decree, and not through a law, to bring it into activity again would evidently not require legislation by the French lawmaking power, but merely the cooperation of the French Government. The information I already have leads me to believe that it would not require many changes in the customs or police regulations of many European countries to render it entirely practicable for each departing citizen to secure some form of official paper which would serve as a complete identification and possibly contain additional information, such as is now secured only by questioning the immigrant himself and accepting his statement without the possibility of verification.

The present system of issuing naturalization papers in the United States is a prolific source of fraud in the emigrant traffic. An American naturalization certificate carries on its face no means of identifying the real owner. His name is merely stated. An original or certified copy of one of these papers can be sent to an intending emigrant in any foreign country, and used by him to secure a passport on the ground that the certificate is his own, and he, as an American citizen, is entitled to enter the United States regardless of his possible undesirability under the immigration law. As a rule, the alleged citizen speaks some language requiring the services of an interpreter, generally of limited intelligence, and careful cross-examination is impossible. When his application for a passport has been approved by the American consul, nothing is left for the embassy to do but to grant a passport upon these representations, which passport guarantees admission to the United States. It has been suggested that naturalization certificates, when issued in the United States, should carry upon their face either a photograph or a description by measurements and marks of the party to whom the certificate is issued, and that each certified copy should be as complete in its usefulness as the original. I am convinced that by some such method the element of fraud in the issuing of passports abroad could be reduced to the minimum. I am informed that the embassy in Rome in a single year issues as many as 1,500 passports upon the presentation of naturalization certificates or copies thereof by Italians claiming to be American citizens. A large proportion of these come from Westchester County, N. Y., though it is only fair to say that nearly every other State in the Union is represented during the year's business.

Another form of abuse is the importation of women from the Levant and elsewhere by naturalized American citizens. All these women are required to do is to state under oath that they are the wives of the men sending for them, and they are allowed to depart for the United States without restriction, becoming American citizens by virtue of their husbands' naturalization. If they are refused transportation because of coming within the prohibited classifications of the American immigration law, they send to the United States for a certified copy of their alleged husband's naturalization papers and secure a passport in that manner. There is no proof of marriage under the present system. Should the United States Government decide to require a passport from each immigrant, certified by the officials of the land of his nativity, this abuse could be stopped. It is worthy of note that the proposed immigration law of Great Britain includes this passport requirement, which I have discussed elsewhere in this report.

Without international agreement the United States Government can have no authority over passenger traffic in foreign ports, and so long as there is no international cooperation in emigration matters all regulation of emigrant movement must be by indirection, as at the present time. That this indirect control can be made effective in most cases is shown in the present recognition by steamship companies of the American requirements and their attempts to meet these requirements by conservatism in accepting passenger business abroad destined for the United States.

So long as a foreign government is agreeable to the presence of an American official at a European port of emigrant embarkation, which is generally the case, it can be

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made to the interests of the steamship companies to afford every assistance in the matter of inspection, and to accept the services of said official in an advisory capacity. The check upon the steamship companies lies in the power of the Bureau to support the contentions of its representative stationed abroad by acting upon his recommendations when the steamship arrives in an American port and the passengers come under the absolute and legal jurisdiction of the American Government. This method is now pursued with considerable success at the port of Naples with the full consent and approval of the Italian Government. I am fully convinced, after careful observation, that through the cooperation of representatives of the Bureau stationed abroad with the representatives of the Bureau at American ports, almost as effective control of the emigration movement from European ports could be secured as though the United States Government had full power to supervise and discriminate in the matter of foreign embarkation.

It would appear, therefore, that the best interests of the American people would be served and the American laws be better carried into effect, both as to letter and intent, by some regular system of emigrant inspection at foreign ports of embarkation. I venture to suggest that this could best be accomplished by maintaining an office at some important and central point, say Hamburg, Germany, to be filled by a deputy commissioner-general of immigration in charge of a corps of inspectors, to be stationed at all great ports of European embarkation, these inspectors to work in cooperation with medical inspectors also employed by the Bureau. In many parts of Europe two or more ports could be covered by a single inspector, and the total number of such officials required would not be great, owing to the concentration of all steamship traffic at a limited number of ports. These emigrant officials would necessarily work in conjunction with the consulates in the clearing of vessels for sailing. The work of the medical inspectors would be nothing new, nor would the institution be novel. It is now carried on at Naples and some other places, much as it would be under the plan proposed. The work of the emigrant inspector would result in checking many departures of undesirables, hence lessen the number of deportations and relieve some of the pressure under which the port officials in the United States now labor. Inquiries could be made by the inspectors stationed abroad which would lessen the number of paupers, criminals, assisted emigrants, and contract laborers who now reach America. A better check could be maintained in this way upon the proper return of deported emigrants, and information secured as to their subsequent fate, the latter point being of great importance, for under the present system the deported emigrant rarely gets farther on his return voyage than the first European port at which his vessel touches, and aided by his previous experience, and the steamship agent eager for business, he soon makes another attempt to reach the United States, often with better success.

It has been recommended that this work could all be done through the consulates. I take the liberty of saying that I do not believe it can be properly carried out except by men familiar with the work and giving their entire time and attention to the same, to say nothing of the fact that the duties of an American consul at a large port are already burdensome. There is also a question of humanity, not to say justice, involved in putting some such system into effect, for the ignorant or unsophisticated emigrant is often led to undertake a journey requiring the sacrifice of every dollar he or she has in the world, only to find it unavailing. Such an emigrant is returned to the European port destitute and disheartened, and if not an immediate recruit for the criminal classes becomes a burden upon public charity. No one who inspects at close range the movement of these thousands of people from Europe can fail to witness almost daily the most distressing and pitiful scenes, such as call forth the deep sympathies of even those hardened by long experience.

The deportation of immigrants coming under the prohibited classifications is one of the most powerful influences for the good in checking undesirable immigration. The thoroughness with which the inspection is now conducted by representatives of the Bureau at American ports of debarkation and the promptness with which transportation companies are required to take back immigrants not permitted to land is the basis of such control as the Bureau is now able to maintain over the European end of the business. A striking illustration of the value of the vigilance now exercised occurred during the recent rate war. Thousands of people were induced to go to America by reason of low rates who would otherwise have been unable to accomplish the journey. The competition among the steamship companies induced them to ship numbers who were likely to become public charges upon their arrival in the United States, or whose passages had been assisted by charitable organizations. The prompt and rigorous action of the United States Immigration Bureau in refusing a large number of these people a landing checked the ardor of the steamship compa-

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nies almost with the inception of the new business and materially lessened the evil consequences to the people of the United States of the reduction in the rates for steerage travel.

In direct ratio to the scope given the Bureau by Congress and to the vigilance and rigor with which the laws and regulations are enforced at American ports is the degree of care exercised by the transportation companies in accepting business abroad. Barring the enforcement of such regulations as are imposed by foreign countries for the protection of crews and passengers upon outgoing ships, all discrimination exercised by the steamship companies in loading their vessels is based upon the requirements at American ports and evident self-interest in avoiding the expense of bringing rejected passengers back to Europe without extra charge. The steamship agents make practically no investigation as to the liability of the emigrant to become a public charge, nor do they make any inquiry as to possible violations of the alien contract labor law. The fact that a great majority of the deportations for the year are based upon these two prohibitions is circumstantial evidence as to the care now taken by the steamship companies to comply with the American requirements as to freedom from disease or disability. A few of the steamship agents impress upon their steerage passengers the necessity of having some money on landing, or in some other way providing a guaranty of self-support. The expense and time involved in the transportation company making careful inquiry into the status of each emigrant would probably outweigh the cost of bringing back the comparatively small percentage deported, but an emigrant inspector devoting his whole time to such investigation would be able to put a perceptible check upon the movement of undesirables beyond the port of intended embarkation. Such an inspector could do much also to assist the American officials at home ports in detecting contract labor. It is manifestly to the advantage of the transportation companies to carry a deported emigrant no farther than is made necessary by the laws or regulations of the countries through which he is taken or the port at which he is first landed. It is also manifestly to the advantage of the steamship company for such deported emigrant to "escape" in New York, after he has been delivered to a vessel by the immigration authorities, but before such vessel leaves port. It is only the fear of detection and subsequent enforcement of penalty that prevents intentional laxness in guarding deported persons. In view of the grave danger to American communities suggested by the possible escape of persons afflicted with disease, paupers, or criminals, who have been delivered to steamship companies for deportation, I take the liberty of expressing my belief that no penalty can be too severe for allowing such escape.

The strict police regulations of France and Germany render it less likely that a deported emigrant, originally from the interior of Europe, is dumped upon the community adjacent to any of the ports in those countries at which such emigrants are landed. In England there are practically no restrictions, and the conditions in that country as concerns the emigrant traffic to and from the United States constitute not only a serious problem for the English people but stand as a constant menace to the United States, and it is not too much to say that from these present conditions in England arise much of the difficulty incurred in administering the American immigration laws and regulations at American ports.

The proposed immigration legislation in Great Britain promises to be of far-reaching importance to the United States. From time immemorial England has been a free asylum for the people of all lands, almost regardless of their mental, moral, or physical condition. The British Government now proposes a law which, under the British form of government, is permissible, but which contains provisions making a similar law impossible in the United States. The general effect of the proposed English law promises to be of advantage to America, for, as elsewhere stated, England is now a gathering point for undesirable emigration to the United States. The law as proposed in England will require each alien immigrant to be in possession of a passport from his country of origin, on which will be recorded the bearer's past history. Persons with a criminal record will be prohibited from landing on English soil. Shipping companies landing undesirable aliens will be compelled to take them back at their own expense. Immigrants who are allowed to land will be subject to registration and police surveillance during the first three or possibly five years of their residence in Great Britain, and will be required to report themselves from time to time to the registrars of births and deaths in the districts in which they live. In the event of any particular district becoming congested with aliens the authorities shall have the power to prohibit the admission to it of any additional aliens. Whenever an alien is convicted of a crime, and the sentence imposed amounts to at least six months' imprisonment, the judge of the court trying the case shall have the power to exile said alien from British soil. Apparently there has as yet been no discussion

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of the transshipment of aliens through England, and no proposition has been made whereby the prohibited classes shall be prevented from coming to England for the purpose of embarking for a foreign country. The United States prohibits the landing of undesirable immigrants even though they declare their intention of immediately proceeding to Canada. If Great Britain should adopt a similar plan in regard to emigration to North America, originating in Europe and using England as its point of final departure, such a ruling would prove of immense value to the United States and constitute but a just return for the protection which the United States now gives to Canada along her southern border.

From many of the European ports, especially from Havre, France, emigrants rejected by the steamship companies as unlikely to be admitted to the United States are sent to South America. There are, apparently, no restrictions in Brazil, Argentina, or other South American countries upon the admission of immigrants. The result of this is that emigrants, constituting a grave menace to the health and welfare of any community in which they may choose to remain, are shipped without reservation to South American ports. This course, long continued, can not fail to produce most undesirable conditions in the larger South American cities. There is little doubt but that many of these rejected emigrants who go to South America hope in time to obtain admission to the United States by some less direct route than the one of original intention from Europe. Whether this argument is used by the steamship agents or not in persuading these people to go to South America it is impossible to say positively, but it is more than probable. This condition of affairs suggests a possible source of danger to the people of the United States from immigration from South America, much of which comes to southern ports, where the machinery of inspection is not so complete as at the principal ports of American debarkation.

The emigration laws of several of the European countries are notably to the advantage of the United States in the close supervision maintained over departures and the strict regulations affecting the solicitation of traffic. This is particularly the case with Italy, where the law goes so far as to fix a minimum price to be charged for a steerage ticket from an Italian to an American port. Unfortunately the efforts made by the Italian Government to restrict emigration are largely set at naught by the lack of restriction in neighboring countries. By crossing the Italian line to the north the intending emigrant can purchase from an agent in Switzerland a ticket to the United States at a lower rate than is permitted by the Italian Government, and his departure is attended with less formality and surrounded by fewer precautions than if he left from his native land. To such a size has this outside business of selling transportation to Italian emigrants grown that in the border town of Chiasso a score of steamship offices are maintained for the sale of tickets to America. Nor are these agencies confined to Chiasso. There are a number to be found in the Swiss towns, whose business is almost entirely the handling of Italians. In the course of an investigation of certain complaints made against a Swiss firm of ticket agents, such investigation having been ordered by the Bureau, I found a single agency of a single trans-Atlantic line which had, during the preceding twelve months, sold 2,600 tickets reading from the Italian border to New York or Philadelphia via Antwerp. Practically all of these tickets were sold to Italians, and the business was secured through the mails by advertising and correspondence. This firm stated that they did not sell a ticket to a man unless he had been pronounced by their appointed physician to be eligible for admission to the United States, and that they had refused to sell tickets to 200 people during the preceding year. It was certainly impossible, after a careful examination of the methods pursued, to believe that such medical examination could be thorough or conducted from any point of view except the possibility of the emigrant being allowed to depart for America. This particular agency of which I speak, and which has been reported upon in detail to the Bureau in previous letters, was apparently conducted upon reasonably honest lines and in a superior manner to many others. Many tickets are sold, or the sale is arranged for, by utterly irresponsible individuals, who receive a fee of 5s. for giving the initiative push to each emigrant who finally purchases transportation.

It is through these minor agencies throughout central Europe, and through the efforts of individuals seeking a small commission, that hundreds of people are induced to undertake the journey to America, and are actually sold tickets, who are sure of rejection on their arrival at the port of embarkation in western Europe, or who will be deported if the steamship company takes them to the United States. While it is a matter apparently beyond the jurisdiction of the American authorities, one of the gravest evils and cruelest wrongs perpetrated in the conduct of the emigration business in Europe is the sale of tickets to those who will inevitably be rejected. At Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Hamburg, and Bremen I have personally witnessed the most terrible scenes of despair and suffering on the part of these unfortunate

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creatures. Persons afflicted with goiter, trachoma, favus, or hopelessly crippled, have presented themselves for admission to the steamers, and of course were turned back, although in many cases the hardest and even the longest part of their journey lay behind them. So terrible are the scenes which ofttimes result when the emigrant is told that he can not after all go to the United States, that the authorities in some of the ports have been compelled to play upon the ignorance of these poor people to get them away from the other emigrants and from the public offices before they realized what had happened to them. In Bremen, for instance, their ticket is taken from them and they are given a card with instructions to show it to the manager of the lodging house at which they are stopping and he will tell them what to do. Speaking no language but their own, and that possibly the dialect of some remote province in Russia, Austria, or Hungary, they take these cards with light hearts, confident that they have passed the last barrier between them and the ship which is to take them to America. On their arrival at the lodging house they are informed by an interpreter, inured to such business, as to the real meaning of the paper. What follows it is unnecessary to describe here, and even if necessary it would be almost impossible to do full justice to the agony and distress which ensue. The emotions exhibited vary with the temperament of the individual, from dumb despair to frightful hysterics, during which the condition of mind nearly approaches that of insanity. The cause of humanity would be served by preventing the sale of steamship tickets to people in the interior of Europe who were manifestly ineligible for admission to the United States. There is also a practical side to this question which closely concerns the work of the Bureau in decreasing the number of undesirables seeking admission to the United States.

Emigrants who have made the journey from the interior of Europe to the sea coast and are there rejected by the transportation companies are quite ready to accept any proposition which may be made to them to go to some other port or other country and from there make another attempt to secure transportation to the United States. Some go to Rotterdam from the German ports and others direct to England, and there join the great army of "suspects" forever seeking a chance to reach American shores. A careful examination of each intending emigrant at or near his home to determine his eligibility as a purchaser of ocean transportation would be not only in the interests of humanity, but in the interests of the countries now receiving the bulk of the emigration movement. The cooperation of the emigration authorities of European countries is already given to a certain extent in this matter, and I believe in time that the system suggested could be brought into full effect by more perfect cooperation and a better general understanding of the emigrant situation from an international point of view.

The strictest possible control over the transportation interests engaged in emigrant traffic, wherever such interests come within the jurisdiction of the United States Government, is one of the most practical and surest methods of decreasing the flow of undesirable immigration and raising the standard of the average immigrant. Some of the European countries already have in force laws which, according to their letter, are most severe in the restriction placed upon the soliciting of emigrant business. Unfortunately, however, there are many ways of evading a strict compliance with the spirit of such laws, and they are evidently not as effective as their reading gives promise of. The avowed purpose of these laws in foreign countries is the restriction of emigration, a purpose in entire harmony with the American laws restricting immigration. Here is presented, therefore, a common field for international cooperation. While it is true that exceptional conditions, such as exist in Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, are responsible for a large emigration movement, I am fully convinced that the volume of immigration into the United States would not exceed one-half of the present figure but for the activity of the transportation companies in their hunt for business. Left to their own devices, these companies could increase even the present enormous movement. The only checks now placed upon them come through restrictive legislation in the United States and at least a partial enforcement of the laws of Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy restricting emigration. My own observations in this direction have extended through England, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and my conclusions are fully confirmed by the testimony of English experts who have traveled extensively through northern Europe for the purpose of investigating this matter, and by the information I have secured through American consulates, and even from the transportation agents themselves. In the ordinary course of business each steamship line maintains a general agency at important points. These in turn appoint subagents, who in their turn enlist the services of all classes of people occupying all manner of positions to drum up trade for their respective lines. The business is profitable and tremendous in its aggregate. I do not believe it would be an exaggeration to say that the gross annual income of railroads

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and steamship lines from the emigrant traffic alone amounts to at least $50,000,000. The steamship companies themselves disclaim all connection with anyone except their general agent, and profess to know nothing of the abnormal effort put forth to induce people to emigrate. The more they get the easier it is to keep up the full flow of the tide, and the interest and excitement in the movement is stimulated in every possible way where the emigration fever has obtained a good foothold. In northern, central, and southern Europe there is an enormous amount of material to work upon, and the most remote agricultural valleys are invaded by agents with advertising matter of every description and emigration missionaries ostensibly engaged in other business. It is one of the best organized, most energetically conducted branches of commerce in the world.

If, as intended by the laws of most of the European countries, the steamship lines waited for such business as would come to them naturally, thousands of people who now start for America would never receive the initiative push necessary to dislodge them from their natural environment. Tickets are sold to people who have but the vaguest idea of where they are going, who lack all the qualifications necessary for life in a strange country. Families are broken up, and every opportunity is given for undesirable characters to escape to places where they are not so well known. Incidental investigation into abuses along these lines, and even the subsequent arrest and conviction of a subagent here or there, is without the slightest effect upon the general situation. The steamship company itself is not brought into the controversy. The prosecution is merely an individual matter, and apparently only stimulates other agents to more adroit methods of overcoming the law. I beg leave to say that, not only in my opinion, but in the opinion of European authorities who have given this matter years of study, the prosecution of these subagents is taking the matter up at the small end, and amounts to little in dealing with a question which concerns the policies of big corporations rather than the efforts of insignificant individuals to turn an infinitesimal profit by the sale of a ticket. This ticket passes through so many hands, in effect, before it reaches the emigrant, and the original commission for handling the business is subdivided so many times, that it is difficult to lay the finger on the responsible party if the company itself be eliminated. This the company takes good care to accomplish by appointing territorial agents and leaving the details and subsequent business entirely in their hands. These agents are natives of the countries in which they do business. They are strongly established in the section of the country in which they operate, and there is considerable competition among the companies to secure their services. As I have stated, it is generally agreed that there can be no advantageous control of this business except through the enforcement of restrictive laws and regulations in the countries where emigrant traffic forms a considerable business. The present rigorous enforcement of the American law, as carried on by the Bureau through its representatives at American ports, amounts practically to the entire check, direct or indirect, under which the European business is conducted. The emigrants are not examined by the steamship companies for any purpose except to see whether they will pass the American barriers, and there would be no examination at all except by quarantine officials if it was not made necessary by the American laws.

There is no sentiment whatever involved in this matter. It is a plain business proposition for these companies to secure as much freight as possible for their vessels, regardless of any economic disturbance which might occur in territory affected by their operations. There can be no question of prosecution or persecution in enacting such laws or enforcing such regulations as apparently have the most effect in preventing undesirable persons from emigrating to the United States. The American laws and regulations are fully known and their intention thoroughly understood by all the the responsible carriers of this human freight; and where a penalty is enforced for the violation of any of the American regulations, it is not a real hardship upon the transportation company, for it has been incurred either through carelessness or willingness to take a risk for the sake of securing business of doubtful character. The only apparent remedy, or rather check, upon the greater evils resulting from the eagerness of transportation companies to secure emigrant business is, I venture to state, the adoption with perfect freedom of the highest degree of restrictive legislation desired, and the rigid enforcement of its provisions by the imposition of severe penalties and fines for infractions thereof. Whatever the American people shall decide is the standard for admission to the United States, and whatever measures are considered fully adequate to protect the country from alien crime, pauperism, and disease, should be enacted into law, and the utmost power be given the Bureau of Immigration to enforce the same, with whatever expenditure of money is needed to this end.

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Generally speaking, the accommodations for emigrant travel on the principal lines of Atlantic steamers are as good as can be expected, and the constant Government supervision given this feature of the traffic is responsible for maintaining a good standard of food and sanitation. There is one point, however, in respect to which I venture to state my belief there could be some improvement, and that is in the policing of the emigrant decks. A very large percentage of the people who travel steerage are respectable, orderly, and naturally cleanly. Unfortunately for these of the better class, however, there are always a number whose dispositions, characters, and habits are far from making them desirable as traveling companions. The most careful supervision of the emigrant quarters and decks is necessary to keep them from becoming disgustingly offensive, and to prevent brutality, lamentable in its effect where so many people are cooped up together in such close quarters for many days at a time. I have seen a half-grown youth strike a little girl between the eyes, knocking her flat upon the deck, and then rob her of her piece of bread which she had in her hand, and the incident attract not the slightest attention from the sailors or stewards who might possibly be on duty at that time. Such incidents could rarely occur if the steerage deck were well policed; and if there was occasional trouble the prompt punishment of the instigators would certainly add to the comfort of the rest of the passengers during the remainder of the voyage. The carrying of steerage passengers at the regular rates which prevail when there is no rate war in progress is a most profitable business, it being estimated by those engaged therein that the cost of handling an emigrant from Europe to the United States is about one-half of the fare he pays. This being the case, it would be no hardship upon the transportation companies to compel them to give their steerage passengers equal personal protection from insult or injury which is afforded to other passengers upon the same ship.

NEW IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION.

Paramount in importance to all other new legislation in regard to alien immigration, the Bureau considers some adequate measure for the distribution of aliens who are admitted to this country. As long as this feature of immigration is left to take care of itself, or, more properly speaking, is left to the tender mercies of those who can perceive no other aspect of our alien population than its capacity to contribute to their wholly selfish interests, truth must compel those who have given careful thought to the subject to confess that merely the outside of the problem has thus far been approached. Upon this subject the Bureau has expressed its views at greater length elsewhere in this report, but it has no apology to offer for repetition, so great is the necessity for prompt action in the direction recommended.

The new legislation next in importance is suitable provision for the physical inspection of aliens by officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service at foreign ports before embarkation for the United States. A similar recommendation was made in the last annual report, and is now repeated with even a stronger conviction that it is indispensable to the protection of this country from disease, as well as from such burdens as that now borne by the State of New York for the care of insane aliens only, amounting, as shown elsewhere, to, approximately, 6,000 patients. How effective such an examination would be is also shown in another part of this report, giving the number of diseased aliens discovered by United States surgeons at trans-Pacific ports.

The other recommendations for new legislation made last year are also repeated. These consist of one to apply some moral and mental test to arriving aliens, so as to establish a reasonable standard in these respects for those who seek to become a part of our population and ultimately to acquire American citizenship, and of one to collect and compile data of the outgoing alien travel, thus affording the means of

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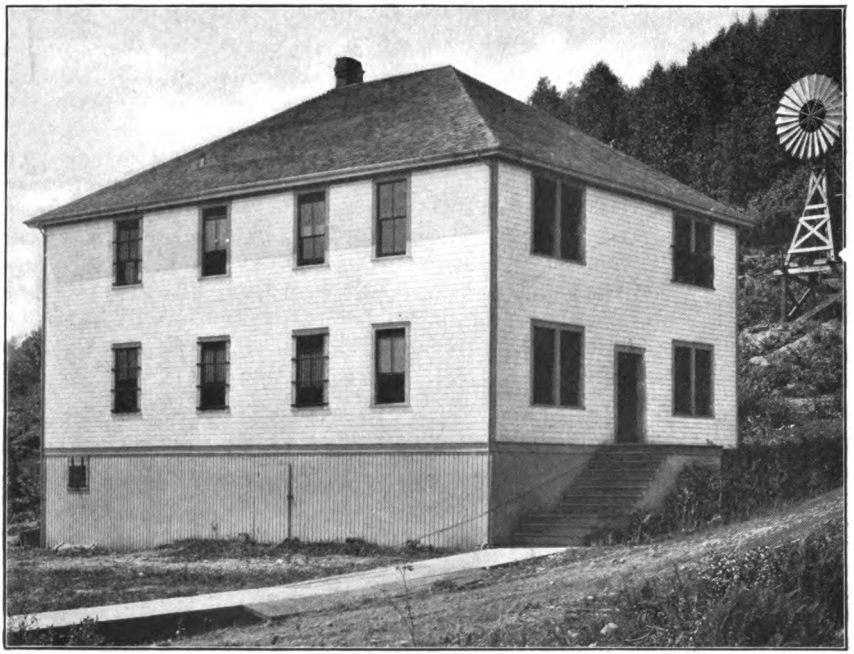
ascertaining, with some approximation to accuracy, the net annual increase of the population from alien immigration.

As intimated in treating the subject of the alien contract-labor laws, it may also become necessary, should the Supreme Court affirm the view taken by Judge Lacombe, to provide that the action of a board of special inquiry, when favorable to admission, shall not be construed as such a final adjudication of the right of any alien to enter the United States as to prevent the exercise of the authority conferred upon you, as Secretary, by sections 20 and 21 of the act of March 3, 1903. It has always been held that the admission of any alien conferred upon him only a conditional right of residence in the United States during the period in which by law he might be arrested and deported on the ground that his entry was unlawful, though administrative officers had failed to ascertain at the time of inspection the facts which constituted him a member of one of the excluded classes. After the expiration of the time within which such unlawfully resident alien could be deported by statutory provision, then his right to residence became absolute, on the same principle as the limitation of actions at law. It is most important that any language in the recent immigration act of March 3, 1903, which seems to import an intention on the part of Congress to alter or repeal the prior constructions of the law on this point, be amended, if necessary, to maintain such prior view, and continuous administrative action in harmony therewith.

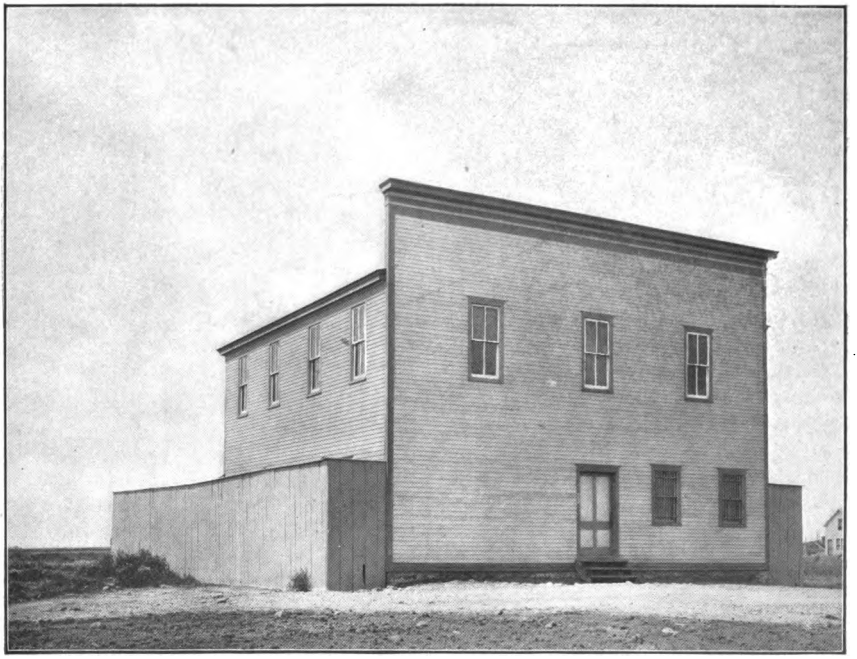
CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS.

In no other branch of its administrative work does the Bureau feel that such a marked advance has been made as in the successful enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. This is particularly gratifying, because, as pointed out in former reports, there is probably not another legislative measure on the statute books that has the support of a less general popular comprehension. It was enacted in response to a purely local demand, because the evil to be met was felt in but a few places, but when it was felt the conviction that the exclusion of Chinese labor was a necessity, had all the intensity of other convictions based upon considerations of self-preservation. In the towns and cities of most of the eastern and southern States where an insignificant number of these silent, methodical, and outwardly inoffensive Orientals quietly and industriously pursued their usual avocations of laundrymen and small dealers in rice and other Chinese comestibles, their presence seemed rather an advantage than otherwise, particularly as they afforded a means for the exercise of the local missionary spirit. It was only in those western communities where native industry, in its various branches, found itself surely and steadily undermined, and its very means of subsistence taken from it by a species of labor whose only object was the acquirement of money, and whose domestic life and requirements reduced the competition from one of productive capacity to one of physical endurance, that the necessity of preventing a condition that could result ultimately only in a struggle to determine whether an American workingman or a Chinaman could maintain life at the minimum of expense, comfort, and decency, was perceived to be imperative. As to the hundreds, therefore, who either unlawfully resided in, or sought admission into, other parts of the United

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CHINESE EXAMINATION STATION, SUMAS, WASH.



CHINESE EXAMINATION STATION, PORTAL, N. DAK.

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States than those whose citizens had learned the dangers of Chinese competition from a large resident population of that race, the Bureau found itself without the support of public sympathy or good will in its efforts to enforce the law. Not only private citizens, but public officials and even judicial officers occasionally, in such parts of the country resisted the attempts of the Bureau, going so far at times as openly to express their disapproval of the law, a disapproval occasionally so little governed by patriotic respect for lawful authority as seemingly to justify these genuine freethinkers in their own minds in making or applauding an active resistance to the law and its executive officers. The difficulties involved in this condition were, moreover, emphasized by the fact that the administration of these laws was confided to so many independent executive agencies. The general supervision at the seat of government was in 1900 transferred to this Bureau. At the ports of entry the collectors of customs were the designated agencies, and in all matters of registration or reissuance of lost or destroyed certificates the collectors of internal revenue were employed. The results of such a division of authority were, as might reasonably be assumed, productive of confusion and relatively ineffective administration of the laws. All this was remedied, however, by the organic act of February 14, 1903, creating the Department of Commerce and Labor. As a result thereof, at the beginning of the fiscal year, officers of the Bureau were substituted for collectors of customs at the various ports of entry for Chinese, and all the records of the collectors of internal revenue were transferred to the capital and placed in charge of a Bureau officer who was clothed with the authority theretofore exercised by such collectors. Thus was consolidated under one responsible head the administrative authority and duties conferred by the Chinese exclusion laws, and it became possible to unify and simplify and thus render more effective a branch of the public service formerly conducted by various heads according to their varying interpretations of the laws. The results of this, as the following pages of this report will show, have been highly beneficial and should be most gratifying to those who approve the enforcement of the law because it is the appropriately expressed will of the people of this country. From those, fortunately few in number, who as citizens of this country can justify themselves, because of nonassent to the policy expressed thereby, in opposing the operation in any case of the law of the land, it is vain to expect approval of such effective administrative work.

BORDER PORTS.

In the last annual report of the Bureau the circumstances were narrated, in detail, which led to the contract, fully set forth therein, between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Under the law there was doubtless authority to reach a satisfactory solution of the border question, so far as Chinese immigration was concerned, by simply closing all the ports of entry along the Canadian border which had been opened by executive order merely. This, however, would have interfered with the freedom of intercourse between the two countries by absolutely putting a stop to the travel of Chinese laborers over transportation lines of this country connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway. If the same end could be accomplished by less drastic methods, it seemed desirable to avoid any

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course which, while checking an admitted abuse, would at the same time destroy legitimate business. The contract was therefore resorted to, and under its terms all Chinese persons destined to the United States have been brought through Canada under guards and delivered, at some one of the four exclusive ports of entry on the boundary, to Bureau officers for inspection by the latter. These Chinese passengers are comfortably housed in suitable buildings, rented and furnished by the Government. Their expenses while awaiting a decision as to their right of admission to the United States are borne by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which company also returns to China at its expense those who are finally adjudged to be inadmissible to this country. This plan has now been tried for a period of more than twelve months, and, despite many delays and discouragements, has been found to accomplish its purpose satisfactorily. At the present time there are but a very few Chinese coming to this country by way of Canada. The detention houses at the ports mentioned are almost empty. The jails in the counties bordering on Canada, which for years past have been crowded beyond their capacity with Chinese prisoners who had entered this country from the Dominion in disregard of the law, contain only a few arrested for unlawful residence in the United States, and the public appropriations have been relieved of the enormous burden of maintaining and deporting such Chinese immigrants. It is difficult to overestimate the practical advantage to a successful enforcement of the law that has thus been secured. No Chinese person from China can enter the United States through Canada without submitting to an examination by Bureau officers, and only a few of those Chinese residing in Canada will resort to smugglers or to unlawful crossing, since the Dominion has imposed an admission tax of $500 per head on those who may lawfully enter her territory. This result, however, was not accomplished without much patience and persistence on the part of the Bureau officers, whose work in this direction was made effective by the admirable and unstinted support of the Department of Justice. As the principal means of destroying the usefulness of the new arrangement for border inspection, Chinese passengers brought to the detention stations were instructed to claim American citizenship on the ground that they were born in the United States, and then to refuse to answer any other interrogatory of the administrative officers. As the latter were then compelled to deny such alleged citizens admission because of lack of evidence to substantiate their claims, recourse was had to habeas corpus and trial before some commissioner of a federal court, acting as referee. This plan, if successful, would have restored the condition, with all of its attendant abuses, which existed before the contract was made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The following extract from the annual report of the inspector in charge at Malone, N. Y., will serve to show the situation at Malone twelve months since and at the present time:

At the beginning of the last fiscal year, which was also the time I assumed charge in this district, the detention station at Malone was opened for the purpose, if possible, of preventing the practice, which has been in vogue in this district for some years, of Chinese walking over the boundary line, submitting to arrest, then alleging nativity. How well the detention station has succeeded in doing away with this practice is best explained in the table showing the transactions at the port of Malone, which table is made a part of this report and marked "Schedule A." The table referred to shows that a majority of the applicants at Malone were of the alleged

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native-born class of Chinese, and, in order to prevent an inquiry into their claims, attorneys interested instructed the applicants to say nothing to the inspectors when they were examined, and their instructions were so completely carried out it was frequently found difficult to even get their correct names. At first, writs of habeas corpus were allowed by the circuit court, and some hundred and odd cases were referred by the said court to a referee to take testimony as to the claim of citizenship. It was contended by the attorneys for the Chinese that the immigration officials did not have authority to act in cases where citizenship was alleged, but to test the question the Government made a return to a writ of habeas corpus and insisted that the courts did not have jurisdiction when a Chinese person made application for admission to the United States at a regular port of entry. The matter was properly presented to Hon. George W. Ray, United States judge for the northern district of New York, and the said judge, on the 1st day of December, 1903, in a comprehensive opinion, held, in the case of Sing Tuck et al., that the immigration officials had the right to pass upon this class of cases, and remanded the applicants to our custody. This decision was appealed to the circuit court of appeals and there reversed. From the circuit court of appeals the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of certiorari, and that court, on April 25, 1904, reversed the circuit court of appeals.

Every scheme known to the ingenuity of attorneys and Chinese of long experience in this class of cases was used in an attempt to make the detention station at Malone a failure. The charge of illegal detention, of illegally withholding the mails, of illegally preventing interviews with alleged clients, and any statements of officials connected with the service in and about Malone which could be perverted to show, if possible, that administrative officers were adverse to the admission of Chinese, whether right or wrong, were brought out during the year in the various proceedings in court.

During the time the Sing Tuck case was pending in the various courts the attorneys interested, seemingly thinking they would in the end be able to defeat the contention of the Government, caused to be brought from China something over 200 more of the same class, and to meet the emergency it became necessary in November, 1903, to rent temporary quarters at Malone in which to detain the number we were unable to accommodate in the detention station at that place. With the large number detained, the peculiar characteristics of the Chinese, and our inability to compel them to take proper exercise, it was but natural that there should be some sickness. Much to my regret, there were 17 deaths during the year. Finally, however, on the 21st day of June, 1904, or within six days of a year from the date the first Chinaman arrived at the detention station, we disposed of all the alleged native Chinese, returning to China all who were in the detention station at that time, with the exception of 20, who were transferred to the jail at Malone on an order of court.

The United States attorney for the northern district of New York gave these cases his personal attention, and it affords me pleasure to say that this office had his cooperation at all times and the benefit of his good judgment and wise counsel in preparing our part of the cases for the proceedings in court which we knew would later follow.

The good judgment and foresight in establishing the detention station at Malone has been, I think, fully demonstrated, and it seems to me it has so completely put a stop to the bringing to the United States of the alleged native-born Chinese, that the conditions of the past will probably never exist again. Other schemes will doubtless be concocted, yet with the decision such as was rendered in the Sing Tuck case it appears to me we will be able to successfully meet any question which may arise in future. Judging from the results in the past, out of the total of 378 of this class of cases who applied for admission at Malone, we never could have hoped to deport the number stated. Not only has the detention station been a success from this point of view, but also from an economical standpoint. To have deported 263 Chinese through the courts would have cost thousands of dollars, while through the detention station they were returned to China at the expense of the company bringing them, which company also maintained them during the time they were detained.

I am pleased to say that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has shown the utmost fidelity in its intention to live up to its agreement with the Government in bringing the Chinese to Malone and returning them to China. They have carried out their part of the agreement in every particular where it was possible for them to do so.

I submit herewith a table, marked "Schedule B," showing the number of Chinese arrested, the commissioners before whom they were tried, and the disposition of their cases. In connection with this schedule I desire to respectfully state that of the 123 cases accredited to Commissioner Wells at Malone, 111 were discharged from

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the detention station in order to meet a condition which arose. Commissioner Wells had heard these cases as a referee, but no provision having been made under the law for the payment of an adequate fee to him as such, the court ordered their discharge with the understanding that complaints might be made before him, by which arrangement he could pass upon their cases as a commissioner, and in that manner receive the usual fee. These cases have also been included in the report of business transacted at the port of Malone, therefore in reality there were but 363 of the ordinary arrest cases during the year. I might state in connection with this schedule that the arraignment of the majority of the Chinese before the commissioners in the northern district of New York occurred in July and August, the reason for this being that there were numbers of Chinese in Montreal, Canada, waiting an opportunity to come out and be arrested at the time the detention station was opened at Malone. However, since August a few came out for arrest, but supposedly they were persons who were in Canada prior to the opening of the detention station and the increase in the Canadian head tax to $500. This practice will doubtless continue to some extent so long as attorneys can find Chinese who are willing to come from Canada in the manner indicated.

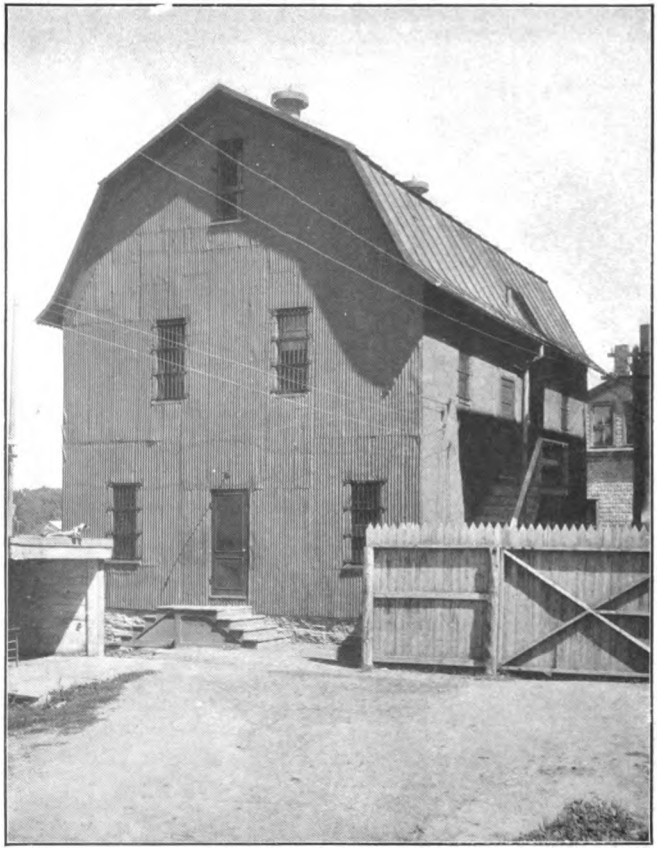
SCHEDULE B.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSITION OF THEIR CASES IN THE NORTHERN, EASTERN, AND SOUTHERN DISTRICTS OF NEW YORK DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

Name and location of commissioner.	Before United States commissioners.					Before United States courts.				Awaiting deportation.		Finally disposed of.	
	Total arrests.	Discharged.	Ordered deported.	Died.	Pending.	Appealed.	Commissioner affirmed.	Commissioner reversed.	Pending.	On order of commissioner.	On order of court.	Deported.	Admitted.
F. W. Dudley, Port Henry	179	134	28	2	15	2			2			26	134
John Corbin, Plattsburg	32	26	6			6	6					6	26
E. C. Everest, Plattsburg	32	24	6	1	1	2	2			4	2		24
F. J. Gray, Ogdensburg	59	46	12		1	12	4	8				4	54
B. L. Wells, Malone	123	67	53	2	1	32	32			11		42	67
Mr. Loucks, Schenectady	5	2			3								2
D. Sheehan, Troy	15	2	13			13	12	1				12	3
Mr. Vanderzee, Albany	3		3									3	
A. Judd Northrup, Syracuse	1				1								
John A. Shields, New York City	6				6								
B. L. Benedict, Brooklyn	1		1									1	
E. Russ, Hoboken, N. J.[a]	18		18			6			6			12	
Total	474	301	140	5	28	73	56	9	8	15	2	106	310

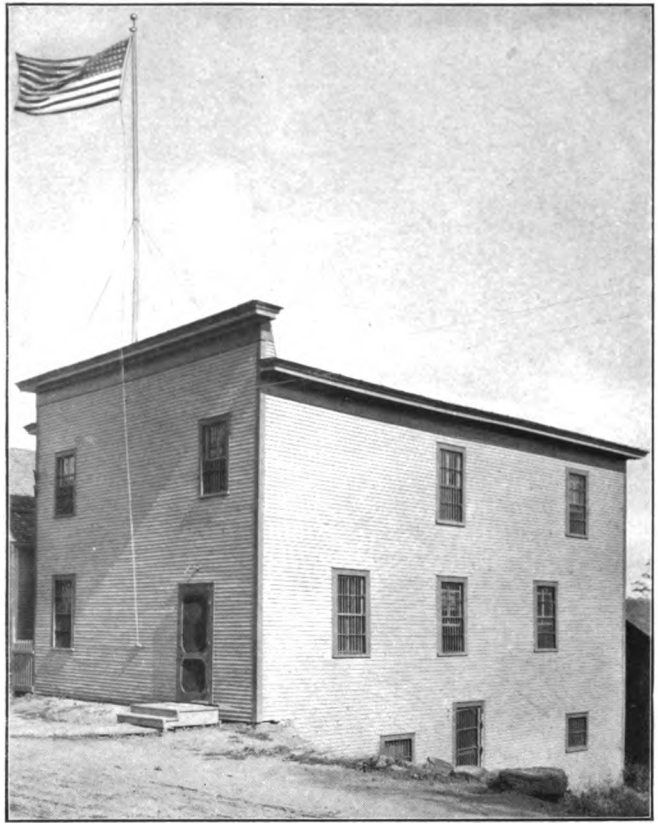
[a] These cases are included in this report for the reason that the Chinese were apprehended by officers connected with this office, it being shown that they had been smuggled into the United States and destined to New York.

Some improvement may also be noted in those communities where comparatively few Chinamen live, as regards the attitude of the public and of the courts and law officers as they become familiar with the law and with the unblushing deceit resorted to by those who are guilty of violations of that law. This increase of knowledge of the law has resulted from the consolidation in the hands of the Bureau of all branches of the administration. The entire country has been divided into districts, and an officer of the Bureau has been placed in charge of each district, clothed with the authority formerly exercised in this regard by collectors of customs, as well as with power to arrest all unlawful Chinese residents within their districts. Tabulated statements appear further on in this report, from which it may be seen that numerous arrests have been made throughout the country, as a consequence of which the temptation to enter the United States unlawfully is lessened. Those now here in violation of the law are deported

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CHINESE EXAMINATION STATION, MALONE, N. Y.



CHINESE EXAMINATION STATION, RICHFORD, VT.

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in many instances, and the courts and law officers of the Government are acquiring a knowledge of the laws and of their purposes which assures its successful enforcement hereafter. Thus both on our land boundaries and in the interior of the country marked progress has been made during the past year.

CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE.

Since the removal of the Chinese records of the various collectors of internal revenue, many of which were imperfect or were carelessly kept, to the custody of the Bureau, those records have been classified and arranged in systematic order so as to be easily accessible. Their chief uses are to verify certificates of outgoing Chinese laborers, as also of those who are arrested for unlawful residence in the United States and thereafter offer certificates in evidence before United States commissioners or courts, to furnish the information for issuing duplicates of those shown to have been lost or destroyed, and to show that certain Chinese laborers have forfeited their right of residence, either through unlawful departure from this country, remaining absent beyond the time limited by law and treaty, or by death. Some counterfeits have by this means been detected, as well as a number of instances in which the genuine certificates have been altered to suit the requirements of the persons by whom they were unlawfully used.

The issuing of duplicates of alleged lost or destroyed certificates is a duty requiring very nice and discriminating judgment. Loss or destruction is often difficult to prove even in genuine cases, and an additional element of uncertainty in such cases arises from the practice of pawning these papers. Of course if the money they are pledged for is not paid, there is a market for and a consequent misuse of the forfeited certificate. Officers, therefore, visit pawnshops occasionally and secure a list of the pawned certificates, obtaining the information by representing to the lender that the value of his security will be destroyed if a duplicate is granted through misrepresentation. The following statement will show the number of certificates issued during the year on the application of owners of lost originals:

STATEMENT SHOWING DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS FOR DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES OF RESIDENCE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Applications	476	
Cases reopened	1	
Total		477
Certificates issued	256	
Applications refused	59	
Applications withdrawn	2	
Original certificates found	7	
Applications struck out	54	
Number acted upon		378
Number pending		99

Certificates of residence known to have been pawned, 340, 4 of which were duplicates issued by Bureau.

Fifty-seven of these certificates have been secured by the Bureau and canceled; 283 were pawned in Portland, Oreg., and the 57 secured by the Bureau were pawned at Walla Walla, Wash.

It is presumed that hundreds of other certificates have been pawned throughout the United States, especially in the larger cities.

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The large number of duplicates issued is doubtless attributable to the activity of the officers in charge of the various districts and their inspectors in ferreting out Chinese persons without the evidence of a right to be in the United States prescribed by law.

REGISTERED CHINESE LABORERS.

The following table shows the annual movement of lawfully resident Chinese laborers between the United States and China. This movement has but a slight bearing on the problem of Chinese exclusion, since it can not increase the total number of Chinese for whose residence in the United States provision is made both by the laws and the treaty. It is significant, however, as bearing upon the constant new claims made by alleged lawfully resident laborers, who represent that they have lost their certificates or were unable to register at the proper time by reason of sickness. Natural causes, of course, are steadily reducing the number of such Chinese, so that this class need occasion no anxiety.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF REGISTERED CHINESE LABORERS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

Port of arrival or departure.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.
San Francisco	313	649
Port Townsend, Wash	142	225
Portland, Oreg	2	
Honolulu, Hawaii	287	320
Malone, N. Y	19	116
Richford, Vt	11	62
Buffalo, N. Y	6	
Portal, N. Dak	10	20
Sumas, Wash	2	
Total	792	1,392

EXEMPT CLASSES.

The classes of Chinese aliens who are expressly exempt, both by law and treaty, from exclusion are merchants, teachers, students, travelers for curiosity or pleasure, and officials of the Chinese Government. Those of the last-mentioned class, officials, are admitted simply upon presentation of their credentials and identification as the person referred to therein. With them are admitted members of their families and their official and domestic servants. As to the entry of this class, therefore, there is little trouble, though to the occidental understanding it may seem that the interpretation of the term "official" is somewhat elastic, including as it does, for example, prominent residents of San Francisco under the description of "members of the advisory board of the consulate" at that port.

Such members of the mercantile class as claim the right to entry because of domicile in the United States, the Bureau can handle successfully, so that but few violations of law can occur as the result of such claims, and few such claimants, if entitled to admission, will be rejected.

With respect, however, to the other so-called "exempts," especially the merchants, the Bureau has no such assurance. They are required to present certificates of permission from their home Government to

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come to the United States, in which is given a detailed statement in regard to their occupation in China. This statement the law requires a United States consul in China to investigate, and directs him to withhold his signature therefrom if he finds such statement untrue in any detail. If inquiry, however, establishes the truth of such statement in every particular, the consular officer making such inquiry is required to attach his signature and consular seal to the certificate, which then establishes prima facie the right of the holder to enter the United States. The natural and reasonable assumption would be that, after such precautions had been taken, the inspection of the exempts at the ports of arrival in this country would involve virtually nothing more than an identification of the holder of such a certificate with the person to whom it referred. Such is not the case, however. Frequently such Chinese persons contradict flatly the statements contained in their certificates, and still more frequently their manifest physical and financial condition is so at variance with the prosperous persons described in such certificates as to make it incredible that any investigation worthy of the name was made of their circumstances in China. This view is supported by frequent statements by such exempts, to the effect that they purchased the certificates at high prices from the subordinates of the functionaries whose duty it was respectively to issue them and to inquire as to the truth of their contents.

The situation thus presented is one that is equally unsatisfactory to administrative officers and to Chinese aliens of the exempt classes; to the former because the certificate, though correct in form, is no guaranty that the holder can be admitted without violation of law; to the latter because it does not assure him that he will not be turned back after his journey of thousands of miles, involving to him both serious loss of money and grievous disappointment.

The remedy for this evil is plain and was pointed out and urged as indispensable to good administration in the last annual report of the Bureau. An additional year of experience in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws has only served to confirm the view then expressed on this subject. The work of consolidation of the service under one head has been carried a long way, and it is believed that these pages have fully vindicated the wisdom of such consolidation. It should, however, go one step further. It should include the work of investigation in China, now in the hands of the officers of the Department of State. This would at once relieve the latter of an incongruous duty and enable the Bureau to assign to the discharge thereof skilled and experienced officers under its control, accountable to it for neglect, carelessness, incompetency, or dishonesty, and subject to the penalty of summary discharge. Such officers being directly accountable to the Bureau charged with the general administration of these laws, and having no other duties to engage their time and care, could and would make such an effective inquiry into the merits of every "exempt" case that their signature would import that verity which is equally the security of this Government against violations of law and of the exempt Chinese against a denial of their treaty rights. So important is this matter that the Bureau again calls attention to it, and urges as indispensable to good administration that suitable legislation be enacted to accomplish the foregoing recommendation.

It does not wish to be understood that the result of such investigation in China would render inspection at the ports of arrival unneces-

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sary in exempt cases. The law provides for such inspection; it should and will be made whatever means may be adopted for the performance of the duties now imposed upon United States consular and diplomatic officers in China. The effect, however, of the change recommended will be to greatly lessen the delay of investigation at the ports of the United States and diminish also the risk now incurred by Chinese persons who rely upon the certificates prescribed for members of the exempt classes as assurance that they will not be denied admission.

The following table will show the number of Chinese persons of the exempt classes, other than wives and children of merchants, who have been admitted during the year at the several ports of the United States:

EXEMPTS ADMITTED IN FISCAL YEAR 1904.

Port.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Pending.	Total.
Honolulu, Hawaii	69	1		70
Malone, N. Y	57	17	3	77
New York, N. Y	15	1		16
Portal, N. Dak	27	1	2	30
Portland, Oreg	5	3	1	9
Port Townsend, Wash	137	41	13	191
Richford, Vt	8	4	1	13
San Francisco, Cal	723	80		803
Total	1,041	148	20	1,209

MINOR SONS OF MERCHANTS.

Closely allied in some respects to the subject of alleged Chinese natives is that of the minor sons of lawfully resident Chinese merchants. Their status is, like the native born, dependent upon proof of birth and parentage, with the added difficulty that the events upon which they claim admission occurred at some remote village in China, instead of in this country where it is always possible to make some kind of effective inquiry.

The admissibility of this class of Chinese persons is also dependent upon a judicial ruling—that of the Supreme Court in the Gue Lim case—and upon subsequent liberal constructions of the principle laid down therein to embrace cases presenting quite a different state of facts from those before the court in the leading case. The minor-son abuse, however, is not so serious as the native-born. It carries with it no incidental rights additional to that of admissibility during minority, although there is good reason to believe that most of the minor sons either become laborers at once or as soon as they reach their majority, which in most instances they confessedly will attain in a few months, and in many others they have apparently already passed. In the event, however, that they do become laborers they are subject to arrest and deportation unless they can impose upon the United States commissioners by representing themselves as lawfully resident laborers, presenting fraudulent certificates of residence or so-called merchants' certificates, or else by claiming, as they frequently do, birth in the United States. The facility with which Chinese persons can change their names, and the ease with which corroborating Chinese testimony can be secured, unite to make the task of deceiving judicial officers,

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especially those who have never given their individual assent to the justice of the exclusion policy, an easy one. As such cases come before United States commissioners almost invariably, and as Congress saw fit to grant a right of appeal from that officer only to the Chinese prisoner, the necessity for a rather critical investigation of the minor-son cases will be obvious. This necessity, however, will become more pressing hereafter than it is now, for until the native-born resource proves unreliable as a means of securing admission, it will continue to be the most tempting of all claims for young Chinamen.

MINOR SONS OF MERCHANTS.

Port.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Pending.	Total.
Malone, N. Y	6			6
New York, N. Y	1			1
Portal, N. Dak	1	1		2
Portland, Oreg	4	2		6
Port Townsend, Wash	44	6	1	51
Richford, Vt	1			1
San Francisco, Cal	104	50		154
Total	161	59	1	221

The total of 221 applications as minor sons of merchants, as compared with 997 applications as natives, bears out the statement already made as to the present superior temptation offered to pose as members of the latter class.

There were admitted during the year 36 wives of merchants and 11 such claimants were rejected, making a total of 47 applicants of this class. In this number was 1 claiming to be the wife of a Chinese merchant to whom the Department refused admission, but whose release was subsequently secured by resort to the Federal court in the State of Washington.

ALLEGED NATIVES.

As intimated in the last annual report, by far the most serious feature of the administration of these laws is the application of Chinese youths who claim to have been born in the United States, and, therefore, to be citizens thereof under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Wong Kim Ark case. By this means there are many hundred of Chinese laborers in this country in addition to those who were here in 1892, when all lawful residents of this class were required to register on pain of arrest and deportation, and there are many more annually coming.

As already stated in this report, the situation has been somewhat amended, particularly on the Canadian boundary, as a result in part of the agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, given in full in the last annual report, and in part of the action of some of the courts, especially of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sing Tuck cases. The practice reported last year by which counsel refused to submit the cases of such Chinese clients to administrative officers, taking such cases out of the custody of said officers immediately on arrival at ports of the United States and securing a judicial decision after full opportunity to coach their clients to enable the latter to testify

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consistently with the preconcerted story of witnesses, has fortunately ceased. The Bureau officers at least have now the chance of preventing access to arriving Chinese passengers until the latter have on examination committed themselves to some detailed and circumstantial account of their claims. Unless these Chinese persons, therefore, have been drilled before their departure from China, as, unfortunately, it is believed is often done, the witnesses can now corroborate the claims only when such claims are true.

The inferior courts have, from time to time, rendered decisions, construing the Wong Kim Ark ruling so broadly as to bring within its scope all Chinese or other persons who can show that they were probably born in the United States, regardless of the subsequent residence of such persons. It is to be regretted that appeals were not taken, on behalf of the Government, from these decisions, since many Chinese laborers have thereby gained admission to this country and, what is far more serious, have acquired the status of citizens upon proof of circumstances widely variant from those which were the basis of the courts' opinion in the case of Wong Kim Ark.

As affording some practical idea of the extent of the evil, let us take the figures on this subject for the year to which this report refers—a year, be it remembered, in which the Bureau has met with unexampled success in excluding fraudulent Chinese claimants of citizenship by birth in the United States. As shown by the accompanying table there were actually admitted as American citizens, during the year, 438 Chinamen out of a total of 997 such applicants. While the Bureau has no figures for former years, to show the number of such Chinese crossing into the United States from Canada, there is reason to believe, from data that it has for ports of entry, that the aggregate of such arrivals this year was not larger than it has been for some years past. The last annual report shows that at the port of San Francisco there arrived during the fiscal year 1903, a total of 551 alleged native-born Chinamen, of whom 220 were allowed to land and 331 were deported. As will be seen from the accompanying table, the corresponding figures for San Francisco for this year are, admitted 294, deported, 221; total 515, or 36 less than last year. The same table shows that the total of such arrivals in the United States during the present fiscal year was 997—aproximately 1,000.

Long before the Wong Kim Ark decision, which was rendered in 1897, the inferior Federal courts had repeatedly announced the same view, especially in California, so that Chinese laborers have for years been aware that they could upon evidence of birth in this country not only secure admission to it despite the exclusion laws, but acquire American citizenship regardless of the naturalization laws. This information they were not slow to make use of. Consider, taking the present year as an average, that possibly 10,000 to 12,000 Chinese claiming citizenship by birth in this country have come to our ports in the last twelve years; consider as well that virtually they are all males and all born in the Pacific States; allow a fair proportion of Chinese births to be females; allow also for some mortality and such a number of absentees as will keep the stream flowing hereafter at about the rate mentioned—1,000 per annum; and bear in mind that these claimants are practically all at least 20 years of age, or born some time prior to 1884, what married female population of the Pacific States should there have been twenty years

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ago? There were in those States in 1900, according to the census, 1,746, and of married and widowed in the entire continental portion of the United States, but 2,316. Chinese females were never numerous in the United States but were fewer in the earlier days of Chinese immigration than they are now. If all of the children born of Chinese couples here were sons, all returned to China, and all survived to return to this country, it is making a draft on its credulity that is hard to honor when this country is asked to believe that among its other staple products it was for years prior to, say, 1884, having Chinese male citizens born to it at the rate of 1,000 per annum.

The Director of the Census makes the following statement regarding the Chinese in the United States, based upon a comparison of the census returns with the report of the Bureau for 1903:

The Twelfth Census found in the United States 9,010 Chinese who claimed to have been born in this country. But of these 6,657 were males and only 2,353 were females. It is practically an invariable rule that the two sexes are born and survive to any given age in almost equal numbers. Thus, of the native whites in the United States, 50.7 per cent are male; of the native negroes, 49.6 per cent are male; of the native Indians 50.3 per cent are male. Therefore, figures showing that of the native Chinese 73.9 per cent were male aroused in the Bureau of the Census both surprise and incredulity.

A satisfactory explanation has been found in the last report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. He shows that perhaps the most important way which Chinese immigrants have devised for evading the exclusion laws is for the foreigner to enter the country from Canada or Mexico, submit to arrest for violation of the law, and on trial to present Chinese testimony that he was born in the United States and thus by birthright a citizen to whom the exclusion law had no application. A special report on the subject to the Commissioner-General of Immigration in 1903 says: "By this method thousands of Chinese—upon the admission of the Chinese themselves—have been allowed not only to enter and remain in the United States, but declared to be native citizens thereof, each with a vote and qualified to participate in the political affairs of this country."

This is doubtless the true explanation of the incredible figures of the census. Many Chinese immigrants, knowing that it would be to their advantage to pass as native Americans, falsely reported themselves as born in the United States. To estimate how many did so is an interesting mathematical problem. It may be assumed that of the Chinese really born in the United States, only half were male and that, as the motive for falsehood applied equally to each sex, so the tendency was equally strong in males and females. There are four unknown quantities—the true number of Chinese immigrants in the United States, the per cent of females among them, the true number of Chinese born and living in the United States, and the per cent of Chinese immigrants who made false returns.

The results of the computation show that of 6,657 Chinese males reported as born in the United States, probably 2,231 were really born here and 4,426 were cases of false returns, and of 2,353 Chinese females reported as born in the United States, 2,231 were really born here and 122 were cases of false returns. The true number of Chinese immigrants in the United States was probably 85,401 instead of 80,853 as reported, the difference, 4,548 or 5.3 per cent of the immigrants, being due to false returns.

NUMBER OF CHINESE APPLYING FOR ADMISSION AS NATIVE-BORN CITIZENS.

Port.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Pending
Port Townsend, Wash	45	4	9
Richford, Vt	3	56	
Portland, Oreg	8	4	
Portal, N. Dak	1	2	
Malone, N. Y	87	263	
San Francisco, Cal	294	221	
Total	438	550	

Grand total of applications, 997.

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Now that the Supreme Court has, in the Sing Tuck cases, held that such Chinese applicants must submit their cases fully to the administrative officers as a preliminary to any intervention by the judicial branch of the Government, the Bureau feels hopeful of bringing this abuse within comparatively narrow bounds. It remains yet to be seen whether the lower courts, upon habeas corpus proceedings instituted after final executive decision, will at once require petitioners to conform to the spirit and design of the Sing Tuck decision, by declining to consider any evidence not passed upon by the executive branch of the Government. That they will ultimately do so can not be doubted.

TRANSITS.

The admission of Chinese persons in transit through the United States to foreign countries was, during the past year, confined principally to San Francisco, Cal., and New Orleans, La. At Port Townsend, Wash., 6 were admitted for that purpose. Those allowed to enter at New Orleans and various points on the Mexican border were returning to China and passed through San Francisco for that purpose, hence the statement of the outgoing and incoming transits at the last mentioned port will give an approximately accurate idea of the aggregate arrivals during the year of Chinese persons seeking merely to cross the territory of the United States:

CHINESE PASSING THROUGH PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1904.

Outgoing to China:	
Admitted	707
Incoming from China:	
Admitted	2,080
Rejected	26
Total	2,106

Of these 2,080 who were allowed to enter this country from China, there is reason to believe that many manage to effect a surreptitious entry across the Mexican boundary. This subject was discussed at length in the last annual report.

The Bureau believes, in view of its carefully organized and capable service along the Mexican boundary, that it is becoming more difficult for Chinese persons to secure an unlawful residence in the United States by crossing from Mexico. As unlawful residents of each one of the districts within this country, which have already been described herein, are discovered and deported the temptation to smuggle will be diminished, and the officers will be able to give more of their attention to guarding the Mexican border.

CHINESE SEAMEN.

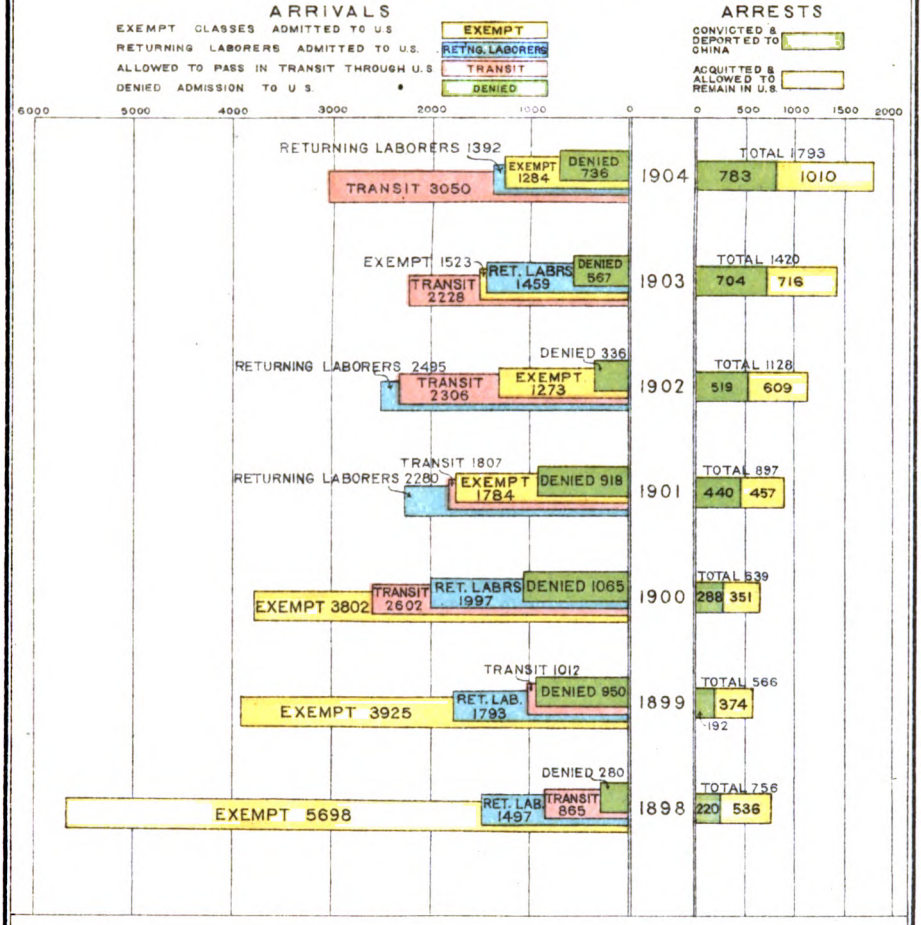
This is a subject of so much importance that the Bureau does not feel that it can with propriety omit to again draw attention to it. The navigation and commercial interests of this country are admittedly so important and the treatment of seamen is so closely allied with the former that there is danger of assuming that the occupation in this

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CHART 5.
FOR DESCRIPTION SEE PAGE 160

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.
F. P. SARGENT, Commissioner-General.

DISPOSITION OF CHINESE ARRIVED AT UNITED STATES PORTS, AND CHINESE ARRESTED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, BECAUSE HERE IN VIOLATION OF LAW.



RATIO OF ADMISSIONS, OF CHINESE EXEMPT FROM THE EXCLUDING PROVISION OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS, TO DEPORTATIONS.

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
ADMISSIONS.	RATIO 100	RATIO 100	RATIO 100	RATIO 100	RATIO 100	RATIO 100	RATIO 100
	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO
DEPORTATIONS.	9	29	36	76	67	83	118

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capacity of Chinese laborers should render them immune from the exclusion laws. There is, however, neither authority of law nor sanction of practical common sense to sustain this view. On the contrary, their employment on American as well as foreign vessels coming to ports of the United States constitutes another of the many means of violating the law. For practical reasons, therefore, the Bureau adheres to the position taken by it in the last annual report, and deems the matter one of sufficient moment to repeat in full what was then said upon this subject:

It has been held by the Attorney-General that neither the provisions of the law in relation to the introduction of aliens under agreement to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, nor the laws in relation to the exclusion of Chinese persons, conflict with the bringing of Chinese seamen to the country and their subsequent landing, to be sworn before a United States shipping commissioner, to become members of the crews of American vessels. This decision, in my judgment, discloses a serious defect which demands remedial legislation in the laws referred to. Particularly does this necessity arise as to the first-mentioned laws, since it can not be assumed that Congress intended to make the provisions for the protection of American labor any less effective as regards those employed as seamen than with respect to citizens of the country engaged in other pursuits involving physical labor.

I am aware that in many instances efforts have been made to interpolate into the various laws affecting the immigration of aliens to this country, an implied exception as regards seamen, upon the apparent theory that such exception is necessary to the growth of our mercantile marine. Usually, however, the sole obstacle to securing American seamen is that it costs more than alien labor in the same line. In such case it can not reasonably be contended that our merchant marine stands in this respect upon any other or different footing from that occupied by our numerous and meritorious industries, which would equally desire the privilege of securing labor where it can be obtained at the lowest cost.

I must therefore urgently recommend the enactment of additional legislation to prevent the introduction through the ports of the United States, for service as seamen on board of vessels of American registry, of preengaged aliens, and of an amendment to the laws in relation to the exclusion of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent that will prohibit the landing of such persons temporarily, to be taken before a shipping commissioner and made members of a crew of a ship of domestic registry.

CHINESE FOUND UNLAWFULLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the year the various officers placed in charge of the districts, to which reference has already been made, have gradually been familiarizing themselves with the requirements of their positions, and, as a result, the Bureau can report that much satisfactory work has been done in the way of locating both the lawful and unlawful Chinese residents within those districts. As a result, many hundreds of investigations touching the rights of Chinese applicants to admission at ports of entry have been made promptly and satisfactorily, thus expediting the landing of those entitled thereto, or clearly showing the fraudulent nature of those claims and hastening the return to their own country of Chinese persons making false claims.

Incidental to this work, the inspectors are gradually compiling complete lists of all Chinese merchants and laborers in this country and securing the arrest and deportation of such as have effected an entrance in violation of law, thus narrowing the chances alike of continued unlawful residence in this country and of unjust exclusion or expulsion therefrom.

The following table is presented as an approximately correct report of the disposal during the year of Chinese who were arrested by the officers. As the information upon this subject is often difficult and

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sometimes impracticable to obtain from other than the officers of the courts, some allowance must be made for possible errors, except as to the number of arrests:

ACTION TAKEN IN CASES OF CHINESE ARRESTED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE HERE IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	Arrests	1,721
	Pending from previous year	268
	Total cases before commissioners	1,989
	Bailed on personal recognizance	4
	Bailed on bond	314
	Total bailed before hearing	318
	Died	10
	Escaped	4
	Forfeited bail	1
	Discharged	920
	Pending	92
	Ordered deported	962
	Total cases	1,989

Further action on cases ordered deported by commissioners.

After order of deportation:	Ordered deported this year	962
	Awaiting deportation or appeal from previous year	62
	Total	1,024
	Died	2
	Escaped	0
	Deported	642
	Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States courts	50
	Appealed to United States courts	330
	Total cases	1,024

BEFORE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge.	Appealed to United States courts this year	330
	Pending from previous year	39
	Total cases before United States courts	369
	Bailed on notice of appeal to United States courts	78
	Died	2
	Escaped	0
	Forfeited bail	1
	Discharged	90
	Pending	99
	Ordered deported	177
	Total cases	369

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Further action on cases ordered deported by United States courts.

After order of deportation.	Ordered deported this year	177
	Awaiting deportation from previous year	16
	Total cases	193
	Died	1
	Escaped	0
	Deported	141
	Awaiting deportation	22
	Appealed to higher courts	29
	Total cases	193

RECAPITULATION.

Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	21
Discharged	1,010
Deported	783
Pending (including those awaiting deportation or appeal)	292
Total cases	2,106

It may safely be predicted that, within the next year or two, under this system the number of unlawful residents, other than those admitted by judicial officers, either as merchants or natives, will be small.

Some progress has been made also in punishing those who engage in the smuggling of Chinese into the United States although, as the following shows, the courts do not seem to regard the offense as one of sufficient gravity to warrant the imposition of exemplary penalties.

CONVICTIONS OF SMUGGLERS.

Where convicted.	Name of convict and punishment.
Buffalo	"Kid" West, jail 2 years, fine $500. Mrs. Simpson, jail 6 months, fine $250. Geo. E. Jackson, jail 8 months, fine $1,000. Geo. S. Hills, jail 6 months, fine $250.
Port Townsend	Harry Thomas, jail 1 year, fine $1,000. Fred Anderson, jail 1 year, fine $1,000. Frank Wilker and Thomas Aris, convicted—not sentenced.
Detroit, Mich	W. M. Crawford, jail 2½ months. Lorne Stoneberg, jail 1 day, fine $100. Geo. Copp, jail 1 day, fine $100.

The Bureau is convinced that the business of smuggling is the special vocation of many so-called merchants, and that much could be accomplished in the way of putting an end to it, in those few instances in which it has been possible to obtain evidence of their skillful and persistent disregard of the law, by punishing those found guilty, and their confederates, with the extreme penalty of the law.

VISITORS TO EXPOSITIONS.

As the last act in relation to the exclusion of Chinese, approved April 29, 1902, made general provision for the admission of Chinese persons to take part in any future exposition authorized by Congress under suitable regulations to insure their departure, it became necessary to adopt such general rules at once, as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was impending and the Chinese Empire, with other nations, had been invited to participate therein.

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Inasmuch as the exempt classes were already entitled both by the laws and the treaty, upon compliance with certain conditions named therein, to entry into the United States at any time, it must be obvious that the regulations mentioned could only deal with those classes who were not admissible. Since merchants, teachers, students, officials, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure—a class that could conveniently and appropriately include all visitors to the exposition not covered by merchant exhibitors—could already enter, it was not necessary, nor obviously was it the intent of Congress, to restrict their rights by authorizing departmental regulations to insure their departure after the close of the exposition. In the light of past experience, however, when Congress removed the ban from the classes of Chinese expressly excluded in the interest of Chinese participation in other expositions, it was compelled to recognize and provide against the continued residence in this country of those admitted for a specific occasion after the occasion had passed, as well as against the admission of those who used the occasion of a temporary and special suspension of the law as a pretext to effect a landing in this country, trusting to their ingenuity and their funds to secure for them a permanent residence thereafter.

The regulations as originally adopted, therefore, contained no reference to merchants, but were in other respects similar to those finally adopted in July, 1903, given below in full.

RULE 44. Every Chinese person seeking admission to the United States under the provisions of section 3 of the act approved April 29, 1902, for the purpose of taking part in any fair or exhibition authorized by act of Congress, shall, as a condition precedent to such admission, comply with the following conditions, and officers charged with the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws shall likewise, so far as action on their part is required, conform thereto. This rule takes the place of Treasury Department Circular No. 5, Bureau of Immigration, dated January 7, 1903.

(*a*) Every such person shall furnish to the officer in charge of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws at the port of entry satisfactory evidence that he is a holder of a privilege from the officers of said exposition or an employee of a holder of such a privilege, engaged to take part therein.

(*b*) He shall furnish to the said officer in charge at the port of entry a photograph of himself, in triplicate, and shall submit to such examination as may be deemed necessary to insure his indentification.

(*c*) He shall, if admitted, proceed immediately, by direct and continuous travel, to the said exposition, wherever located; remain there during his stay in the United States; engage while there solely in the occupation for which he was admitted; return within thirty days after the close of said exposition by direct and continuous travel to the port at which he was admitted and thence depart, by the first vessel sailing thereafter, to China or to the country of which he is a citizen or subject.

(*d*) He shall furnish to the United States officer in charge, by whom he is admitted, a bond of $500, with a responsible bonding and surety company as surety, conditioned for his immediate departure to said exposition grounds, his constant attendance and employment at said grounds, and his departure from the United States, all in accordance with the next preceding regulation.

(*e*) The requirements of the next preceding paragraph (*d*), as well as of paragraphs (*i*) and (*j*) hereinafter, shall not apply to Chinese merchants seeking admission to make a display of their goods at such exposition, who shall be permitted to land upon presentation of a certificate to the foregoing effect, issued by their Government and visèd by the United States consular or diplomatic officer at the port of departure.

(*f*) The following form of record shall be kept in duplicate by the officer in charge at the port of admission of all Chinese persons admitted in accordance with these regulations, the original to be kept on file at said port and the duplicate to be forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor.

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[Form of Chinese record.]

Chinese employees' record of admission.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.	No. —. U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE, *Port of* ——— ———, ——— ———.
File No. — of Record ———. Name ——— ———. Native of ———. Employed by ——— ———, of ———, an exhibitor at the ———. When admitted, ———, ———. (Here attach photograph to both duplicate and original.)	This is to certify, that ——— ———, a native of ———, who is duly accredited as an employee of ——— ———, of ———, an exhibitor at the ———, U. S. A., has been permitted to enter the United States as such employee (or exhibitor) in pursuance of an act of Congress approved April 29, 1902. (Name of officer) ——— ———, (Title of officer) ———. (Duplicate to be forwarded to Commissioner-General of Immigration.)

(*g*) An officer, or officers if necessary, will be designated to remain at the grounds of said exposition, whose duty it shall be to keep, in duplicate, a record, in the following form (unless hereafter modified), of every Chinese person admitted under these rules and regulations to take part in said exposition.

[Form of report.]

File No., ——.	Name of employee or exhibitor, ——— ———. Sex, ———. Age, ———. Name of exhibitor by whom employed, ——— ———. Character of work to be done in connection with exhibition, ———. What hours and how many per diem employed, ———. Time of arrival at exhibition grounds, ———.
(Place to attach photograph.)	Time of departure from exhibition grounds, ———. ——— ———. (Signature of Chinese employee or exhibitor.) ——— ———. (Signature of officer or officers.) (Duplicate to be forwarded to Commissioner-General of Immigration.)

Said officer or officers shall also have such supervision over every such Chinese person and such duties in relation to them as are authorized by law and these rules and regulations and instructions issued thereunder.

(*h*) That one of the photographs provided for in paragraph (*b*) hereinbefore shall be sent by the officer at the port of arrival at which any such Chinese person is admitted to the officer or officers provided for in paragraph (*g*) of these regulations, who shall attach said photograph to the form of report prescribed, using it as a means of identification of the person whose portrait it is.

(*i*) Should any such Chinese person desire to leave the grounds of said exposition temporarily, he must apply to the officer provided for in paragraph (*g*) hereof, who may issue to him a dated card, giving his name and other particulars for his identification, and stating that he is permitted to absent himself from said grounds not longer than forty-eight hours from the date of said card, which shall, upon his return within the specified time, be delivered to said officer and canceled.

(*j*) All Chinese persons holding such cards who fail to return within the specified period shall be deemed to be unlawfully within the United States, and the bonds given on their behalf shall be forfeited and such person shall be deported. The officer designated to issue said cards shall promptly notify the Commissioner-General of Immigration of the absence, in violation of these regulations, of any Chinese person, in order that the penalty of the bond given in his behalf shall be collected and such Chinese person deported.

(*k*) Immediately after the expiration of the thirty days following the close of said exposition, the officers at the ports of arrival at which any such Chinese person is admitted are directed to report to the Commissioner-General of Immigration the total number, together with names, etc., of the Chinese persons who were admitted at their ports, respectively, for the purpose stated, and the numbers and names of those who have been properly identified and permitted to depart in accordance with these regulations.

It will seen that, briefly stated, the regulations provided simply for the identification of those Chinese applicants, as to whom the law of exclusion was temporarily suspended, as entitled to the benefit of such suspension, the close surveillance of them while in this country to avoid substitution, and their certain departure when the occasion fo their presence had ceased.

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When the regulations as originally prepared were issued they immediately became the target for violent and continuous assaults. All sorts of palpably unfounded statements were made as to their meaning. It was charged that they violated the laws of international hospitality; that they were an affront to the Chinese Empire and a denial to her people of the opportunity to act upon an invitation formally given on behalf of the Government; that they constituted another insult to the long list already offered to China; that the people of that power resented it and would refrain from participating in our expositions, thus threatening the promising and much-desired commerce of China with the United States by probable diversion to England or some other rival of this country in commercial supremacy. The authors of this assault resorted to the press, appealed to the trades associations and other commercial bodies of our great cities, holding up to the affrighted gaze of business men alluring views of the vast value of Chinese commerce to other countries, which would certainly take it from us if these regulations were not amended.

As a result of this clamor, the regulations were finally amended by exempting merchant exhibitors from conditions prescribed therein, although it was pointed out that such change was wholly futile, as merchants were already entitled by law to enter and the regulations did not therefore affect them. This concession, however, only partially quieted the outcry. An assiduous propaganda of resistance continued throughout various business organizations, and finally the pages of a leading monthly publication were used to show that the regulations were open to all the absurd objections raised to them, that executive officers were displaying a wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable hostility and prejudice to the Chinese and a disregard of the commonest principles of natural justice in administering the Chinese exclusion laws, not only in the regulations under consideration, but in all other of their official acts and rules as well, claiming finally that no Chinese person could visit the expositions in this country without giving bonds and submitting to every species of personal affront and humiliation. As was natural, such an article, appearing in a periodical of high standing and given the weight of authority by the signature of a prominent Chinese official, himself then the honored guest of this country, was accepted as ample proof of the alleged misconduct of public officials, and was sufficient, as one of the many protestants wrote, to bring "the blush of shame" to the cheeks of those who easily believe that executive officers are not controlled by the considerations that always influence honest men. So many protests against the official incompetence and partiality charged in this article reached the Bureau that a general reply was made and has been sent out since as an answer to each of such communications.

In this reply the scope of the regulations in question was pointed out, and the protestants were shown that merchants and visitors to the expositions did not come within the terms of said regulations, and are as untrammeled as regards their rights as before the issuance thereof. It was also shown that the same objections urged to other regulations and to the conduct of executive officers had been presented with much vigor and earnestness before the Supreme Court in the Sing Tuck case, but that the highest judicial authority of the land had announced its inability to detect any such sinister design, either in the rules or in the action of officials themselves, in the cases at bar, as announced by

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counsel. This reply seems, for the time being, to have reestablished the thus easily shaken confidence of the public in the probity and capacity of the Bureau and its officers.

APPEALS TO THE DEPARTMENT.

It seems not out of place to include in this report a statement showing the number of appeals taken from the decisions of officers at ports of entry refusing Chinese applicants permission to land. When due consideration is given to the fact that these cases have already been rejected by experienced officers, with the advantage of a personal inspection, both of the applicant and of the witnesses, and that, they are appeals from such rejections, it must be conceded that, if the mere relative proportion of the sustained and dismissed appeals display error, that error is rather toward leniency than undue harshness.

DISPOSITION OF CHINESE CASES APPEALED TO DEPARTMENT, BY PORTS, FISCAL YEAR 1904.

Port.	Sustained.	Dismissed.	Total cases appealed.
San Francisco, Cal	63	104	167
Port Townsend, Wash	10	24	34
Portland, Oreg		1	1
New York, N. Y		2	2
Richford, Vt	3	3	6
Malone, N. Y	17	40	57
Portal, N. Dak	8	6	14
Sumas, Wash		1	1
Total	101	181	282

NEW CHINESE LEGISLATION.

During the last session of Congress, some doubt arising as to what would be the effect upon existing legislation of the expiration of the convention of December 8, 1894, notice of the termination of which was given by the Chinese Government in January, in view of certain words of limitation in the act of April 29, 1902, those words were repealed.

If a new treaty is negotiated during the coming year, as seems now not improbable, the language thereof should be in such exact conformity with the law as will leave no room for doubt or question as to whether there is such an agreement. This recommendation is made after experience of the embarrassments of administration arising from slight verbal variations between the existing treaty and the laws.

As regards the nature of amendatory or new legislation, the Bureau is convinced that the most important is, as has already been stated in these pages, a provision for the discharge of the duties now imposed upon United States consular and diplomatic officers in China by duly accredited officers of the Bureau, stationed, by treaty agreement if practicable, in that country for that purpose. In general, the terms of a bill (H. R. 15167), introduced in the House of Representatives April 16, 1904, aptly express the opinions of the Bureau as to the important features of new legislation essential to the proper enforcement of the policy of Chinese exclusion.

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That measure was prepared by the Attorney-General of the United States, and was the result of his experience of the difficulties encounteren in representing the Government effectively in those cases brought before the courts. It clearly defines those whom the laws absolutely exclude, as distinguished from those who are entitled to admission upon compliance with the conditions prescribed; it defines the meaning of the terms "Chinese persons" and "persons of Chinese descent," to reconcile the conflicting views of the courts; it defines "laborers" in accordance with the expressed understanding of the negotiators of the treaty of 1880 and the decisions on this point of the courts; it gives the Government the same right of appeal from the adverse decisions of a United States commissioner as is now given a Chinese prisoner tried before him as to such prisoner's right to reside in this country, and it grants a certain discretionary executive power to relax the laws as to Chinese resident in this country prior to 1894 or who have rendered the Government meritorious service.

Some of these provisions the Bureau had already recommended in former reports.

There are others, however, which it thinks of importance. In its judgment the right of release on bail should be restricted, so as to prevent its abuse by substitution, escapes, and unnecessary and repeated postponements of trial, and both commissioners and courts should be forbidden to release any Chinese prisoner on a personal recognizance. In the State of Vermont there are now at large 33 Chinese persons, arrested in 1901 for being unlawfully in this country. These prisoners were released upon the personal recognizance of their counsel, and since their release have never appeared for trial, and doubtless never will, voluntarily or by effort of said counsel, do so.

The Bureau is of opinion also that Congress should define specifically the status of those who enter this country as members of the exempt classes and thereafter become laborers. It would be well also to make compulsory provisions for the registration of all Chinese resident lawfully in the United States, and to declare certificates of such new registration the sole evidence of their right to be in this country.

There should also be furnished to all Chinese merchants, teachers, students, and travelers cards of identification so prepared as to avoid as far as possible the risk of successful counterfeiting, in order that such persons may freely travel without risk of unnecessary detention or arrest. There can, it is believed, be no reasonable doubt that such remedial legislation will be as much a defense to those Chinese who are entitled to come and reside in the United States as it will be to the Government against those whom it was the avowed purpose and desire not only of this country, but of China also, to keep out of the United States.

To these recommendations should be added the one described in treating the subject of Chinese seamen who are now brought to this country and placed on board of vessels registered under the laws of the United States.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

As the principal port of entry for Chinese, San Francisco represents so much of the entire business of admissions and exclusions under the law that it is deemed important to insert the following tabulated statements in relation thereto:

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Disposition of arrivals.	First six months.	Last six months.
DISPOSITION BY IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES.		
Landed by—		
San Francisco office	135	150
Department	2	1
Total	137	151
Denied admission	193	95
Total	330	246
Of those denied admission there were—		
Deported without habeas corpus proceedings	3	11
Carried to courts on habeas corpus proceedings	190	80
Pending		4
DISPOSITION BY COURTS.		
Landed	113	57
Denied	77	23

REPORT OF CHINESE BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

Month.	Miscellaneous.		Merchants.		Wives of merchants.		Sons of merchants.		Daughters of merchants.		Natives.	
	Landed.	Denied.	Landed.	Denied.	Landed.	Denied.	Landed.	Denied.	Landed.	Denied.	Landed.	Denied.
1903.												
July	5	1	35	4	2		19	7			20	35
August		1	36	6	3		14	2	2		31	24
September	7		23	6	1		9	9	2		36	19
October	6		29	2	2		11	8			28	20
November	4		28	2	1	2	9	2		1	39	22
December			35	2	2		11	6			30	10
1904.												
January	7	2	15	3	2		7	1	1		13	3
February	4		23	3	3		5	2	2		9	13
March	10	2	9	3			4	3			3	13
April	41		23	1			6	2			8	22
May	19		36		1		2	1			28	6
June	6	1	41	3	1		7	7			49	34
Total	[a] 109	7	333	35	18	2	104	50	7	1	294	221

Month.	Under section 6.		Laborers with return certificates.		Sex of applicants.				Disposition of cases.		Total cases disposed of.
					Landed.		Denied.				
	Landed.	Denied.	Landed.	Denied.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Landed.	Denied.	
1903.											
July	18		46	5	138	7	50	2	145	52	197
August	14	2	65	4	160	5	37	2	165	39	204
September	13	2	65	14	149	7	49	1	156	50	206
October	27	3	110	18	210	3	50	1	213	51	264
November	17	7	95	17	190	3	51	2	193	53	246
December	30	2	107	8	210	5	28		215	28	243
1904.											
January	26	4	33	1	100	4	12	2	104	14	118
February	23	4	30		90	9	22		99	22	121
March	27	6	10		61	2	27		63	27	90
April	20	1	39	6	136	1	31	1	137	32	169
May	55	6	23	4	160	4	17		164	17	181
June	11	1	33	11	143	5	56	1	148	57	205
Total	281	38	656	88	1,747	55	430	12	1,802	442	2,244

[a] Including 53 for St. Louis Exposition and 12 Government officers.

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REPORT OF CHINESE BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

Month.	Seeking admission.	Departing.			Refused admission.		Arrived in transit for transfer by steamship.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Returned to China	Deported.	Permitted.	Denied.	Total.
1903.									
July	217	385	22	407	14	13	173		173
August	135	262	9	271	16	69	99	18	117
September	284	675	22	697	19	20	54		54
October	281	593	22	615	31	39	144		144
November	228	519	15	534	18	91	370		370
December	162	1,216	29	1,245	26	40	467		467
1904.									
January	112	288	3	291	8	17	74		74
February	116	242	6	248	10	72	71		71
March	45	189	21	210	10	15	17		17
April	165	213	6	219	3	49	158	1	159
May	410	137	13	150	6	22	204		204
June	138	206	21	227	7	87	84		84
Total	2,293	4,925	189	5,114	168	534	1,915	19	1,934

Month.	Arrived in transit to depart overland.			Arrived in transit by steamship for China; transferred.	Arrived in transit overland for China.
	Permitted.	Denied.	Total.		
1903.					
July	25		25	40	18
August	1	7	8	14	14
September				48	28
October	16		16	45	13
November	69		69	62	14
December	44		44	69	26
1904.					
January				26	12
February				27	25
March				24	22
April	10		10	45	22
May				28	26
June				20	39
Total	165	7	172	448	259

SUMMARY.

Departing, voluntarily	5,114
Refused admission, returned to China	168
Deported	534
Remanded	87
Total departing and returned to China	5,903
Total landed	1,802
Excess departures over admissions	4,101

During the fiscal year 184 cases were taken out on writs of habeas corpus, 75 of which were ordered discharged, 100 ordered remanded, and 9 are pending.

SUMMARY OF CHINESE CASES.

The annexed table is a compilation of the data received from the various ports of entry, showing the total number of admissions of Chinese persons into the United States:

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CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO, AND THE PRIVILEGE OF TRANSIT THROUGH, THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1904.

Class.	Number Chinese admitted by—			Number rejections by—			Number cases pending before—			Number cases finally disposed of.	
	Inspector.	Department.	Courts.	Inspector.	Department.	Courts.	Inspector.	Department.	Courts.	Admitted.	Deported.
BORDER CASES.											
Native born	9	2	130	397	2	280				141	287
Returning laborers	186	12		86	21	1	5	2		198	67
Returning merchants	74	5	3	30	10		11	2		82	15
Merchants' wives	3									3	
Merchants' children	8			1						8	1
Other exempt classes	35	1		2			1			36	1
Total, all classes	315	20	133	516	33	281	17	4		468	371
In transit	272			5			2			272	5
SEAPORT CASES.											
Native born	382	8	85	276	24	65	115	43	16	475	64
Returning laborers	1,175	18	1	137	38		50	15		1,194	104
Returning merchants	491	16		96	22		55	2		507	80
Merchants' wives	30	3		7	3		3	1		33	1
Merchants' children	167	5		64	33	2	27	3		172	51
Other exempt classes	413	28	2	56	14		138	6		443	34
Total, all classes	2,658	78	88	636	134	67	388	70	16	2,824	334
In transit	2,778			26						2,778	26
TOTAL.											
Native born	391	10	215	673	26	345	115	43	16	616	351
Returning laborers	1,361	30	1	223	59	1	55	17		1,392	171
Returning merchants	565	21	3	126	32		66	4		589	95
Merchants' wives	33	3		7	3		3	1		36	1
Merchants' children	175	5		65	33	2	27	3		180	52
Other exempt classes	448	29	2	58	14		139	6		479	35
Total, all classes	2,973	98	221	1,152	167	348	405	14	16	3,292	705
In transit	3,050			31						3,050	31

CHARTS.

Accompanying the report the Bureau presents charts which contain in graphic form information in regard to immigration, admissions and deportations of Chinese, and results obtained by an investigation of the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of the United States.

CHART 1 (following page 10).—IMMIGRANTS DEBARRED AND RETURNED.

This chart shows the proportion of aliens refused admission, and the proportion of those admitted that afterwards became public charges and were returned to the countries whence they came under the provisions of the immigration laws. It is interesting to note the balance between the debarred and the returned, as shown by the uniformity of divergence and convergence of the wave lines representing these two classes.

Although each year, as shown by this chart, several hundred aliens have been returned to the countries whence they came because they were public charges, and several thousand others were originally refused admission to the United States because likely to become public charges, it is pointed out that in the recent investigation of the charitable institutions of the country conducted by this Bureau about 30,000 alien paupers, including insane, were actually found in the public institutions, and another 5,000 in the charitable institutions under private control. In addition thereto there were about 10,000 alien criminals found in the penal institutions,

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making altogether a grand total of 45,000, 40,000 of whom are supported exclusively at public expense. In addition thereto there are probably 65,000 naturalized foreigners in these institutions.

CHART 2 (following page 14).—RACES OF IMMIGRANTS.

This chart shows, approximately, areas of racial grand divisions of Europe, together with number and ethnic character of aliens arriving from each European country. A comparison of the number of aliens of the different racial subdivisions and grand divisions for the fiscal year 1904 is also shown.

CHART 3 (following page 30).—PROPORTION OF IMMIGRATION TO EACH STATE.

This chart is designed to show graphically the proportion of immigration to the different States and sections of the country for the fiscal year 1904. The enormous proportion going to New York, Pennsylvania, and the North Atlantic section is prominently shown.

CHART 4 (following page 56).—RATIO OF CRIMINALS IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

This chart shows the ratio of criminality of the four principal grand divisions, viz: Keltic, Teutonic, Slavic, and Iberic. [See pages 161 and 162 for race classification.] It is shown that of all the aliens of the Keltic grand division detained in the various institutions of the United States 15 per cent are in penal institutions, of the Teutonic grand division 17 per cent, of the Slavic 25 per cent, and of the Iberic 39 per cent. [See table on page 55.]

Thus the Iberic division leads in criminality, with Slavic second, Teutonic third, and Keltic fourth. The Iberic ratio of 39 per cent is thought not to show the true condition, as it was found impracticable in the compilation of these figures to exclude the Italian (north) who belong with the Keltic grand division from the Italian (south) who belong with the Iberic grand division. In this connection it is pointed out that there were 809 aliens confined in the institutions of the United States proper for murder, 253 of whom were Italians; there were 373 confined for attempts to kill, 139 of whom were Italians. This is a ratio of one Italian to two aliens of all the other races.

From this diagram it will be seen that the racial divisions that have the largest percentages of recent arrivals detained are the ones that have the highest ratio of criminality.

CHART 5 (following page 148).—CHINESE.

This chart shows the disposition of cases of Chinese arrived at United States ports and those arrested within the United States because here in violation of law.

The class of admissions shown under the head of "exempt" represents all alien Chinese allowed to enter the United States, except transits, and laborers who resided here at the time of the passage of the Chinese exclusion act who were properly registered at that time and are now returning to the United States after a temporary absence. This class (exempt) therefore represents the Chinese admissions proper.

All Chinese deported to China because attempting to enter the United States unlawfully or because unlawfully residing here are shown under the heads "Denied admission to United States and deported to China" and "Convicted and deported to China." The sum of these two classes therefore represents all Chinese sent back to China by United States authorities.

A comparison of the admissions as above with the deportations since 1898 shows a progressive efficiency in the administration of the Chinese exclusion laws, as follows: In 1898 there were 9 deportations to every 100 admissions; in 1899 the ratio increased to 29 to 100; in 1900 it was 36 to 100; in 1901, 76 to 100; in 1902, 67 to 100; in 1903, 83 to 100, and in the year 1904 the number of deportations was actually larger than the admissions, being in the ratio of 118 deportations to 100 admissions.

CHART 6.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF EACH STATE.

This chart gives the following information with reference to alien inmates of penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of each State: Sex, whether under or over 21 years of age; probable period of detention; the length of time in the United

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States, and whether confined in penal, insane, or other charitable institutions; whether said institutions are under private, county and municipal, State, or Federal jurisdiction; and in the case of criminals, whether offenses are grave or minor. Thus a brief record of each State is shown, from which the approximate cost of maintenance of aliens in any State can be estimated, and the conditions in any State can be readily compared with those in another.

Attention is invited to the fact that the States in which are located the large cities have the largest proportions of aliens detained in their institutions. For instance, out of 44,985 aliens in all the institutions of the United States, 12,440, or 28 per cent are in the State of New York; 5,601, or 12½ per cent, in Pennsylvania; 5,490, or 12 per cent, in Massachusetts; and 3,359, or 7½ per cent, in Illinois, making a total of 26,890 in the four States mentioned, which is 60 per cent of the entire number in the United States.

The enormous proportion of aliens taken care of in the insane and charitable institutions of the United States is shown by the fact that the proportion of alien population to citizens in the whole United States is 1 to 75, while within the insane and charitable institutions the proportion is 1 alien to 6 United States citizens. The proportion in penal institutions has not yet been determined, but is undoubtedly even greater than 1 to 6. More detailed information by racial divisions will be found in the tables elsewhere in this report.

It was found impracticable to separate reformatory from other penal institutions. Therefore both have been included under the head of "penal." Juvenile delinquents have been here included, the number of which is approximately represented by the number of aliens in penal institutions under 21 years of age.

Institutions for criminal insane are placed with penal institutions. Inmates of all other asylums for the insane are placed under the head of institutions for the insane.

Inmates of almshouses, juvenile asylums, homes, institutions for the feeble-minded, and other charitable institutions (except institutions for the insane) are placed under the head of charitable institutions.

With regard to inmates of penal institutions the period of "probable detention" is definite; with regard to inmates of charitable institutions and institutions for the insane the period of probable detention is approximate.

Crimes have been divided into two classes, viz, grave and minor. Under the head of grave crimes have been included murders, robberies, burglaries, and other offenses usually enumerated with the serious crimes. The misdemeanors or lesser offenses, including incorrigibility, are classed under the head of "minor" offenses.

Information as to the length of time in the United States was not obtainable from all aliens. Percentages under the head of "Years in the United States" therefore represent averages based upon answers of aliens from whom this information could be obtained.

Chart 7.—Races, Occupations, and Increase and Decrease of Immigration by States (Destination).

INCREASE AND DECREASE.

Diagrams shown on this map indicating the yearly increase and decrease in each State's proportion of the entire immigration to the United States prominently show progressively increasing proportions of immigrants going to the group of States consisting of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, while the percentage for the neighboring State of New York has gradually decreased from 42 per cent in 1892 to 32 per cent in 1904. They also show the far Western States are attracting increasing proportions and the Middle West and South decreasing percentages year by year. Thus a considerable change is shown to be taking place with regard to the distribution of immigrants in these different sections of the country.

It is of interest to note in this connection the uniformity of the fluctuation of immigration to the New England States, each of them having attracted increasing proportions from 1892 to 1895 or 1896, with decreased percentages since (leaving out of consideration the increase for Vermont during the past three or four years).

RACE CLASSIFICATION.

More than 95 per cent of the immigration to this country comes from Europe. This European immigration may be separated by race into well-recognized divisions, which conform more or less to geographical location. With the assistance of Prof. Otis T. Mason, Curator of Ethnology, National Museum, most of these different races

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or peoples, or more properly subdivisions of race, coming from Europe have been grouped into four grand divisions, as follows:

Teutonic division, from northern Europe: German, Scandinavian, English, Dutch, Flemish, and Finnish.

Iberic division, from southern Europe: South Italian, Greek, Portuguese, and Spanish; also Syrian from Turkey in Asia.

Celtic division, from western Europe: Irish, Welch, Scotch, French, and North Italian.

Slavic division, from eastern Europe: Bohemian, Moravian, Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin, Croatian, Slovenian, Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian, Hebrew, Lithuanian, Polish, Roumanian, Russian, Ruthenian, and Slovak.

The Mongolic division has also been added, to include Chinese, Japanese, Korean, East Indian, Pacific Islander, and Filipino.

Under "all others" have been included Magyar, Turkish, Armenian, African (black), and subdivisions native to the Western Hemisphere.

The foregoing racial divisions are indicated on the chart by the coloring of the race bars. By reason of blood mixture this classification is somewhat arbitrary, especially with regard to Finnish, Scotch, and southern Germans.

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION.

Iberic and Slavic divisions: About 70 per cent of the immigration going to the group of seven States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia, which group receives 60 per cent of the entire immigration to the United States, belong to the Iberic races of southern Europe (principally South Italian) and Slavic races of eastern Europe, including Magyars from Hungary. Of the great bulk of immigration going to New York, 34 per cent is South Italian and 23 per cent Hebrew. Other eastern and southern States, and Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri get large percentages of immigrants belonging to the Iberic and Slavic divisions. Louisiana is conspicuous because of heavy percentage of South Italians.

Teutonic division: The Northwestern States get heavy percentages of immigrants of Teutonic blood from northern Europe, the States of Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah each receiving from 65 to 90 per cent of immigrants of this class.

Celtic division: New England and some of the Southern States show moderate proportions of immigrants of the Celtic division. This class of immigrants, however, is most conspicuously represented in the Southwest and Rocky Mountain regions.

Mongolic division: Most of the immigrants of the Mongolic division, principally Japanese, go to Hawaii and the Pacific coast. Of all the immigrants going to Hawaii, 82 per cent are Japanese.

OCCUPATIONS.

Character of the immigration to certain States and sections with regard to occupation is conspicuously shown by the variation in the proportions of the two great classes designated under the heads of "laborers" and "no occupation." (Immigrants classed under the head of "no occupation" are composed almost entirely of women and children. This class, therefore, represents families).

An examination of the chart shows that immigration to the mining regions of the Alleghenies, Lake Superior, and Rocky Mountains is composed of comparatively few families and a very large proportion of laborers, while that to the agricultural districts of the Middle West and South is composed of comparatively few laborers and large proportions of families. The latter fact is conspicuously the case with regard to the tier of seven prairie States and Territories from North Dakota to Texas, where nearly half the immigration consists of women and children classed under the head "no occupation," with a corresponding decrease in the proportion of laborers. It is notable also that the Teutonic element in the immigration to this tier of States greatly predominates, and there are more Germans than immigrants of any other Teutonic race.

CHART 8.—ILLITERACY BY COUNTRY.

This chart shows the number and proportion of illiterate immigrants that came from the different countries since 1895. The great quantity of illiterates arriving from Italy, and also from Austria-Hungary and the Russian Empire in somewhat lesser proportions, is prominently shown. These figures are obtained by interrogation only. It is known that actual test of the immigrants' ability to read or write would demonstrate the fact that the proportions shown are far below the actual number.

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CHART 9.—ILLITERACY BY RACE.

This chart shows graphically the increase and decrease of arrivals from the different countries and of the various racial divisions since 1899; also the percentage of illiterates of each race for 1904.

CHART 10.—IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRIES.

This chart shows the yearly immigration by countries since 1820. The great bulk of immigration from Germany and the United Kingdom in former years, which is now replaced by immigration from Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, is prominently shown.

CHART 11.—WAVE OF IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1820.

This chart shows the wave of immigration into the United States from all countries since 1820. Attention is invited to the decrease of immigration during the financial depression of 1857 and following the panics of 1873 and 1893.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1903, TO JUNE 30, 1904, AND BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1904.

Balance June 30, 1903		$1,276,482.69
Receipts fiscal year 1904		1,599,472.25
Total		2,875,954.94
Expenditures fiscal year 1904		1,296,808.85
		1,579,146.09
Act approved July 1, 1902:		
For improvements and alterations at Ellis Island Immigrant Station—amount of appropriation, $98,625; amount expended	$62,252.80	
For construction of light steel structure—amount of appropriation, $18,000; amount expended	26.75	
Act approved March 3, 1903:		
Extension and addition to hospital; ferryboat; sundries, additions, repairs, and alterations to Government property; and construction of new island—amount of appropriation, $380,500; amount expended	127,463.46	
Amount of special appropriations to be reimbursed from the "immigrant fund"		189,743.01
Balance June 30, 1904		1,389,403.08

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AT THE VARIOUS PORTS.

Port.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Port.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Astoria, Oreg	$4.00		Pensacola, Fla	$52.00	
Baltimore, Md	110,540.50	$33,166.48	Philadelphia, Pa	38,816.00	$35,991.50
Bangor, Me	32.00		Portland, Me	930.00	925.90
Barnstable, Mass	16.00		Portland, Oreg	960.00	
Boston, Mass	93,611.65	74,966.97	Porto Rico	3,190.00	3,058.32
Charleston, S. C	6.00		Port Townsend, Wash	4,818.00	
Corpus Christi, Tex	918.00		Providence, R. I	114.00	
Fernandina, Fla	8.00		Montreal, Canada	53,967.00	34,261.46
Eagle Pass, Tex	1,008.00		San Diego, Cal	74.00	
El Paso, Tex	1,578.00		San Francisco, Cal	15,064.00	15,002.78
Galveston, Tex	3,704.00		Shieldsboro, Miss	16.00	
Gloucester, Mass	8.00		Sitka, Alaska	20.00	
Gulfport, Miss	6.00		Tampa, Fla	28.00	
Honolulu, Hawaii	19,480.00	18,366.74	Wilmington, Del	10.00	
Jacksonville, Fla	96.00		Vancouver, British Columbia	11,466.00	17,985.07
Key West, Fla	592.00		Amount paid on Ellis Island buildings, fiscal year 1904		50,000.00
Los Angeles, Cal	156.00				
Miscellaneous		381,676.86			
Mobile, Ala	366.00				
New Bedford, Mass	7,754.00			1,599,472.25	1,331,157.40
New Orleans, La	9,206.00	7,586.94	Less apparent receipts[a]		87,348.55
Newport News, Va	868.00				
New York, N. Y	1,219,909.10	711,168.38	Total	1,599,472.25	1,296,808.85
Nogales, Ariz	46.00				
Norfolk, Va	34.00				

[a] Apparent receipts represent amounts recovered on account of overpayments and disallowances made by the Auditor.

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RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

Port.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Apparent receipts.[a]
Baltimore, Md	$5,748.72	$6,073.82	$9,130.75	$12,213.19	
Boston, Mass	9,499.88	20,259.69	25,863.95	19,343.45	$1,321.13
Honolulu, Hawaii	3,539.85	3,636.90	5,007.65	6,182.34	10.78
Miscellaneous	80,582.79	89,984.99	102,060.58	109,048.50	879.20
New Orleans, La	1,439.95	1,858.26	2,769.91	1,518.82	4.66
New York, N. Y	182,926.59	152,538.12	176,635.13	199,068.54	85,131.78
Philadelphia, Pa	6,498.18	10,813.71	9,507.85	9,171.76	
Portland, Me	213.60	273.60	221.30	217.40	
Porto Rico	929.91	677.60	757.28	693.53	
Montreal, Canada	7,101.55	9,086.20	8,956.42	9,117.29	
San Francisco, Cal	2,796.40	2,775.90	5,996.75	3,433.73	1.00
Vancouver, British Columbia	2,725.92	4,321.11	4,870.49	6,067.55	
Paid on Ellis Island buildings, fiscal year 1904				50,000.00	
Total	304,003.34	302,299.90	351,778.06	426,076.10	87,348.55

[a] Apparent receipts represent amounts recovered on account of overpayments and disallowances made by the Auditor.

Appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion act, 1904	$500,000.00
Disbursements on account of salaries and traveling expenses of inspectors, together with amount expended in the deportation of Chinese here in violation of law	432,220.96

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the net balance on hand after payment of all expenses incident to the administration of the laws and regulations in regard to immigration, and of the sum of $239,743.01 for new buildings, improvements and alterations, ferry-boat, new island, etc., at Ellis Island Immigrant Station, is $1,389,403.08. This is an increase over the balance on hand at the corresponding period last year, of $112,920.39. The total expenditures for the execution of the immigration laws were, at the various points named in the above table, $1,296,808.85. This total of course is exclusive of the payment from the "immigrant fund" (head-tax receipts) of $239,743.01 for repairs, etc., at Ellis Island, above referred to.

CHINESE DEPORTATIONS.

In the Northeastern States	290
In the Northwestern States	117
Other parts of the United States	266
Total	673

As will be seen from the accompanying financial statement, the total cost of making deportations was $75,536.10, an average cost of $112.24 for each Chinese deported. Of this sum the deportation of Chinese from the Northwestern States cost $51,590.62, the larger per capita expense being due to the greater distance from China of those in New York and the New England States.

Expended for salaries and expenses of officers and miscellaneous items	$356,684.86
Expended for deportation of prisoners entering the United States from Canadian border	51,590.62
Expended for deportation of prisoners entering the United States at other points	23,945.48

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GENERAL.

In closing this report it seems proper to commend the personnel of the Bureau officers, both in Washington and at the various posts of duty elsewhere. As a force they have been faithful, intelligent, energetic, and under all conditions loyal to the service. Without such efficient aid it would have been impossible to achieve the marked advance in administrative success with these laws which it has been so gratifying to record in these pages. When the nature of these laws is considered, and due allowance is made for the important fact that they are such as deal wholly with human beings instead of mere goods and chattels, it must be conceded that their just enforcement involves, in addition to the necessary qualifications of other successful executive officers, the display of great delicacy and tact, as well as a nice regard for those human rights which it is the proud claim of our institutions to guard, even in the person of the lowliest and most helpless alien.

That there has been no complaint can not be truthfully said, but it is the highest testimonial to officers to report that but few charges have been brought against them during the year, and that almost all of such charges have, on investigation, proven to be groundless.

It should be superfluous to say that it has been the unvarying purpose and endeavor of the Bureau to maintain its work upon the highest plane of justice to those fellow-beings who are temporarily subject to the operation of the laws which it administers. It has invariably sought to maintain an attitude which at once recognized and respected the undoubted rights of the Chinese and other aliens brought within the scope of its authority, and its unqualified obligation, regardless of any, the most potent, influence to the contrary, to administer the mandates of the law with evenhanded firmness.

Respectfully,

F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General.

The SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

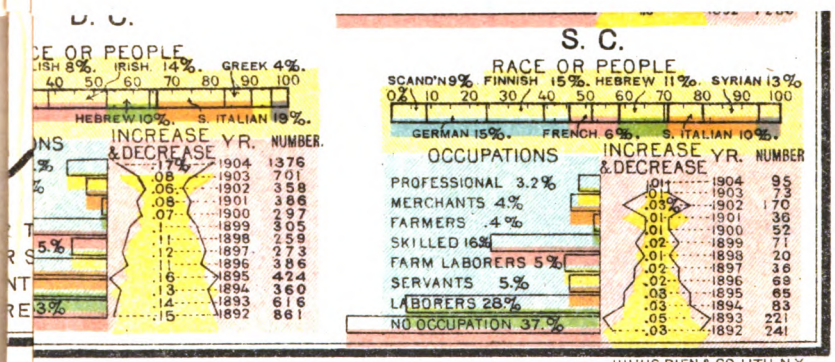
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	CHARITABLE	INSANE	PENAL	ALL
	44	660	21	725
	27	601	21	649
	17	59		76
	5		9	14
	39	660	12	711
	7	35	15	57
	6	70	6	82
	31	555		586
		660		660
	39		21	60
	5			5
			21	21
	11%	6%	40%	7%
	89%	94%	60%	93%

CLASSIFICATION		CHARACTER OF INSTITUTION			
		CHARITABLE	INSANE	PENAL	ALL
TOTAL		3			3
SEX	MALE	2			2
	FEMALE	1			1
AGE	UNDER 21	3			3
	21 AND OVER				
PROBABLE DETENTION	UNDER 2 YEARS				
	2 AND OVER	3			3
	LIFE				
INSTITUTION	FEDERAL				
	STATE				
	COUNTY				
	PRIVATE	3			3
CRIMES	GRAVE				
	MINOR				
YEARS IN U.S.	UNDER 10	33%			33%
	10 AND OVER	67%			67%

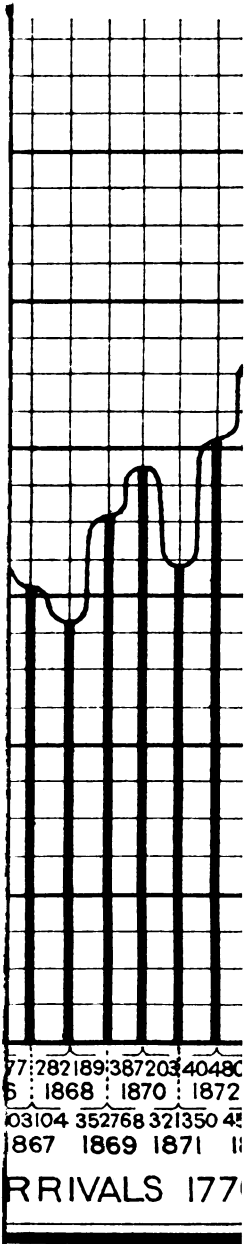
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